THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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WITH 493 MEMBERS CHOSEN, PARLIAMENT STANDS AS BEFORE

Not Much Change Is Expected From the 177 Constituencies in Which Voting Is Yet to Take Place.

HEALY TO CONTEST

Moreton Frewen Offers to Give His Place to Louth Man Who Sustains Defeat After 18 Years in Service.

LONDON—With only 177 out of 670 constituencies still to vote in the general parliamentary election, the Conservatives and Liberal-Laborite alliance have exactly the same number of seats as they had from the same constituencies in the last election.

The Liberals gained three seats in the returns announced today, Sir Wilfrid Lawson winning in Cumberland, Beck in Essex and Beauchamp in Suffolk.

Premier Asquith's majority is 1478 at Fife, East.

The constituencies yet to vote are not expected to effect any material change in the standing of the parties from the last Parliament.

With 493 of the 670 members of the new House of Commons chosen and the political parties standing as they did at the dissolution of Parliament, the most optimistic of the Unionists now say they have no hope of making serious inroads on the government's majority.

Their leaders persist, however, that the election was unnecessary, that the result practically amounts to a vote of lack of confidence and that with the Nationalists and the Laborites exacting the fullest price for their support it will be impossible for the cabinet to remain in power.

To this the Liberals reply that the Unionists after the January election insisted that the government had received simply a mandate on the budget and that the election was not decisive on the question of the status of the House of Lords.

At this time, they add, both parties have placed the House of Lords in the forefront and even a reduced coalition majority will justify them in proceeding with the veto bill and, if necessary, in asking King George's guarantees to insure its passage.

Moreton Frewen has offered his seat for Cork to Timothy Healy, who was defeated at Louth, a constituency he had represented for 18 years in Parliament, but Healy has declined it, as he intends to try to upset the election at Louth of Richard Hazleton, Nationalist, alleging illegal practises on the part of his opponents.

The cause of woman's suffrage is making a poor showing in the elections. Thus far there have been only two candidates, and these have polled only 22 and 35 votes.

NEW BRAZILIAN NAVY MUTINY

RIO DE JANEIRO—Another mutiny in the Brazilian navy ended today after a five hours bombardment by loyal ships in the harbor and shore batteries of the naval branches at Combra island, where the sailors ran up the red flag last night. The barracks mutineers were supported by the scout ship Rio Grande do Sul.

The barracks and the Rio Grande do Sul both suffered severe damage in the bombardment and it is reported that several sailors were killed. Shortly before noon the mutineers ran up flags of truce and surrendered.

TWENTY-SEVEN PETITIONS FILED

A petition filed with the secretary of state this morning is that of Sidney T. Nelson for legislation to curtail the rights of the state board of health to make sales and regulations to control the use of certain ponds and the use of lands adjoining said ponds.

The time for filing petitions of this nature expired this noon, and at that time there had been presented to the secretary 27, a larger number than for several years.

VARSITY TRIAL RACES IN THAMES

LONDON—The Cambridge trial eights are to be rowed today and out of each of the two crews several very useful oarsmen can be chosen, thus laying the foundation of the University crew. The Oxford trial eights show promise among individuals and the combined form is generally regarded as above the average. This will be the fifty-third annual race since trials were established in 1857.

BLAZE IN EAST BOSTON.

East Boston firemen were kept busy for an hour today at a fire in the stable of George J. Park, 41 Everett street. The damage is estimated at $1000.

H. F. Kitson Model Wins Award of the Judges in Burns Memorial Contest

KITSON DESIGN.
Statue selected for memorial to poet.

CHURCH MANUAL GIVES DIRECTORS AMPLE AUTHORITY

The Christian Science Board of Directors in a meeting at The Mother Church yesterday issued the following statement:

"The authority given to the Board of Directors by the Church Manual remains intact, and is fully adequate for the government of the organization in all its affairs. The policy of this board will be the same as when under Mrs. Eddy's active direction.

"The board is in complete harmony, and hundreds of telegrams and letters received from branch churches and societies throughout the world show that it has the unswerving loyalty and support of the entire denomination.

"The adequate written instructions and directions of Mrs. Eddy, under which the Christian Science movement has grown and prospered, including the by-laws which place the direction of the spiritual and business affairs of the church entirely in the hands of the Christian Science Board of Directors, will continue to guide their actions."

NIGHT SURFACE CARS CONTINUED WITH NEW SERVICE IN SUBWAY

Contrary to the previously published announcement of the Boston Elevated Railway Company today that most of the surface cars would be taken off when the Tremont street subway was opened tonight for continuous day and night service, the surface cars will be run as heretofore. The statement is as follows:

"Through an unfortunate understanding the notice given to the newspapers by the Elevated company yesterday afternoon concerning the night service was erroneous. The company intends to maintain the same night car service on the surface, for the present at least, as it has maintained heretofore and in addition will operate a service in the Tremont street subway. Pending the preparation of new schedules cars will be operated in the subway as stated below, and the night schedule heretofore operated on the surface will be continued.

"The company regrets exceedingly that the mistake has occurred. The intention of the management is in general, without diminishing the surface service for the present at least, to add substantially as many more trips in the subway, alternating so far as possible with the surface service, making a service of substantially twice the frequency as heretofore given, beside affording the shelter of the subway stations."

Boston & Northern cars will run into the subway to Scollay square as in the day time. For receiving and discharging passengers at Park street station only the north and south entrances opposite Temple place will be opened after 12:30 a. m.

RICHARD OLNEY FOR COUNSEL.

NEW YORK—Richard Olney of Boston, former attorney-general of the United States and secretary of state during President Cleveland's administration, and John G. Johnson of Philadelphia, have been retained by the American Sugar Refining Company to assist James M. Stock, general counsel of the company, to defend the action for dissolution recently brought against the sugar trust by the government under the provisions of the Sherman anti-trust law.

TESTIFIES AT LeBLANC TRIAL.

Isaac Walker, street railway crossing tender at Moody street, Waltham, testifying for the defense at the trial of Hattie LeBlanc, today in the superior court at East Cambridge said that as he was passing the Glover laundry on Saturday night, Nov. 24, 1909, he saw a woman, 35 years old, 5 feet 5 inches tall, come from an alley near the laundry. The witness said that the woman met a man whom she greeted as "Mr. L." The two walked toward the Glover house.

KITSON MODEL WINS IN CONTEST FOR THE BURNS MEMORIAL

Quincy Sculptor's Design for Statue of Poet Is Chosen by Judges and Accepted by Association.

THREE PRIZES GIVEN

On Account of Cairns Injunction Official Notification to Do the Work May Not Be Given for Some Time.

Robert E. May of the Burns Memorial Association announced today that Henry H. Kitson of Boston won the award of the judges in the competition by sculptors for the Burns memorial, whose designs are on exhibition in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

The model is No. 5, and until today was known only by number to the public. It is exhedral, a bronze figure backed by marble. The figure of the poet is represented walking erect, bareheaded, with a rough-cut cane in one hand and under one arm a book and laurel leaf. Behind the figure of the poet is inscribed "A man's a man for a' that." Stone seats extend on either side of the exhedra. The keynote of the entire model is grace, both in the lines of the figure and the marble.

The three money prize winners in the competition, with their respective numbers, as announced today by Robert E. May, secretary of the association, are as follows: Number 2 in the exhibit, Robert Recchia of Boston, $250; number 3, Augustus Lukeman of New York, $150, and number 1, Richard Brooks of Paris, formerly of Quincy, $100.

The association is not yet sure whether official notification to begin work upon the statue can be given to Mr. Kitson before the injunction of Hugh Cairns has been removed. In any event, the completed statue will not be set up for a year.

The association voted at a meeting last night to accept the decision of the judges.

The judges are Robert D. Andrews, architect; Cyrus E. Dallin, sculptor; Phillip L. Hale, artist.

The association, in making the announcement, says that sufficient money for the memorial has not yet been subscribed and that contributions may be sent to Robert E. May, 33 Franklin street. The appropriation for the statue is $15,000. The artists besides Mr. Kitson whose designs were considered are Richard E. Brooks of Quincy and Paris, J. Massey Rhind of New York, Augustus Lukeman of New York, Richard Recchia and William H. White of Boston.

Henry H. Kitson, the winner, today said that he had not yet received official communication from the secretary of the association, directing him to begin work on the statue. When the work is in hand, he said, it will not be delayed. The work will be executed at Mr. Kitson's studio in Park lane, Quincy. Mr. Kitson has another studio in New York.

It is planned to place the statue either on the common or on the Riverbank, facing Cambridge. The latter site has been generally favored.

PLAYGROUND SPORTS FOR BOYS DISCUSSED AT HOLYOKE MEETING

HOLYOKE, Mass.—Dr. J. H. McCurdy of the Springfield Y. M. C. A. training school today opened the last session of the New England Playground Institute with an address on "Playground Activities for Boys from 10 to 14 Years." He was followed by a paper on "Playground Activities for Girls from 10 to 14 Years of Age," from Miss Beulah Kennard, president of the Pittsburg Playground Association. "Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts," was the subject of a talk by Arthur A. Carey, president of the free reading room, Waltham.

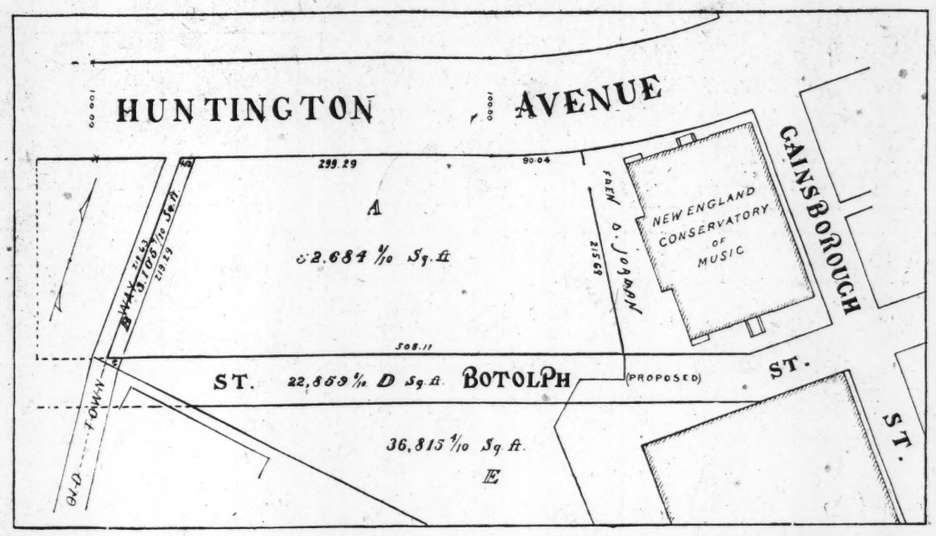
Several hundred invitations were issued by the playground commission for the reception Friday night in the residence of Mr. and Mrs. William G. Dwight, 66 Elm street, to the visitors at the playground institute.

Mr. and Mrs. Dwight were assisted in receiving by Joseph Lee, president of the National Playground Association, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Howes and Mayor and Mrs. N. P. Avery.

The program for this afternoon at Windsor hall is as follows: Institute session — "Demonstration — Teaching Games and Folk Dances," Miss Ellen LeGarde, director of physical training, public schools, Providence, R. I.; question box.

High school hall, open meeting, at 8 p. m.—"Recreative Use of School Buildings for Working Boys and Girls," Edward W. Stitt, director of playgrounds and recreation centers, board of education, New York city; "Use of Leisure," Joseph Lee, president of the Playground Association of America.

NEW HUNTINGTON AVENUE SITE CONVEYED BY DEED TO Y. M. C. A.



PROPOSED Y. M. C. A. SITE BETWEEN OLD TOWN WAY AND CONSERVATORY AND WITHIN LETTERS A, B, E.

SUMNER CENTENARY EXERCISES FAVORED BY GOV.-ELECT FOSS

Governor-elect Foss will probably recommend in his inaugural address that the commonwealth arrange for appropriate exercises in recognition of the Sumner centenary Jan. 6.

Representative Grafton Cushing will participate in the movement, by introducing at the opening of the Legislature a resolve to the same effect. As the Legislature convenes only three days before the centenary, preparations are now going forward in anticipation that the Legislature will act favorably upon Representative Cushing's resolve and Governor-elect Foss' recommendation.

Exercises have been arranged for the day by the New England Suffrage League, the National Independent Political League and a committee of 1000 citizens.

The program includes exercises at 7 a. m. at Mt. Auburn, followed by similar exercises at the statues in Cambridge and Boston. At 10:30 a. m. a meeting will be held in the hall of the Bowdoin grammar school, Myrtle street, the site of Sumner's birthplace.

NEW HAVEN TO HAVE UNION STATION SOON COSTING $1,500,000

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Ground will be broken next spring for the $1,500,000 Union station of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, according to an official announcement from members of the board of directors of that road made public today.

A building committee of the full board of directors which meets in New York today, selected Cass Gilbert, a New York architect, who drew plans for a new station which were approved almost two years ago, to carry out the work in the spring.

The new station will be on what is known as the "farm," between the present station and the Yellow building. The new structure will be joined to the present office building. It will be of granite.

The center of the new building will rest on a triangular plot almost across from the Garde hotel and the line of tracks changed to run west of the old station.

Whether the tracks will be overhead or on the ground is not known at this time, but it is believed that the overhead plan followed in Bridgeport, Springfield and Hartford, will be adopted, the approaches to the new station from the east and west being on viaducts.

The front of the building will face Meadow street, so that the vista from Church street will allow a view of the proportions of the building.

The committee of directors having the construction in charge are James S. Heminway, A. Heaton Robertson and F. F. Brewster of New Haven, and Chas. F. Brooker of Ansonia, and Emory A. Lawrence of Boston.

A sketch of the building has been on exhibition in the rooms of the Architectural League in New York. Mr. Gilbert, the architect, is known in New Haven, and his general plan for a "city beautiful" as exemplified in the building plan of the Ives Memorial library now nearing completion, and the county building, has been carried out with great success.

BOSTON AERIAL CRAFT SHOW.

Chester I. Campbell, who managed the Boston flying machine exhibit in February at the first national exhibition of aerial craft, announces that the second national show will be held Feb. 20-25, in the Mechanic building.

Deeds were put on record today completing the deal whereby the Boston Young Men's Christian Association is to abandon its Arlington-Newbury street site for its proposed new $500,000 building for one on Huntington avenue.

The move first became public through the real estate brokers, Coffin & Taber, who acted for the association in the purchase of a tract on Huntington avenue, just beyond the New England Conservatory of Music, in the midst of what is fast becoming the art, educational and musical center of the city.

Winslow Warren, trustee, has just conveyed 155,465 square feet of land, marked by the letters A, B, C, D and E on the accompanying map, assessed on a valuation of $273,100. The land is separated by only a single lot from the conservatory building. Symphony and Horticultural halls are but one block to the north; the new opera house is nearby on the opposite side of the street. The art museum is a little further up the avenue and the Latin school group of buildings, those of Simmons College and Mrs. John L. Gardner's Italian palace are all in proximity.

The lot has a frontage on the avenue of about 404 feet.

About one third of the site will be required at first. The additional space will provide for growth for years to come and in the meantime enable the association to carry out plans for playgrounds, tennis courts, etc.

Other reasons for the change are said to be due to building laws which would not permit certain industrial activities included in the curriculum of the association and probable objections of neighboring property owners to the erection of a nine-story building.

Although there are about 20,000 square feet of land in the Arlington-Newbury street site the association would have been able to utilize only about 16,000 square feet of this for actual building, which in itself was entirely inadequate. It is said that negotiations are now under way for the sale of this site, which will probably bring a price that will more than pay for the new Huntington avenue location. It is also understood that the association secured a flattering figure for its former Boylston street property, now occupied by the new Stuart building, and with the $500,000 subscription funds practically in hand, its finances are in a prosperous condition.

A statement issued today by General Secretary Mehaffey says in part:

"The removal of the association from the downtown business section to this new site is in the line of progress. The location is not so far from the center today as was the old Berkeley street building when erected 30 years ago, and is much more accessible by the transportation lines. Furthermore, the suburban associations have all, in recent years, secured modern buildings, thereby meeting the needs of those communities much better than formerly. These are located more to the east and north than to the west and south, thereby covering that territory and justifying, in the judgment of the directors, this move to Huntington avenue."

ARMY AVIATOR FLIES 100 MILES IN 70 MINUTES

PARIS—Captain Bellanger of the aviation corps, flew from Vincennes to Mourmelon, 100 miles, in 70 minutes, today.

Because of a high wind he maintained an average altitude of 4900 feet.

APPOINTS TO WEST POINT.

Richard C. Stickney of Gloucester, is Congressman Gardner's appointee from the sixth congressional district to enter the next West Point Military Academy class and Edward L. Holland of Swampscott for entrance to the naval academy at Annapolis.

TWO BOSTON FIRMS BID.

Two Boston firms have submitted bids for a new federal postoffice in New York city. The George A. Fuller Company has submitted an estimate for the superstructure and Lynch & Woodward for heating and ventilation.

MARBLEHEAD HARBOR PROJECT IS BEFORE PARK COMMISSION

MARBLEHEAD, Mass.—The $1,000,000 project for the improvement of Marblehead harbor, the reclamation of nearly 1,000,000 square feet of flats for park and building purposes and the erection of a $500,000 hotel was laid before the park commissioners last evening, and taken under advisement by them for a preliminary report later.

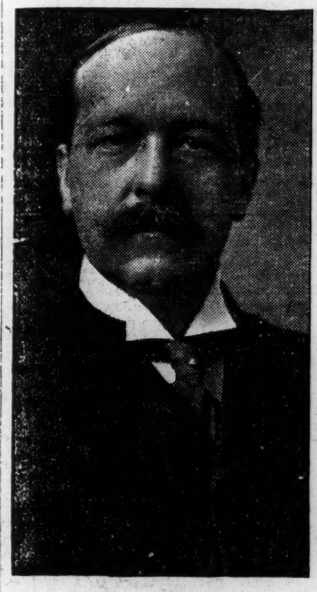
The publication of the outline of the plans has caused much discussion. Gardner Hathaway, a real estate dealer, who is identified with the project, said:

"The story already told is, in the main, correct, though the publication was a trifle premature. To the yachting world the most interesting part of the program is doubtless dredging the harbor. At the last sonder races there was not room enough in the harbor to accommodate all the vessels desiring a safe anchorage.

"It is planned to spend $300,000 in dredging the harbor and on the completion of the work the harbor would afford anchorage even at low water over an extensive area that is now safe only for flat bottomed dories. Marblehead harbor is a favorite rendezvous for pleasure craft from all along the Atlantic seaboard and abroad.

"All this work is to be done at private expense. It is not to cost the town one penny, nor is the government to be asked to appropriate a large sum for the harbor improvement."

Annual Dinner of Alumni of Phillips Andover Is Addressed by Principal



(Photo by Chickering.)
ARTHUR B. CHAPIN.
Newly elected president of graduates association is Massachusetts bank commissioner.

The Boston Alumni Association of Phillips Andover Academy, had its annual meeting and dinner at Young's hotel Friday evening.

Alfred E. Stearns, principal, said that the academy property is now valued at $750,000. In salaries $60,000 is paid annually and the academy income has tripled in 10 years.

Following are the principal officers elected: President, Arthur B. Chapin '87; secretary, Arthur Drinkwater '96; treasurer, Joseph W. Lund '96.

Mr. Chapin is bank commissioner of Massachusetts.

GAIN OF 15,977,691 IN CONTINENTAL U. S., TOTAL NOW 91,972,266

Population of This Country and Specified Dependencies Reaches Total of 93,402,151—16,145,521 Increase.

ONE FIFTH GREATER

Massachusetts Moves Ahead From Seventh Place to Sixth Among States of Union—Texas Is Fifth.

WASHINGTON—The census office today announced the present population of the continental United States as 91,972,266, an increase of 15,977,691, or 21 per cent.

The population of the United States, including specified dependencies, is 93,402,151, increase 16,145,521, or 20.9 per cent.

The ranking order of the states under the new census follows:

1—New York.	27—Maryland.
2—Pennsylvania.	28—West Virginia.
3—Illinois.	29—Nebraska.
4—Ohio.	30—Washington.
5—Texas.	31—Porto Rico.
6—Massachusetts.	32—Connecticua.
7—Missouri.	33—Colorado.
8—Michigan.	34—Florida.
9—Indiana.	35—Maine.
10—Georgia.	36—Oregon.
11—New Jersey.	37—South Dakota.
12—California.	38—North Dakota.
13—Wisconsin.	39—Rhode Island.
14—Kentucky.	40—New Hampshire.
15—Iowa.	41—Montant.
16—North Carolina.	42—Utah.
17—Tennessee.	43—Vermont.
18—Alabama.	44—District of Columbia.
19—Minnesota.	45—New Mexico.
20—Virginia.	46—Idaho.
21—Mississippi.	47—Arizona.
22—Kansas.	48—Delaware.
23—Oklahoma.	49—Hawaii.
24—Louisiana.	50—Wyoming.
25—Arkansas.	51—Nevada.
26—South Carolina	52—Alaska.

Under the final figures the state of Massachusetts takes rank as the sixth state of the Union in population, a move upward one notch since the national enumeration of 1900, when the Bay state was in seventh place.

This change in ranking order of the states is made by the displacement of Missouri, which in 1900 stood fifth in point of numbers, but today falls back to seventh place. Texas maintains a lead over the state of Massachusetts, but both states go toward the head of the list one place by reason of the small increase of Missouri and the loss by that state of fifth place. Texas takes fifth place and Massachusetts falls into line as sixth.

Regarding a gain in the number of congressmen in Massachusetts, nothing definite will be known until a reapportionment bill is passed at the present session of Congress. If the present ratio of representation were maintained Massachusetts would be entitled to two additional congressmen, but in the past Congress has not looked favorably upon the enlargement of the House of Representatives to any great extent. Politicians say, however, that this state should secure at least one additional seat in the House, making 15 instead of 14 congressional districts in Massachusetts.

The population of the state of Washington is 1,141,990, increase 623,887, or 120.4 per cent. This gives Washington three more congressmen.

The population of the state of Wisconsin is 2,333,860, increase 264,818, or 12.7 per cent. The increase is sufficient for one more congressman.

The population of the state of Georgia is 2,609,121, increase 392,790 or 17.7 per cent. The increase is sufficient for one more congressman.

It is announced that the total for New York state has been corrected, making it 9,113,614, an increase of 1,844,720, or 25.4 per cent.

The increase is sufficient for nine new congressmen.

The total for Florida is changed to read 752619, an increase of 224,077, or

(Continued on Page Two, Column Two.)

POLICE INCREASES ARE NOT FAVORED BY COMMISSIONER

Increases in the salaries of inspectors, lieutenants and sergeants of the police department are not favored by Police Commissioner Stephen O'Meara.

In a letter to the mayor made public today Mr. O'Meara goes into considerable detail on the effect which an increase of salaries would have on the police department finances and claims that it would throw the graded system of salaries at present in use out of order.

The increase asked for by the members of the police department is shown by Mr. O'Meara to cause a total increase in the department expenses of $43,500 per year and if the requests of the patrolmen are included an increase of $204,800 per year.

Mayor Fitzgerald is in Washington and the matter will await his return. The city is considered to have money on hand to warrant an increase.

WANT WAITING ROOM.

Business men and residents of Grove Hall are procuring signatures for a petition to the railroad commissioners asking the Boston Elevated Railway Company to establish a waiting room at Grove Hall.

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The Christian Science Monitor is read in every city in America.

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WATER POWER SITES OF CASCADE SLOPES DESCRIBED IN REPORT

WASHINGTON—Water powers in the far West have attracted general public attention during the last few years, and their utilization and protection from monopoly have been subjects of wide discussion and of important executive action.

Perhaps no area in that region presents more favorable opportunities for waterpower development than the slopes of the Cascade range. The general elevation of the range is 6000 to 8000 feet. The streams draining it have steep grades and are fed during the period of low water by snow banks and glaciers or by copious supplies of ground water.

The United States geological survey has just published a report on the water powers of the Cascade range in southern Washington, by John C. Stevens. The streams considered in this report are Klickitat, White Salmon, Little White Salmon, Lewis and Toutle rivers and other streams in the drainage basins of these rivers.

These streams are all tributaries of the Columbia. The most important of them, considered as a source of power, is Klickitat river, which will furnish 154,000 horsepower at low water. The survey of the Klickitat covered 73 miles and included a total fall of 3255 feet. The White Salmon, Lewis, Toutle and Little White Salmon take rank as sources of water power in the order named.

The entire system of streams surveyed will afford about 395,000 horsepower. The total water power available in the Columbia river basin has been estimated at 10,500,000 horsepower, so that the region covered by the report will furnish only 4 per cent of the enormous aggregate, yet even this small percentage is five times the amount of water power already developed in the state.

The report may be obtained without cost by applying to the director of the United States geological survey at Washington, D. C.

SPENT $22,424,770 LAST YEAR FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS

The American board of foreign missions has issued a statement regarding Protestant foreign missionary work covering not only the United States, but Canada, Great Britain and continental Europe.

The total expended by foreign missionary societies in these countries last year was $22,424,770, of which $10,317,749 came from the 35 principal missionary organizations in the United States.

The total number of foreign missionaries, men and women, was 16,824, working in connection with 34,910 stations and outstations. The native laborers enlisted in the same work number 83,292.

It is pointed out that the increase in the number of missionaries last year was 860, and the stations and outstations increased by 1326.

The number of students enrolled as under instruction in connection with these missions is 1,303,014.

SALVATION ARMY TO FEED 10,000

The Salvation Army of Boston is now preparing to provide 10,000 persons with a good substantial holiday dinner. The full complement of red cape box holders will be on the streets today.

In addition to the dinner 3000 presents will be distributed to poor children. As the holiday this year falls on Sunday the basket dinner will be given out from the People's Palace on Saturday, Dec. 24, at 2 p. m., and the toys distributed to the children Monday, Dec. 26, at 2 p. m. from the same building.

DROUTH LAYS OFF 2000.

WATERVILLE, Me.—More than 2000 employees of mills in the city are out of employment because there is not water enough in the Kennebec river to keep the wheels turning. Power conditions have not been so bad for many years.

WISCONSIN DEMOCRAT WINS.

MADISON, Wis.—The state board of canvassers, after a recount, has issued a certificate of election to Thomas W. Konop of Kewaunee, Democratic candidate for Congress in the ninth district. Mr. Konop has a majority of five.

TABLE OF U. S. CENSUS

States, U. S. (exclusive of Philippines)	1910.	1900.	1890.	Increase 1900 to 1910 Number.	Increase 1900 to 1910 P.C.	Increase 1890 to 1900 Number.	Increase 1890 to 1900 P.C.	Rank in population 1900.	Rank in population 1890.
Continental*	91,972,266	75,994,575	62,947,714	15,977,691	21.0	13,046,861	20.7	...	...
Alabama	2,138,093	1,828,697	1,513,401	309,396	16.9	315,296	20.8	18	17
Arizona	204,354	122,931	88,243	81,423	66.2	34,688	39.3	49	48
Arkansas	1,574,449	1,311,564	1,128,211	262,885	20.0	183,353	16.3	25	24
California	2,377,549	1,485,053	1,213,398	892,496	60.1	271,655	22.4	12	22
Colorado	799,024	539,700	413,249	259,324	48.0	126,451	30.6	31	31
Connecticut	1,114,756	908,420	746,258	206,336	22.7	162,162	21.7	29	29
Delaware	202,322	184,735	168,493	17,587	9.5	16,242	9.6	46	42
D. of Columbia	331,069	278,718	230,392	52,351	18.8	48,326	21.0	42	39
Florida	752,619	528,542	391,422	224,077	42.4	137,120	35.0	32	32
Georgia	2,609,121	2,216,331	1,837,353	392,790	17.7	378,978	20.6	10	12
Idaho	325,594	161,772	88,548	163,822	101.3	73,224	82.7	47	45
Illinois	5,638,591	4,821,550	3,826,352	817,041	16.9	995,198	26.0	3	3
Indiana	2,700,876	2,516,462	2,192,404	184,414	7.3	324,058	14.8	9	8
Iowa	2,224,771	2,231,853	1,912,297	7,082	0.3	319,556	16.7	15	10
Kansas	1,690,949	1,470,495	1,428,108	220,454	15.0	42,387	3.0	22	19
Kentucky	2,289,905	2,147,174	1,858,635	142,731	6.6	288,539	15.5	14	11
Louisiana	1,656,388	1,381,625	1,118,588	274,763	19.9	263,037	23.5	23	25
Maine	742,371	694,466	661,086	47,905	6.9	33,380	5.0	30	30
Maryland	1,294,466	1,188,044	1,042,390	106,356	9.0	145,654	14.0	26	27
Massachusetts	3,366,416	2,805,346	2,238,947	561,070	20.0	566,399	25.3	6	6
Michigan	2,810,173	2,420,982	2,093,890	389,191	16.1	327,092	15.6	8	9
Minnesota	2,075,708	1,751,394	1,310,283	324,314	18.5	441,111	33.7	19	20
Mississippi	1,797,114	1,551,270	1,289,600	245,844	15.8	261,670	20.3	20	21
Missouri	3,293,335	3,106,665	2,679,184	186,670	6.0	427,481	16.0	7	7
Montana	376,053	243,329	142,924	132,724	54.5	100,405	70.3	44	44
Nebraska	1,192,214	1,066,300	1,062,656	125,914	11.8	3,644	0.3	27	26
Nevada	81,875	42,335	47,355	39,540	93.4	45,020	†10.6	52	49
New Hampshire	430,572	411,588	376,530	18,984	4.6	35,058	9.3	36	33
New Jersey	2,537,167	1,883,669	1,444,933	653,498	34.7	438,736	30.4	16	18
New Mexico	327,301	195,310	160,282	131,991	67.5	35,028	21.9	45	43
New York	9,113,614	7,268,894	6,065,174	1,844,720	25.4	1,203,720	21.1	1	1
North Carolina	2,206,287	1,893,810	1,617,949	312,447	16.5	275,861	17.1	15	16
North Dakota	...	319,146	190,983	...	...	128,163	67.1	41	41
Ohio	4,767,121	4,157,545	3,672,329	609,576	14.7	485,216	13.2	4	4
Oklahoma	1,657,155	790,391	258,657	866,761	109.7	531,734	205.6	‡38	46
Oregon	672,765	413,536	317,704	259,229	62.7	95,832	30.2	35	38
Pennsylvania	7,665,111	6,302,115	5,258,113	1,362,996	21.6	1,044,002	19.9	2	2
Rhode Island	542,610	428,556	345,506	114,054	26.6	83,050	24.0	34	35
South Carolina	1,515,400	1,340,316	1,151,149	...	...	189,167	16.4	24	23
South Dakota	...	401,570	348,600	...	...	52,970	15.2	37	37
Tennessee	2,184,789	2,020,616	1,767,518	164,173	8.1	253,098	14.3	14	13
Texas	...	3,048,710	2,235,527	...	...	813,183	36.4	5	7
Utah	373,351	343,641	282,422	96,602	34.9	61,370	21.3	43	40
Vermont	355,956	343,641	332,422	12,315	3.6	11,219	3.4	50	50
Virginia	2,061,612	1,854,184	1,655,980	207,428	11.2	198,204	12.0	17	15
Washington	1,141,990	518,103	357,232	623,887	42.7	160,871	45.0	33	34
West Virginia	1,221,119	958,800	762,794	262,319	27.4	196,006	25.7	28	28
Wisconsin	2,333,860	2,069,042	1,693,330	264,818	...	375,712	22.2	13	14
Wyoming	145,965	92,531	62,555	53,434	57.7	29,976	47.9	50	47
Alaska	64,356	63,592	32,052	764	1.2	31,540	98.4	51	50
Hawaii	191,909	154,001	.....	37,908	24.6	31,540	98.4	51	50
Porto Rico	1,118,012	*953,243	.....	...	...	...	...	..	..
Military and naval	...	91,219	.....	...	...	...	...	..	..

*Includes 953,243 persons in Porto Rico (1899 census). †Decrease. ‡Indian territory ranked 39 in population in 1900, but for comparison the population is included in the Oklahoma figures. **According to the census of Porto Rico, taken in 1899 under the direction of the war department.

CENSUS IS 91,972,266 OR 15,977,691 GAIN IN CONTINENTAL U. S.

(Continued from Page One.)

42.6 per cent. Florida gets one new congressman.

The total for Alaska is given as 64,356, an increase of 764, or 1.2 per cent.

The "military and naval population" of the United States is announced as 55,608.

The total for Hawaii is 191,909, an increase of 37,908, or 24.6 per cent.

Taking the population of the Philippines by the census of 1903, which was 7,635,426, and adding the estimates for the islands of Guam and Samoa, and the Canal Zone, a grand total for the population of the United States and possessions is given as 101,100,000.

"The United States with specified dependencies" is understood by the census bureau to include Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, and military and naval persons abroad but not any other possessions of the United States.

The population of Tacoma, Wash., is 83,743, according to revised figures issued by the census bureau. This is an increase of 46,029, or 122 per cent over 37,714 in 1900.

The population of the state of Utah is 373,351, an increase of 96,602, or 34.9 per cent over 276,749 in 1900. The population of Ogden, Utah, is 25,580, an increase of 9267, or 56.8 per cent over 16,313 in 1900.

The population of New Jersey is 2,537,167, an increase of 653,498, or 34.7 per cent over 1,883,669 in 1900. The increase from 1890 to 1900 was 438,736, or 30.4 per cent.

Wyoming, 145,965, an increase of 53,434, or 57.7 per cent over 92,531 in 1900. The increase from 1890 to 1900 was 29,976, or 47.9 per cent.

Alaska, 64,356, an increase of 764, or 1.2 per cent over 63,592 in 1900. The increase from 1890 to 1900 was 31,540, or 98.4 per cent.

Hawaiian islands, 191,909, an increase of 37,908, or 24.6 per cent over 154,001 in 1900. City of Honolulu, H. I., 52,183, an increase of 12,877, or 32.8 per cent over 39,306 in 1900.

Superior, Wis., 40,384, an increase of 9293, or 29.9 per cent over 31,091 in 1900.

A revision of first figures for Augusta, Ga., gives that city 41,040, an increase of 1599, or 4.1 per cent over 39,441 in 1900. The first announcement was 37,826, a decrease of 1615.

"The military and naval population" of the United States, which 10 years ago was 91,219, includes the soldiers and sailors on duty in the Philippines, Porto Rico, Hawaii, Alaska and other dependencies, but not those stationed in the United States proper. The fact that many more men were on duty in the islands following the Spanish-American war than now accounts for the decrease since 1900.

MANTLE FACTORY ON SMALL SCALE AT THE GAS SHOW

From a public point of view, the most interesting feature, perhaps, at the exhibition now in progress at Mechanics building of the National Commercial Gas Association is the display of the Welsbach Company, where the making of non-combustible illuminating mantles that have revolutionized methods of lighting is illustrated.

The gas exhibition will continue through Tuesday, Dec. 13. It is having an average attendance of 6000 daily. The decorative scheme has called forth commendation from visitors, and the marionette show from the North End Italian theater, at 4 and 8 p. m. each day, the moving pictures and the Fadettes orchestra are the most patronized amusements.

WORLD IN BOSTON STEWARDS TO MEET

At Tremont Temple the last mass meeting of the stewards for "The World in Boston," the missionary exposition to be held at Mechanics building in April and May next, will be held Wednesday evening, Dec. 14.

The principal speaker will be J. Campbell White of New York, general secretary of the laymen's missionary movement. A feature of the meeting will be the exhibition of costumes which are to be worn by the stewards while on duty at the exposition.

The Rev. Cortland Myers, pastor of Tremont Temple, will preside and the other speakers will be the Rev. A. M. Gardner, general secretary of "The World in Boston," and the Rev. Roy B. Guild, chairman of the stewards' committee and also captain of stewards.

SALEM REMOVALS HELD ILLEGAL

SALEM, Mass.—The action of Mayor Arthur Howard in removing August J. McSweeney, license commissioner, and Edward B. Trumbull from office last spring and appointing two other men in their places was illegal, according to a decision announced by Judge Richardson in the superior court yesterday.

By this decision Mr. Trumbull returns to his job, but as Mr. McSweeney's term expired last June he is not directly affected.

ACCUSES LIGHT CO. AT WORCESTER

Mayor Logan of Worcester filed with the state board of gas and electric light commissioners today a formal complaint against the Worcester Electric Light Company, alleging that the company has refused to furnish light to the city for less than $86.25 an arc light, and that he "is informed and believes that said price is exorbitant."

The board is required to give a public hearing.

WATERWAY WORKERS ADJOURN ASKING FOR $50,000,000 YEARLY

WASHINGTON — Recommending an annual appropriation of $50,000,000 for the improvement of waterways, to be paid from current revenues when possible, otherwise by the sale of bonds, the national rivers and harbors congress adjourned Friday.

Representative Joseph E. Ransdell of Louisiana was reelected president and Capt. J. E. Ellison again chosen secretary-treasurer.

The resolutions commend the attitude of President Taft.

It is declared in the resolution that bond issues should be only for permanent improvements, and that the amount of any issue shall be limited to the requirements of the year of issue. It is urged also that the United States corps of engineers be increased sufficiently to adequately care for the projects upon which they will be required to pass; and that the powers of the interstate commerce commission be enlarged to give that body effectual authority to regulate competing land and water carriers. One paragraph of the resolutions sets forth the need of immediate attention to terminal facilities along the waterways to be improved, and urges cooperation with the government in various localities in carrying out improvements.

The business session of the congress followed an impromptu symposium on the work of the body, during which Senator Lafayette Young of Iowa, Mayor John F. Fitzgerald of Boston, Governor Stubbs of Kansas, Joseph Scott of California, and Judge Fishbeck of Chicago all approved the slogan of the congress: "A waterways policy; not a waterways project."

At the conclusion of the addresses the report of Secretary Ellison, the report of John A. Fox, traveling agent of the congress and that of S. A. Thompson, field secretary, were presented.

It was decided to enlarge the board of directors from 43 to 58.

Boston's Mayor Speaks

Mayor Fitzgerald of Boston, in his address before the congress, said in part:

"Boston is much interested in the development of the waterways of the United States. Too little attention has been paid to this subject, and it is only by persistent agitation that Congress, which can appropriate money for this purpose, can be successfully importuned.

"Boston is the metropolitan city of New England. It is the clearing house for the products of New England manufacturers. New England, however, is without raw materials, and in order to compete successfully with other sections having this advantage it must be able to distribute its goods as cheaply as possible."

BRITISH FARMERS FOR CANADA LAND

MONTREAL—John S. Dennis, assistant to the vice-president, who has been appointed manager of the Canadian Pacific railway irrigation and land interests in Alberta and British Columbia, is here on his way to England for the purpose of securing competent authority to make selections from the thousands of applicants who have notified the company of their intention to take up 150 ready-made farms ready in the spring.

Mr. Dennis states that the 500,000 acres of the additional area east of the present irrigation block will very shortly be ready for occupation.

HARVARD HAS 210 HONOR SCHOLARS

Harvard University announces today the complete list of 210 scholars of distinction for the years 1909-10 and 1910-11. For 1909-10 32 scholars were awarded deturs; 11 seniors (1911), 12 juniors (1912), and nine sophomores (1913).

Scholars of the first group who hold scholarships for the current year, 1910-11, total 45; 10 seniors (1911), 17 juniors (1912), and nine sophomores (1913). Scholars of the second group for the same year total 1133; 61 seniors (1911), 36 juniors (1912), 35 sophomores (1913), and one freshman (1914).

WOLVIN LINE STEAMER ASHORE.

OSWEGO, N. Y.—Wolvin line steamer John Sharpless of St. Catherines, Ont., is ashore on one of the Galloup islands, 30 miles from here. The crew of 20 men, with the stewardess and the wife of the chief engineer, have been landed here.

REMEDIES PROPOSED BY BAR ASSOCIATION FOR LAW'S DELAYS

"The Adoption or Modification of the Report of the Committee on Legislation Upon the Report of the Commission Appointed to Investigate the Causes of Delay in the Administration of Justice in Civil Actions," will be the subject for discusison at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Bar Association at the American House on Dec. 17, at 11 a. m.

In accordance with a vote of the executive committee, the secretary has formulated conclusions of the committee on legislation for discussion, as follows:

"It is advisable that sittings of the supreme judicial court for the commonwealth be held only in Boston?

"It is inadvisable to follow the recommendations of the state commission, which would require the payment of a $10 fee as a condition to claiming a trial by jury, and which would confer pon the courts the general power to require a litigant to furnish an endorser for costs.

"That section 62 of the bill proposed by the commission be approved, the section amending section 25 of chapter 175 of the Revised Laws read as follows:

"Depositions may be taken as provided in this chapter, to be used before courts, magistrates or other persons authorized to examine witnesses, except in criminal cases.

"The court or a judge may, in any cause or matter pending before it or him, where it shall appear necessary for the purposes of justice, make any order for the examination upon oath before the court or judge or any officer of the court, or any other person, and at any place, of any witness or person, and may empower any party to any such cause or matter to give such deposition in evidence therein on such terms, if any, as the court or judge may direct."

The committee on nominations has made the following nominations for officers: President, Alfred Hemenway; vice-presidents, William H. Brooks, Charles W. Clifford, James E. Cotter, James R. Dunbar, Samuel K. Hamilton and John C. Hammond; secretary, Robert Homans; treasurer, Charles E. Ware.

COLLEGE DOLL SHOW IN WELLESLEY AIDS SETTLEMENT WORK

WELLESLEY, Mass. — The annual "Doll Show" of Wellesley College will be held in the Shakespeare house from 3 o'clock to 6 o'clock this afternoon.

Hundreds of dolls have been dressed by the college girls and these will be on exhibition. Later they will be sent to Denison house, Boston, to be distributed among the settlement houses.

The show is in aid of the College Settlements Association, under whose direction it is given. Candy will be sold; and a play, "Mose," will be given by the sophomores of Beebe hall. Admission will be charged.

In connection with the doll show there will be the "General Aid Sale," under the direction of the Christian Association. Dainty hand work, for gifts, will be on sale, the proceeds to go to the students themselves.

The Wellesley College calendar, brought out annually by the sophomore class for the benefit of the seniors, will be on sale Monday.

The cover will be white sheepskin with "Wellesley, 1911," in gold block letters at the bottom. In the center will be a hand-tinted photograph of College hall.

The committee in charge of the publication of the calendar is: Chairman, Josephine Reichtmann, Chicago, Ill.; Bernice Woodard, Warren, Pa.; Louise Garst, Des Moines, Ia.; Charlotte Henze, Detroit, Mich.

BROCKTON MASONS HOLD AN ELECTION

BROCKTON, Mass.—The annual election of officers of Satucket Royal Arch chapter Friday evening resulted in the choice of George A. Warren, most excellent high priest; David Perkins, excellent king; Francis C. Kingman, excellent scribe; George M. Copeland, chaplain; George N. Hall, treasurer; John N. Howard, secretary; Merton S. Gurney, captain of the host; Arthur C. Dole, principal sojourner; Edgar W. Farwell, royal arch captain.

FLOOR IN NEW DENVER BANK IS MADE OF CORK

Elaborate Decorations and Fixtures of the New Quarters Involve an Expenditure of $200,000.

DENVER—A cork floor is being laid in the new quarters of the National Bank. This floor is the first of its kind to be used in America and will require nearly the remainder of the month to put in place. It is made of cork one half inch thick and laid in squares of nine inches.

The cork is pressed to one seventh of its former thickness, and is said to outwear iron and be perfectly noiseless.

E. F. Weary, superintendent of the interior decorations, states that this floor probably will revolutionize the flooring of banking institutions and similar places when once put in use.

The interior will be provided with many appliances used for the first time in a bank. Among the devices provided is one for warming the marble slabs on which the tellers handle the cash. This is done by electricity.

The deposits of the bank at present amount to close to $20,000,000 and the magnitude of the operations of the bank is correspondingly great. Twenty-two wickets have been provided to handle the business of the bank from the main lobby, besides numerous private offices and departments which are designed for special business transactions.

The main lobby of the bank is 75 feet long and 50 feet wide, floored with glass tiling, stained to represent the patterns of a Turkish rug.

The cost of the decorations and fixtures will be $200,000—more than is sometimes spent in constructing a good-sized building.

Circassian walnut has been liberally used in the paneling of the walls and ceilings and expert workmen are employed to fit it into place. The ceilings and walls of some of the rooms are inlaid with rare skill.

STEAM ENGINEERS TO HOLD MEETING

LAWRENCE, Mass. — Massachusetts state branch of the International Union of Steam Engineers will hold its fourteenth semi-annual convention in this city Sunday. The delegates will be the guests of local 295, Hoisting and Portable Engineers. Mayor John T. Cahill has been invited to attend the convention and has signified his intention of being present. Fifty-two locals throughout the state will be represented.

MEETING TO HONOR MRS. HOWE.

In commemoration of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe and her work for equal rights and opportunities for women, a meeting will be held in Faneuil hall next Friday night. The Rev. Charles F. Dole will preside. Addresses will be made by Dr. Anna H. Shaw, Mrs. Esther F. Boland, Mrs. Lionel Marks, Mrs. Lydia Lipkowska and Max Eastman.

AGRICULTURE AGENT RESIGNS.

PINE BLUFF, Ark.—J. E. Gray, Jefferson county, agent for the United States department of agriculture, has resigned to become agricultural agent of the Queen & Crescent railway in Mississippi county.

MR. ELDER SILENT ON JUDGE OFFER

Samuel J. Elder of this city, who says he thinks he ought not to comment concerning the report, according to Washington advices today, has been tendered by President Taft an appointment as judge of the commerce court.

The tender was made, it is said, through a member of the Massachusetts delegation, after a conference at the White House with the Massachusetts senators.

HYDE PARK TO ISSUE REPORTS.

HYDE PARK, Mass.—The selectmen have asked for bids for printing 3500 copies of the annual town reports. Proposals will be received until 8 p. m., Dec. 19.

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No one will be disappointed—We shall sell the GENUINE LE PERE OPERA GLASSES AT $5 EACH. We will do so with the distinct understanding that if they can be duplicated in this country for less than $10 we will refund the money. These Le Pere Opera Glasses come from Paris and are 22-karat gold finished, oriental mother of pearl bodies, pearl eye pieces, pearl focussing wheel, with lenses of clear definition and great magnifying power and can only be obtained from high-class jewelers or opticians of note. Our price is $5 with our full guarantee. Sent by mail same price.

Telegraph or send money order today. A fine morocco carrying case is presented with every glass.

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Leading Events in Athletic World — Crescent A. C. Meets Yale

CRESCENT AND YALE TO OPEN NEW YORK 1911 HOCKEY SEASON

Both Teams Have Shown up Well in Practise and a Hard Contest Is Looked For.

MANY NEW PLAYERS

NEW YORK—Yale University and the Crescent Athletic teams open the hockey season here tonight with a game at the St. Nicholas rink, and from then until March the puck chasers will contribute their share to the sport of the season. All the teams have been practising steadily for several weeks, and are almost in condition to indicate their playing strength.

The Crescents are determined to make a good showing this year, and if possible keep the New York Athletic Club team from getting final possession of the Amateur Hockey League championship trophy. Each team has won the cup twice, and a victory this year will permanently dispose of it. The Crescents are sure to make a better showing than they have for several years past. James Shireff, the rover, who left the team two years ago to play on the Mercury foot seven, has decided to rejoin the Brooklyn club, and his return has resulted in bringing out several of the old champions again, among them Artie Lifliton, one of the best forwards in the game.

The withdrawal of the Wanderers from the league left several good men unclaimed, among them Ernest Du Fresne, and President McDermott lost no time in engaging this sturdy and aggressive opponent of the game for the New Mooners. Although the complete team has not yet been selected from the squad of players who are trying to make the seven, it is almost a certainty that Captain Sars Kennedy, Dr. McDonnell, Scarborough and Lewis of last season's team, will be in the opening game against Yale.

Although Yale lost many of its best players by graduation this year, the youngsters who are trying to make the team have shown exceptional ability in the practise games that Tom Howard, the veteran Canadian player who is coaching them, finds himself in a dilemma regarding the selection of the men to play on the first team. All the players are well advanced in training. This has been facilitated by frequent trips here from New Haven for the purpose of practising on the ice, and in their games have shown the results of capable and intelligent instruction in the essential requirements of the game. Captain Loutrel is confident that he has the material for making a strong team.

BARKER BREAKS ATLANTA RECORD

ATLANTA, Ga.—H. H. Barker, the professional golfer of Garden City, L. I., broke the record of the local course for 9, 18 and 36 holes in the opening tournament here Friday.

In the second round Barker turned in a card of 69, going out in 32 and returning in 37. Both cards break records. His morning card was 76, making his total for the 36 holes 145, the record.

Other low scores were returned by Fred McLeod, St. Louis, 151; I. S. MacKie, Wilmington, 153; Stewart Maiden, Atlanta, 154; J. J. McDermott, Merchantsville, 155; Gilbert Nicholls, Wilmington, 157; Tom Mulgrew, Charlestown, 158; David Hunter, Essex County, N. Y., 160, and Cris Colby, Atlanta, 161.

ANDERSON TO LEAD BROOKLINE.

Clarence Anderson was unanimously elected captain of the Brookline high football team for next fall. He played right tackle on the team which captured the championship of the Preparatory League the past season.

BINGHAM CAPTAINS R. M. T. S.

Leslie Bingham was elected captain of the Rindge M. T. S. football team for 1911 at a meeting held yesterday afternoon.

THREE VETERANS FOR BASKETBALL AT BRIGHTON HIGH

Prospects of Making Good Showing in "X" Division of High School League Most Promising.

Brighton high should have two good basketball fives this season. Of last year's team there are three veterans, and a few second team men who will try for places. The team is being coached by F. J. O'Brien, who is also coaching Boston Latin.

At a meeting held recently John Elliot was elected captain for the coming season. He is a very good all-round man and was deserving of the honor. While there are about 25 candidates practising daily for places on the team, the coach has practically decided on the makeup of the two teams, and has picked a first and second team to scrimmage. These teams are not permanent, as the closeness of the games is bringing out the good qualities of some of the men now on the second.

Of the men who look the best for the first team are: Frank Mullen, a good forward who played on the team last year, and his brother, Mathew, who plays a guard. Captain Elliot will probably be tried out at center or guard, and Grant, Murphy and Smith are three good men who will try for the other two positions.

The second team should be a fast one as it will include such men as O'Neill, formerly of English high; Flarehty, McIntire, Dahn and DeClyn.

The school is a member of the "X" division of the Boston High School League, and while for the past few years it has ont been up to the standard, there is hope of a successful season. The manager has announced the following scedule:

Dec. 16, Brighton at West Roxbury; 20, Charlestown at Brighton; 23, Mechanic Arts at Brighton.

Jan. 6, Brighton at Commerce; 10, Dorchester at Brighton; 20, Brighton at East Boston; 31, Brighton at Charlestown.

Feb. 7, Commerce at Bighton; 17, Brighton at Dorchester; 21, East Boston at Brighton; 24, West Roxbury at Brighton.

HARVARD MEETS BOSTON H. C. IN OPENING MATCH

The Harvard University hockey team will play a practise game against the Boston Hockey Club in the Boston Arena this evening.

The varsity team has been practising in the Arena for two weeks and has shown constant improvement. The teamwork is still rather poor, as the lineup has been unsettled.

The Boston Hockey Club, which is made up mostly of old Harvard players, won its first game from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology by a score of 8 to 0, and has played several close games against the university team in practise.

The lineups for the game will be as follows:

Harvard.		Boston Hockey Club.
Leslie, l.c.	r.c.,	Foster
Cutler, l.c.	r.c.,	Winsor
Hornblower, r.c.	l.c.,	Hicks
Pratt, r.c.	l.c.,	Townsend
Huntington, c.p.	c.p.,	Clifford
Graustein, p.	p.,	Sampson
Chadwick, g.	g.,	Canterbury

DENVER PHONES NEW YORK CITY

DENVER—Denver and New York city were connected with direct long distance telephone wires for the first time recently. The connection was made through the completion of a line between Denver and Omaha.

Mayor Speer conversed with Mayor James Dahlman of Omaha, and conversations were carried on by W. D. Emerson, long distance manager of the Colorado Telephone Company, with the long distance operators in Omaha, Chicago and New York.

COLUMBIA FIVE WINS EASILY.

NEW YORK—Columbia overwhelmed the Georgetown basketball five last night by a score of 49 to 12. In the first period Georgetown could only score two goals against the Columbia regulars. In the second period, when Columbia put in a substitute team, using 11 players in all, Georgetown did better and rolled up 10 goals, but Columbia more than offset this advantage by superior offensive work.

SIX-DAY RACERS GAIN TWO LAPS, TYING FOR LEAD

Walter Rutt and John Clarke Do Some Remarkable Sprinting in the Madison Square Bicycle Race.

NEW YORK—Walter Rutt of Germany and John Clarke of Australia, the reconstructed team in the six-day bicycle race, gained two laps on the three leading teams early today and are now tied for the lead. Despite the fact that they had been pedaling around the track for nearly six days, the pair cut loose with bursts of speed that were irresistible, which aroused the weary spectators to the greatest enthusiasm of the week.

In gaining their laps Rutt and Clarke alternated on the track about every mile, and although Hehir and Goullet, Root and Moran and Fogler and Hill fought valiantly to hold their lead, the 'pair behind" would not be denied.

Rutt and Clarke really gained three laps, as the first lap they picked up was regained by the leaders. Then at 4 o'clock Rutt and Clarke jumped to the front and riding like the wind they swept around the oval and in six minutes had got back the lap.

Shortly before 6 o'clock the performance was repeated. The leaders were wary of Rutt and Clarke, and although constantly on their guard to prevent his gaining by a sudden spurt Clarke shot out ahead again and was 30 yards to the front before the others could get well started. The speed was maintained by him and Rutt, who relieved him every few rounds until the evening lap was regained. A tremendous cheer gretted the achievement.

Rutt and Clarke are now believed to have the best chance for the final victory, as they clearly demonstrated that they still have a lot of strength in reserve. Collins and Drobach dropped out of the race early this morning.

TRAP SHOOTING TOURNAMENTS TO BE ENCOURAGED

NEW YORK—The Interstate Association for the promotion of trap shooting held its annual meeting Friday in Jersey City. John Hunter of Fulton, N. Y., was chosen president and Elmer E. Shaner of Pittsburg secretary-treasury and tournament manager.

Plans were formulated for the organization of state associations and the general encouragement of trap shooting the coming season. Twenty-five thousand dollars in cash and trophies will be distributed and the Squires system of handicapping will be adopted.

The eastern handicap will be held at Wilmington, Del., the western handicap at Omaha, Neb., and the southern handicap at Charlotte, N. C. The places for holding the Grand American and Pacific coast handicaps and the post series tournament will be decided upon by the tournament committee.

PENN SOCCER MEN TO PLAY HARVARD

PHILADELPHIA—Resumption of athletic relations between the University of Pennsylvania and Harvard University has gone forward another step, for according to the soccer schedule of the former institution just given out Harvard will be played in Cambridge on March 25.

Other college games on the schedule are: Columbia, March 18, at New York; Yale, April 1, at Moorestown, N. J.; Cornell, April 6, at Moorestown, N. J. Two games will be played with Haverford College and a number of preliminary games will be played with the teams of local cricket clubs.

COLUMBIA TO PLAY IN WEST.

NEW YORK—The Columbia varsity hockey team will take a trip to Cleveland, Ohio, during the Christmas recess this year and will play two games in the Cleveland rink. In the last few years the Morningside players have spent the vacation in practising at home, but Percy Le Seuer, the new Canadian coach, believes that more benefit can be obtained by games with other teams under new and unfamiliar conditions. Arrangements have been made for a game with Western Reserve on Dec. 22 and with the Case School of Applied Science on the following day. At present Le Seuer has 20 candidates on the ice, the largest squad in many years.

Bowling Results

NEWTON LEAGUE.

	1	2	3	T'ls.
Maugus Club	889	934	800	2623
Riverdale Club	879	791	763	2433
Allston G. C.	865	862	887	2550
Newton B. C.	720	803	775	2298
Northgate	861	846	852	2559
Hunnewell	830	846	818	2494
Highland Club	766	909	849	2524
Neighborhood Club	837	812	714	2363

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' LEAGUE.

	1	2	3	T'ls.
F. Henshaw	444	426	449	1318
Pabe, Webber	467	460	468	1395
Jackson, Curtis	422	453	444	1319
Gay, Sturgis	464	425	419	1308
Hooley, Learnard	415	400	400	1215
Bond, Goodwin	445	442	407	1294
F. A. Schirmer	423	425	417	1265
Hamlin, Nickerson	462	421	426	1309
Fitz, Hubbard	458	404	440	1312
Wrenn Bros.	411	435	423	1269
Lee, Higginson	480	460	473	1412
Thompson, Towle	429	475	504	1408

Veteran Professional Golfer Who Has Made New Record at Atlanta

H. H. BARKER.
Garden City (L. I.) Golf Club.

RATIONAL GOLF

Is there any advantage gained if one is blessed with long arms or with short arms when playing golf, or does the man with the average length of arm have the best natural advantage? This is a point which about a year ago I brought up for discussion in a club house within 20 miles of London, and among the players present was A. C. Lincoln of South Herts, the winner last year of the St. George's cup, says the London Globe. I should be inclined to believe that Mr. Lincoln has the longest arms and length of reach of any leading amateur in existence, and it is interesting to note that he does not play with short clubs. As a direct contrast, I do not know of any amateur with extremely short arms, but in the professional ranks we have little Ben Sayers, sen., North Berwick, who, to make up for his want of height and length of arms, plays with wooden clubs nearly as long as himself.

This question of length of arm is a very necessary one for every beginner to take into consideration when choosing a set of clubs, and in the interests of small men with short arms, it is the duty of a man like Ben Sayers to give to the world of struggling beginners with what may be considered these natural disadvantages his reasons for playing with extra long clubs. That by doing so Sayers has overcome any natural difficulty in playing against much taller and heavier men than himself is proved by the many fine performances which he has to his credit. While the little man has never won the open championship, he has been within an ace of winning the £240 tournament, and at his age his position in this event, when he got into the semi-final last year, is an indication of his ability as a golfer.

It is quite a treat to watch Sayers, with his long sweep of a driver, playing against much taller men, such as Braid or Robson, and pretty well holding them in the distance from the tee. It seems fairly clear from arguments which have been advanced at different clubs where I have asked for an opinion on the subject of length of arm and length of club that the most of us do not exercise sufficient judgment and care when purchasing new weapons, and that when off our game we do not sufficiently often try the effect of an entirely dissimilar driver to that with which we have been accustomed to play.

It is a curious thing, but I believe the average golfer in his life only experiments with one kind of club, and that is the putter. He buys drivers, brassies, and irons one at a time, and replaces them either as they are broken or worn out, but with his putter the effect is different, and while a man may have one design of driver you find he has tried goodness knows how many kinds of putters. That this suggestion is a fact is proved by the numbers of inventors who have turned their attention to patenting putters, as against the numbers who have ever attempted to improve on many of the other clubs.

Why this is so is to me quite apparent, cause the ready sale for the invention of a good putter well advertised is like the ready sale for a good patent medicine. When you have read about the putter which never misses a short putt you feel like the man who wants to buy the patent medicine which cures practically every ill that flesh is heir to. It all resolves itself into a question of nervous disorder whether you are on the putting green or in ill-health, but I rather fancy if one is on the putt the end of an umbrella handle would be just as effective as a special favorite putter.

GYMNASTIC TEAM PROSPECTS GOOD AT PRINCETON

Only Two Men Lost by Graduation — Candidates Practising Daily — Available Men.

PRINCETON, N. J.—Members of the Princeton University gymnastic team and men are practising daily in the gymnasium for the season's work, in anticipation of the call for candidates, which will be forthcoming shortly.

The prospects for the 1911 season are most encouraging, for only two men have been lost by graduation.

Capt. S. L. Pope '10 is among those who have left the college, and the filling of his place on the parallel bars and flying rings will prove a difficult task. W. L. Ward '10 who also showed great ability on the flying rings, has also been graduated. Pope and Ward both won events in the intercollegiate meets in the past three years and their loss places the team under a severe handicap.

The following men who were members of last year's team will be available this year:

Horizontal bars—T. F. Clark '11 and W. C. Vance '12.
Parallel bars—T. F. Clark '11 and J. Lehman '12.
Side horse—R. O. Annin '12.
Tumbling—T. F. Clark '11, R. O. Annin '12 and W. C. Vance '12.
Three high—A. H. Bissell '12, J. Lehman '12 and R. O. Annin '12.

FOOTBALL MEN AT PENNSYLVANIA AWARDED LETTER

Expected That New Captain Will Be Elected Today When Team Picture Is Taken.

PHILADELPHIA—At a meeting of the board of directors of the University of Pennsylvania Athletic Association, held this week, the following members of the football squad were awarded their varsity "P's": Cozens, Wolferth, Cramer, Patterson, Dillon, Morris, Rogers, Marks, Jourdet, Kaufman, Mercer, Scott, Ramsdell, Somers, Kennedy, Thayer, Keough, Hough, Harrington and Young. The election of the captain of the team for next year was deferred until the picture is taken. This will probably be today.

Davidson Kennedy entertained the "P" men at a banquet in the Button Club this week. Mr. Kennedy is an old Pennsylvania graduate who, in his time, was prominent in various athletic activities, and who ever since has taken the keenest interest in every branch of Pennsylvania athletics. He has been entertaining the football men for years past.

Charles P. Davis, 1913 Arts, has been elected assistant manager of the team.

TOY PURCHASES IN GERMANY FOR AMERICA GAIN

WASHINGTON—Most of the American toy purchases at Nuremberg for this year have now gone over and it is notable that they are considerably larger than last year.

For the first nine months of this year the declared value of the toys shipped from that district to the United States was $1,854,319. This is $246,186 greater than the shipments for the same period last year and only $50,058 less than the shipments for the entire year 1909.

Toy exports to America for the present quarter will probably reach $350,000, making the total for the year something over $2,200,000, an increase of more than 15 per cent over 1909.

These toys pay an average of 35 per cent duty, or a total of about $770,000, and thus, without taking account of freight, they cost the American importers in round figures about $3,000,000.

From the best information obtainable 100 per cent is a small figure to add for freight charges, profits of wholesalers, and profits of retailers. Thus the toys bought in the single city of Nuremburg this year for the amusement of the boys and girls of the United States will cost the American donors the round sum of $6,000,000.

GRAND PRIZE WINNER DINED.

NEW YORK—The Benz victory in the grand prize race at Savannah was celebrated Friday night by a dinner given at the Automobile Club of America to D. L. Bruce-Brown, who drove the machine that won the contest last month. The ceremony of presenting the gold cup to Bruce-Brown and the presenting of a laurel wreath by the representatives of Benz & Co. from Mannheim "in Dankbar errinerung" were the features. The dinner was held in the banquet hall of the club and 62 persons were present.

N. Y. UNIVERSITY OPENS SEASON.

NEW YORK—New York University will play the first game on its basketball schedule when the five meets Princeton at Princeton tonight. The Tigers were defeated twice last year by the New York team. Three members of last season's team have graduated and new men will appear in the lineup tonight. A strong and fast five has been developed, however.

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BEVERLY YACHT CLUB MAY CHANGE NAME AND PLACE

Committees to Consider New Location and Project of Styling Organization "Buzzards Bay Yacht Club."

Two important questions brought out a large number of members of the Beverly Yacht Club at the annual meeting which was held in the Board of Trade building in Boston Friday afternoon.

The first was the advisability of changing the location of the clubhouse, and the second was the advisability of changing the name of the club. Both matters were referred to a committee for investigation.

The committee to investigate the change of location of the clubhouse will report at a special meeting which will be held at the Wing's Neck clubhouse next summer. The report will include the committee's findings as to the advisability of locating the clubhouse in a new place, and also the best method of moving the structure should it be considered best to do so.

Much time was given at yesterday's meeting to the discussion of the advisability of changing the name of the club from the Beverly Yacht Club to the Buzzards Bay Yacht Club.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: Commodore, W. E. C. Eustis; vice-commodore, David Rice; secretary, F. A. Eustis; treasurer, Walter S. Crane; measurer, John H. Ellis. The council at large is composed of E. M. Farnsworth and Franklin W. Hobbs, Charles Whittemore, David Rice, F. A. Eustis, Howard Stockton, Jr., Henry E. Warner. John Paine and Sidney Hosmer are on the regatta committee. Frederic B. Cutler, Robert H. Hallowell, Walter S. Crane and Henry E. Warner make up the house committee, and A. H. Eustis, Franklin W. Hobbs, Robert Winsor, Jr., Frank W. Sargent, Jr., and J. L. Stackpole the admission committee.

NEWTON CENTER MEETS BOSTON IN TENNIS SERIES

Union Boat Club Meets the Tennis and Racquet Club in Other Match Which Is Played Today.

The series of interclub tennis matches between players of the B. A. A., Union B. C., Tennis and Racket Club, Randolph Club and the Newton Center clubs will be continued today with matches between Newton Center and B. A. A. at Newton and the Union B. C. and the Tennis and Racket Club at the latter courts.

Philip Nichols, B. A. A.; E. Roy Speare, Newton Center Squash Tennis Club; C. P. Greenough, 2d, Tennis and Racket Club; George Biddle, Randolph Club, and Dr. John Homans, Union B. C., are the respective captains.

The schedule of the interclub matches for the remainder of the season is as follows:

Dec. 17, Randolph Courts at Newton Center; Tennis and Racket Club at B. A. A.

Jan. 7, Tennis and Racket Club at Randolph Courts; Union B. C. at B. A. A.; 14, B. A. A. at Randolph Courts; Newton Center at Union B. C.

SCHEDULE WILL AGAIN COME UP IN THE NATIONAL

NEW YORK—When the National League magnates gather in this city next week for the annual meeting it is expected a lively discussion will be precipitated right from the start. The advocates of the short schedule plan, who fought against last season's long one will try to line the magnates up for a resolution giving the president full authority to draw the schedule. This he will be authorized to do after a conference with B. B. Johnson of the American League. President Ebbetts of Brooklyn and Dreyfuss of Pittsburg will oppose the plan.

In contrast will be the meeting of the American League, which, it was said today, will not last more than a couple of hours at which only routine business will be transacted.

GASOLINE FAILS FISHERMEN.

M. C. Crawford and his brother Conrad of South Boston, who left for Minot light Friday morning to fish, found that their gasoline tank was empty when they were ready to return. They were towed in by the tug June, Captain Cunningham.

CHURCH HEADS R. P. I. ELEVEN.

TROY, N. Y.—Walter Church, '12, of Rochester, N. Y., was elected captain of the Rensselaer Polytechnic institute 'varsity football team last night.

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ILLINOIS' CHANCES FOR WINNING FIVE SAID TO BE STRONG

Coach T. E. Thompson, Last Year's Brilliant Player, Is Enthusiastic Over Basketball Team's Prospects.

TWO VETERANS LEFT

URBANA, Ill.—Illinois University has more than an even chance this year to capture the basketball title of the middle West, according to Coach T. E. Thompson.

In view of the phenomenal showing of the baseball and football teams at the university during the past season much interest is taken by the undergraduates in the five, which has unfortunately given them no chance to be optimistic for the last few years.

The team has started well in the last few seasons, only to fall down in the last part of the year. Last year the five was a contender for the western conference championship until nearly the end of the season, when a few defeats wiped away all chances. Chicago won for the first time in some years. The falling down of the basketball five in the latter part of the season has become almost traditional at Illinois.

Purdue and Minnesota are conceded to have strong teams, and it appears that Illinois must dispose of these two fives before it can hope to make a good showing.

If the team can defeat the representatives of these colleges, it will probably follow in the wake of the baseball and football teams and bring to Illinois its third conference championship in one season.

Since Illinois leads the other conference colleges in last spring's conference track meet, according to the corrected results, the supremacy of the Orange and Blue in the conference would be complete with a win by the basketball team.

The team will have to build around two veterans, Captain Bernstein and Hall. These two players have earned the right to be considered the best in the West, and promise to play a remarkably fast game this season.

Matter of last year's freshman squad appears to be the best man of that team and will probably be chosen for the center position.

Levy, Oliver and Gates are a strong trio from last year, who will make a fight with the new candidates for places. The new men who show most promise are Marbach, Woolston, Polchman, White and Dahringer. With these men to draw from, in addition to Bernstein, Hall and Matter, Thompson hopes to turn out a winning team.

An ideal Christmas Gift for a man

and one that will be appreciated, is something he can wear. Such gifts are always acceptable and practical. A man's state of mind depends upon his being comfortable. With ill-fitting underwear—shirt drawing up the back and drawers sagging down—a man is ill at ease, although he may not realize why. This discomfort is entirely overcome in a Peerless Union Suit, by making drawers and shirt all one.

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Brief News About the State

BROCKTON.

The choir of the Franklin Methodist church Friday evening presented a drama in two acts written by one of the choir members, Lyman Sears. There was also a musical entertainment.

Mayor-elect Howard and other members of the Howard Campaign Club will speak at a meeting of the club this evening at Republican headquarters in the City Theater building. All Republican members-elect of the city council have been invited to attend.

Frederick Hastings, baritone soloist, has been secured by the Choral Society for its mid-winter concert Feb. 10.

The Footlight Club will present its first drama Monday evening in the Y. M. C. A. hall. The leading parts will be taken by George Carter, E. F. Tilden, Jr., Ziba C. Keith, Mayhew B. Hannah, John I. Shaw, Roy Hill, Harry E. White, Miss Maud D. Badger, Miss Marie E. White, Miss Carrie A. Coulter and Miss E. Marion Folsom.

REVERE.

Miss Mary T. Ronan, principal of the Bradstreet avenue school, gave a nature talk in each of the rooms Friday afternoon and then 450 hyacinth bulbs and a few other varieties were planted in large boxes of earth in the basement. In the spring these bulbs will be transferred to small cans and each pupil will prepare a bulb for an April exhibition. The money was raised to purchase the bulbs by a candy sale given by the pupils and the idea was gained by Miss Ronan during a tour in Scotland.

Preparations are well under way for the holiday entertainment by the pupils of the McKinley school. The program will be given in two sections and each room will contribute one number.

HALIFAX.

Halifax Grange will hold a festival for town children in the town hall Saturday evening.

Many new lots have been sold at Monponsett and indications are that building will be brisk there in the spring.

Halifax Grange has elected: Worthy master, George A. Estes; worthy overseer, Clarence E. Devitt; worthy steward, William B. Wood; worthy assistant steward, Anson A. Anderson; lady assistant steward, Elvira Ewell; worthy gate keeper, Nathaniel S. Wood; worthy treasurer, Edwin H. Vaughn; worthy secretary, Nettie Simpson; pomona, Esteria Wood; ceres, Grace Gummow; flora, Louisa Wood; member of executive board for three years, Frank E. Chaffin.

RANDOLPH.

Lieut. William Palmer camp, S. V., has elected: Commander, Herbert E. Saunders; senior vice-commander, Clarence Payne; junior vice-commander, Franklin Beers; treasurer, Walter L. Hickey; secretary, Alfred D. Abbenzeller; camp-council, H. F. Faunce, E. Lawrence Payne, George H. Eddy; delegates to department convention, Walter L. Hickey, Clarence Payne; alternates, Alfred D. Abbenzeller, Merle Hager.

Randolph basketball team will play Gloucester in Stetson hall this evening.

Ladies Benevolent Society of the Church of the Unity will hold a sale in the church parlors Wednesday afternoon and evening.

WOBURN.

John T. Shea of Cambridge will speak at a no-license rally in Lyceum hall Sunday evening.

The board of public works will hold a special meeting next week to consider the question of water supply.

There will be a vesper service in the Unitarian church Sunday afternoon, at which the Rev Elmer S. Forbes of Boston will speak.

Waltham degree staff will confer the third and fourth degrees on candidates at the meeting of Woburn grange Monday evening.

Mrs. Crocker will sing at the concert of the Woburn Choral Society, Dec. 19.

NORWELL.

The Sunday school of the Universalist church at Assinippi is arranging for a festival on the eve of Dec. 25.

Many residents of this town are employed in gathering and preparing evergreen for the holiday trade. This work is becoming important in the towns in this section every fall.

The Rev. V. E. Blagbrough will close his services as pastor of the Universalist church at the end of this month. The pulpit will be supplied for the remainder of the winter.

WHITMAN.

The annual reunion of Whitman high alumni association will be held in the town hall Dec. 27.

Members of David A. Russell W. R. C. will hold a fair in the town hall in February.

Elmer E. Benson has purchased from Mrs. Sadie Keith a residence on Pleasant street for occupation.

Town Clerk Sharpe has sent to the county treasurer $397 as the amount of the dog tax.

HOLBROOK.

Winthrop Art Club met with Miss Marion Fiske Friday evening. It was decided to study foreign art and to secure speakers.

Members of Norfolk lodge K. P. will attend services in the Methodist Episcopal church Sunday morning.

ABINGTON.

The Y. M. C. A. will hold a series of athletic events this winter.

The Only Club will hold a party in Standish hall tonight.

WEYMOUTH.

Reynolds post 58, G. A. R., has elected: Commander, David Dunbar; senior vice-commander, Benjamin J. Loring; junior vice-commander, Nathaniel B. Peare; adjutant, Oliver Burrell; quartermaster, Elbridge Nash; chaplain, Leonard W. Cain; officer of the day, George L. Newton; officer of the guard, William Moran; sergeant-major, Bradford Hawes; quartermaster-sergeant, Addison Belcher; delegates to department convention, Oliver Burrell, Francis A. Bicknell, Elbridge Nash and J. Murray Whitcomb; alternates, Waldo Turner; George L. Newton, Oliver Houghton and A. P. Beard.

The First Methodist Episcopal and East Weymouth Congregational churches will hold a union service Sunday evening.

South Weymouth grange, P. of H., has elected: Worthy master, C. A. Loud; overseers, A. A. Shaw; lecturer, J. E. Inkley; steward, S. L. Holbrook; assistant steward, Frank McFee; chaplain, Alma Holbrook; secretary, Clarence W. Fearing; treasurer, J. W. Vinson; gatekeeper, William McFee; Ceres, Mrs. E. M. Rudkin; Pomona, Mrs. Nellie Shaw; Flora, Mrs. Edward Chisholm.

QUINCY.

The Ward Four Improvement Society has elected: President, Stephen B. Little; vice-presidents, John Evans, Alphonse LeClair and John Casey; secretary, Joseph McPherson; treasurer, Michael Monihan; auditors, Robert J. Teasdale, Alphonse LeClair and George E. Elcock; advisory committee, John D. Smith, Frank Dufore, Charles J. McGillvray, Cornelius Crowley, Morris Cohen, William Donaher, W. F. Lakin, John F. Burke, William Martell, Robert Newcomb, John F. Walsh, L. C. Caravaglie, T. Willard Burke, William Reaulieu and Edward J. Sandberg.

The Quincy Historical Society will meet in the First Unitarian church Thursday evening.

The Granite Manufacturers Association will hold its annual meeting and dinner in the New American house, Boston, Tuesday evening.

The Y. M. C. A. basketball five will play the Newtons at the local gymnasium this evening.

Mrs. Joseph Barbour will entertain Abigail Phillips chapter, D. A. R., Monday afternoon.

BRIDGEWATER.

Chellia V. Smith of Boston will preach in Darlingtown chapel tomorrow afternoon at 1:30 o'clock.

Bridgewater High basketball team will play Normal team in the Normal gymnasium Tuesday evening.

On Tuesday evening the thirteenth annual roll call of the Baptist society will be held in the church. A supper will be served by the ladies. Wednesday evening a public missionary meeting will be held when Mrs. Byron Bailey will deliver the address.

The Rev. Harold B. Drew, of Littleton, will preach in the Baptist church tomorrow morning. He is president of Middlesex County C. E. union.

EAST BRIDGEWATER.

A vesper service will be given tomorrow evening in the Unitarian church. An address will be given by the Rev. H. G. Arnold, pastor of the Bridgewater Unitarian church.

Judge Robert O. Harris, congressman-elect, will give an address on "Good Citizenship" before the Brotherhood of the Congregational church of Rockland Tuesday evening.

Busy Bee Society will hold a party this evening in Satucket hall.

The two nights' entertainment of the Woman's Alliance of the Unitarian church closed Friday evening.

Colfax lodge celebrated its anniversary Friday evening. Supper was served by the Rebekah lodge.

WEST BRIDGEWATER.

Hans Kronold, cellist of New York, is giving a recital at Howard Seminary this afternoon. About 300 guests are attending from Brockton and surrounding towns. Prior to the recital Miss Sarah E. Laughton, principal of the seminary, held an informal reception, at which members of the Chopin Club acted as ushers.

Mrs. C. A. Williams will entertain the mission study class of the Baptist church Tuesday evening.

The senior class of Howard high school held a sale Friday.

HANSON.

Charles Bell has purchased from Miss Eliza Harris a house lot on Washington street and will build thereon.

A special town meeting Friday evening decided to purchase land on Liberty street as a site for a new building to house the road machinery.

Missionary Alliance of the Congregational church met Friday afternoon. The meeting was in charge of the women of Hanson grange.

Women's Auxiliary of Hose 1 of the local fire department held a sale and entertainment Friday evening.

PEMBROKE.

Joseph E. Simmons W. R. C. has elected: President, Mrs. Carrie M. Young; vice-president, Annie C. Carter; treasurer, Elizabeth Drake; clerk, Sarah E. Bosworth; directors, Jennie E. L. Sturtevant, Eleanor M. Foster, Florence G. Carter; auditing committee, Hattie F. Daby, Lillia E. Bacon, E. F. Toppan.

A party will be held this evening in the fire station at Bryantville.

The Rev. Nathaniel F. Atwood will give a stereopticon lecture this evening in the Methodist church on "The Messiah of the Jews."

DEDHAM.

Edward J. Morgan has been chosen captain and Charles Kappaun manager of the high school football eleven.

Henry B. Endicott has been elected president, Clifton P. Baker vice-president and Allan Forbes director of the Dedham national bank.

The ladies of the town, under the auspices of Sunshine circle, King's Daughters, will hold a cake and pie contest and entertainment in Memorial hall, Dec. 15.

Boys League will give a social in the First Baptist church Wednesday evening.

Men's Club of First Congregational church will meet in the Unitarian church Monday evening. The speakers will be Miss Boyle O'Reilly and Prof. Frederic J. Stimson. Miss Mabel G. Dadman of Boston will sing.

ROCKLAND.

Old Colony temple, P. S., has chosen: Most excellent chief, Mrs. Minnie Merritt; excellent senior, Mrs. Etta Briggs; excellent junior, Mrs. Louise Wood; mistress of records, Mrs. Inez Peabody; mistress of finance, Mrs. Sarah Vesper; manager, Mrs. Eva Faunce; protector, Mrs. Cora Oliver; outside guard, Mrs. Luella Bunce; past chief, Mrs. Emma Fletcher.

Senior class of the high school will present the play "The Rivals" in the Rockland opera house Jan. 23.

The annual meeting of First Baptist church will be held Tuesday evening.

The Brotherhood of First Congregational church will hold the monthly meeting and dinner in the chapel Tuesday evening.

HANOVER.

Library Aid Society held a party Friday evening at West Hanover.

North river lodge, I. O. O. F., will hold a degree meeting at Odd Fellows hall Monday evening.

Nelson Lowell camp, S. of V., has elected: Commander Frank Buffum; senior vice-commander, Allen Rand; junior vice-commander Harry Henderson; camp council, J. W. Beal, Robert Thompson, Edward A. Bowker. The camp will hold a public installation in January.

NEWTON.

"Jack Afloat and Ashore" will be the subject of a lecture by Cyrus P. Osborne in the West Newton Congregational church tomorrow evening.

The men of Grace church have elected: President, John H. Sellman; vice-president, Edwin F. Sawyer; secretary and treasurer, Herbert R. Howe; executive committee, Walter R. Forbush, Henry A. Neally, Albert N. Bullens.

Woman's Auxiliary of St. Johns Methodist church is holding a food sale this afternoon in the church parlors.

Claflin Guards Veterans Association has elected: President, Lewis R. Speare; vice-presidents, Frederick W. Turner, Reuben Forknall; secretary, Col. Robert Bell Edes; treasurer, Col. Walter E. Lombard.

EVERETT.

The Everett A. A. has elected: President, John C. Nuttal; vice-president, former Councilman Don C. Riley; secretary, George W. Peavey; treasurer, Arthur L. Peterson; executive committee, William Johnson, Howard Fennell, Elmer G. Page, Albert Emerson, J. Leslie Larkin, William L. Collins and Bliss Kinnear. The annual dinner will be held next month.

The twelfth annual ball of the fire department will be held in Whittier hall Dec. 16 with Joseph T. Swan, the chief, as floor director.

The Masonic Temple will be informally opened Monday evening by ladies connected with Palestine lodge for a bazaar in aid of a fund to purchase an organ for the lodge rooms. The formal opening will be held about Jan. 1.

MEDFORD.

The Carnival of the Seasons, an annual fair held by the ladies of West Medford, was held Thursday and Friday evenings, when about $500 was realized.

John A. Gaffney of Curtis street is attending the national convention of road builders at Indianapolis.

The fire department has installed a new alarm box at Cotting and West streets. New brakes are being placed on all the fire apparatus at a cost of $275.

Mayor Brewer will be tendered a complimentary dinner by the citizens of Medford Jan. 18 in recognition of his services as mayor for the past four years.

LEXINGTON.

The Rev. Charles F. Russell of Weston will preach in the Unitarian church Sunday forenoon.

This afternoon four plays will be given in the parish house of the Episcopal church by the smaller children. The plays are in charge of Miss Merrill and Miss Richardson. After the entertainment there will be a cake and candy sale.

The pulpit of the Baptist church will be occupied by the Rev. T. A. Macdonald of Lowell Sunday.

The seniors of Lexington high will hold a dance in the town hall Friday evening.

HYDE PARK.

Theodore Weld Union of the Unitarian church will meet Sunday afternoon with the Lawrence Union, Third Unitarian church, Dorchester Lower Mills.

Anniversary services will be held Sunday in the First Union church.

A members' social will be held in the Y. M. C. A. this evening.

The ladies of the Congregational church cleared over $500 at their sale in the new church this week.

Tremont St. Near West

Chandler & Co.

Tremont St. Near West

On Sale Monday

115 Suits Comprising the entire order made up for a Specialty house in Washington, D. C., and cancelled owing to late delivery. Consisting of Tailored Suits in broadcloths, serges, worsted suitings, cheviots, etc. Many in the wide wale and two toned effects. *Made to retail at 25.00, 35.00 and 40.00.*

109 Coats Made for the same Washington Specialty house—all full length, semi-fitted styles—all in broadcloth—all in black. 90 coats lined throughout with Skinner satin and interlined. Many with velvet and silk collars and revers. *Made to sell at 25.00, 35.00 and 40.00.*

All **13.50**

and

127 Dresses Of silks, silk polpins, crepe de chines, messalines, broadcloths, wool cashmeres and serges. Street and afternoon dresses—tailored effects and semi-dress styles—all sizes—all colors. *Made to sell at 25.00, 35.00 to 40.00.*

16.50

Every Suit, Coat and Dress is new and made up to sell at full price.
The maker of the Suits and Coats is famous for high quality of tailoring and cloths.
The material alone is worth 50% more than the above prices.

Examples of Values in the
Sale of Aprons

Comprising more than three thousand aprons in hundreds of different styles, and ranging in price all the way from 25c. to $8.00 apiece. Orders for these aprons were placed long in advance and prices secured so as to show

Large Savings in the Christmas Sale

One fourth under price—one third and one half.

Included are afternoon tea aprons, sewing and fancy work aprons, studio aprons, emergency aprons, black silk aprons, chafing dish aprons, college aprons with class colors, teachers' aprons, parlor maids' aprons, cooks' aprons, ladies' maids' aprons, nurses' aprons, laundress's aprons.

25 styles..values up to 38c. at	.25	25 styles..values up to 1.50 at	1.00
50 styles..values up to 1.00 at	.50	15 styles..values up to 2.00 at	1.50
25 styles..values up to 1.25 at	.75	20 styles..values up to 3.00 at	1.95
		15 styles..values up to 4.00 at	2.95

SPECIAL. 500 Round Fitted Tea Aprons of Fine Dotted Swiss and French Lawn, with entirely new patterns of Swiss embroideries and Valenciennes laces. Every apron made to sell at 1.00. Price *65c*

Items of Interest in the
Sale of Furs and Fur Coats

The world's finest furs from Leipzig, Berlin and London. Every piece and every garment selected, choice and up-to-date in every way. There are scores of lots at much less than the regular prices.

35.00 Mink Muffs	25.00	125.00 Eastern Mink Scarf	90.00
100.00 Mink Muff	75.00	12.50 Sable Fox Scarfs	5.00
200.00 Eastern Mink Muff	125.00	15.00 Sable Fox Scarfs	7.50
12.00 Sable Fox Muff	7.50	15.00 Black Wolf Scarfs	9.50
16.50 Sable Fox Muff	11.50	7.50 Persian Paw Scarfs	5.00
20.00 Black Wolf Muff	15.50	15.00 Black Opossum Shawl	10.50
25.00 Black Wolf Muff	18.50	48.00 Black Fox Scarf	38.00
20.00 Persian Paw Muff	15.00	25.00 Natural Skunk Scarfs	15.00
10.50 Black Opossum Muff	7.50	135.00 Natural Mink Set	90.00
48.00 Black Fox Muff	38.00	35.00 Blue Wolf Set	25.00
15.00 Sable Fox Muff	10.00	45.00 Beaver Set	30.00
16.50 Natural Squirrel Muffs	12.50	87.50 Marmot Coats	68.50
22.50 Natural Raccoon Muff	16.50	85.00 Russian Pony Coats	55.00
18.50 Skunk Opossum Muff	13.50	110.00 Caracul Coats	75.00
10.50 Caracul Muff	8.50	135.00 Fur Trimmed Rug Coats	75.00
60.00 Mink Scarfs	45.00	235.00 Hudson Seal Coat	165.00
		350.00 Hudson Seal Coats	295.00

3.00 4.00 5.00 **Pure Silk Umbrellas**

These low prices are the result of a large purchase of fine silks at a very low figure, allowing the manufacturers not only to quote low prices but to give better silks. Every Umbrella guaranteed by the maker and Chandler & Co.

Pure Twilled and Taffeta Silks—Handles, sterling silver, gun metal, mission, natural wood, carved, jeweled, etc.—some of the handles are folding. **Colors,** black, navy, green and red. Values 3.00, 4.00 and 5.00.

1.95 *and* **2.95**

Examples of Values in the
Sale of Jewelry

1.00 and 1.50 values **50c**
Including Jewelled Hat Pins, Collar and Cuff Pins, Jeweled Brooches, Gold and Enamelled Bar Pins, Barettes, Coin Purses and Jet Horseshoe Pins.

2.00 and 2.50 values **1.00**
Including King's blue and other Hat Pins, Bar Pins, Rhinestone Jabot Pins, Lavallieres, Carved Braid Pins, Jewelled Brooches, Imported Shirtwaist Rings, etc.

3.00 and 4.50 values, **1.50**
Including Jewelled Coat Chains, Pearl and Rhinestone Bandeaux, Imported Hat Pins, Jewelled Braid Pins, Pearl Ear Rings, Pendants, Bar Pins, Brooches and Collar Pins.

3.50 to 10.00 Lavallieres, **2.00**
—one in a box—the real Cartier Parisian make, with Amethysts, Sapphires, Topaz, Rubies, olivine and sunken chatons.

300 Mesh Bags in German Silver, in 8.50, 10.00 to 12.00 values, gun metal, with plain, carved and etched frames, straight and shirred mesh, lined and unlined..... **5.50**

Sale of Fifty Thousand
Linen Handkerchiefs

ALL **25c**

Hdks. wreaths of shamrock
Fancy block letter
French printed medallion letter
Plain letter initial
Script letter
Initial emb. in colors
Madeira hand-emb. glove
Appenzell hand emb.
Armenian lace edge
French emb.
Mourning
Hemstitched
Men's hand-emb. initial
Men's fancy script letter
Men's hemstitched linen

ALL **50c**

Madeira hand emb.
Appenzell hand emb.
Armenian lace edge
French emb. in colors.
Sheer linen mourning.
Hemstitched linen
Madeira hand-emb. glove
Madeira hand emb. 1 corner
Men's French linen
Men's fancy block letter
Men's hemstitched
Men's colored border
Men's narrow colored border
Men's French block print

Real Kid

16 Button Gloves White French Glace Kid Gloves of the finest quality, with silk filet stitched backs and Cleopatra pearl buttons. **Value, 3.75** **2.25**

20 Button Gloves White French Kid Gloves of the finest quality, joined at arm making all of the finest kid also giving perfect fit. **Value, 4.50** **2.95**

Examples of Values in the
Sale of Leather Goods

2.50 to 4.00 Hand Bags **1.00**
In assorted sizes and styles, in all leathers and colors, linings of leather and moire, also pocketbooks of silk, velvet and leather, single and double flap.

3.50 to 5.00 Shopping Bags **2.00**
In grain seal, English morocco, plain and buffed calf, walrus, goat and other leathers, both self-covered and metal frames, many with two inside pockets and change purse.

4.50 to 5.50 Hand Bags **3.00**
In a variety of shapes. Made of silk velvet and leather, moire and leather lined. Some with one-piece fitting and others with two inside pockets, change purse and card case.

7.50 to 10.00 Traveling Bags **5.00**
Traveling bags of walrus, 14 to 16-inch frames, gilt and nickel mountings, leather lined. Matinee bags of imported leathers, leather lined, with two fittings, silk cord and tassel.

Examples of Values in the
Sale of Silk Hosiery

1.50 Quality at **1.00**
Plain black and new fall suit shades, also evening shades and white.

1.75 to 2.75 Qualities at **1.35**
Including silk garter tops, lisle garter tops, cotton soles, lisle soles, reenforced silk soles and inner-lined lisle soles. Black in two weights and a full line of colors in the medium weight.

2.25 to 2.75 Qualities at **1.85**
Pure Thread Silk Hose in extra widths, medium and light weights, in black and evening shades.

3.75 to 6.50 Qualities at **2.85**
The highest quality of silk and the highest art in embroidering known in the hosiery trade. The colors are exquisite.

MINNESOTA DRAINING 545,085 ACRES LAND AT COST OF $605,837

Reclamation Work by State Confined to Localities That Can Be Made Immediately Available for Agriculture.

CARRIES NO BURDEN

ST. PAUL—Minnesota is reclaiming 545,085 acres of wet land, at an average cost of $1.25 an acre, according to a report which George A. Ralph, state drainage engineer, is compiling for the attention of the next state Legislature. Of this, 141,444 acres are state land, and 403,640 acres private land.

"During the years 1909 and 1910," says Mr. Ralph in his report, "the commission has constructed or has under construction, 15 state ditches, aggregating 460 miles, requiring an excavation of 6,828,378 cubic yards, costing $605,837.30, or an average of 8.8 cents a cubic yard."

The work is carried on without burden to the state or individual. The state advances the money, which is finally turned back, on the sale of the land, with 4 per cent interest per annum. The policy of the commission has been to reclaim only such lands as will become immediately available for agricultural use. Its work has, to a great extent, been confined to the proximity of railroads and trade centers, and it has opened meadow or marsh lands and lands requiring little clearing.

Four hundred miles of roads have been built along the banks of the ditches at an average cost of $75 a mile.

"It is estimated," says the report, "that Minnesota originally had 10,000,000 acres of swamp land, or land too wet for agricultural purposes. This vast area, comprising about one-fifth of the area of the state, is fast becoming transformed into farm lands. Conservative estimates place the area reclaimed during the past two years at 1,500,000 acres.

"With our constantly increasing population, the area of the unoccupied agricultural lands must constantly diminish and the demand for agricultural products naturally increase. No one factor plays a more important part in this demand than drainage. By continuing the drainage of wet lands, thousands of acres of most productive soil will be added to the wealth-producing area each year and millions of dollars will be added to the agricultural wealth of the state."

STAFF IS CHOSEN BY CONNECTICUT GOVERNOR-ELECT

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Appointments to the staff of Gov.-elect Simeon E. Baldwin are announced as follows:

Aids ranking as majors, Louis E. Stoddard of New Haven, Edward T. Lyons of Hartford, Charles B. Pinney of Stafford Springs.

Naval aid, with rank of lieutenant-commander, Osborn A. Day of New Haven.

Quartermaster-general, John T. Moran of Hartford.

Surgeon-general, Dr. William F. Verdi of New Haven.

Commissary-general, Frank M. Chapin of New Hartford.

Paymaster-general, Christopher L. Avery of New London.

Judge advocate general, Samuel H. Fisher of New Haven.

Gen. George M. Cole, the adjutant-general, being a permanent officer, takes precedence on the staff.

BROCKTON MOVE TO KEEP BUSINESS

BROCKTON, Mass. — Representatives from the Board of Trade, the Commercial Club, Economic Club and Retail Merchants Association held a joint meeting Friday evening and discussed ways and means for retaining Pickard Brothers, automobile manufacturers, in Brockton. Several other cities including Gloucester, Mass., have made offers for the concern.

The company has recently been incorporated and hopes to sell $50,000 in preferred stock. A committee from the Board of Trade, of which Horace A. Poole, president of the board, was a member, reported that they were satisfied a large and important industry could be built up if satisfactory arrangements were made. A committee from the four organizations will make further investigation and publish a statement.

ASKS MR. MELLEN TO HEAD RAILWAY

E. Moody Boynton, inventor of the Boynton bicycle railway, filed with the secretary of state today a petition asking for legislation to authorize the formation of a corporation for constructing railroads and railways connecting with existing lines in Massachusetts and for constructing terminals in Boston.

Mr. Boynton's plan calls for a bond issue of $5,000,000, and he says that he has offered the presidency of the corporation to Charles S. Mellen, who, he says, now has it under consideration.

DINNER FOR JAMES E. FEE.

James E. Fee, house chairman, who has for the last five years served on the executive committee of the Boston City Club, will be tendered a dinner by that organization on Monday evening.

GOVERNOR-ELECT FOSS SLATES PEARSON ADJUTANT GENERAL

CAPT. GARDNER W. PEARSON.

LIEUT. COL J. E. SPENCER.

Capt. Gardner W. Pearson of Lowell, on receipt of the notification from Governor-elect Foss that he is to be appointed adjutant-general for the coming year, came to Boston this afternoon and held a long conference with Chairman Frederick J. Macleod of the Democratic state committee.

The conference was held at the rooms of the committee at 15 Beacon street. There was present beside Captain Pearson and Chairman Macleod, Col. P. Frank Packard of Salem, who strongly supported Captain Pearson for the adjutant-generalship.

Captain Pearson stated that he was a little out of touch with state politics and dropped into the state headquarters to get a line on what will be required of him while at the State House. He will confer with Mr. Foss when the latter returns on Monday from Washington, D. C., relative to appointments on the Governor's staff.

Captain Pearson is the choice of Governor-elect Foss for adjutant-general to replace Gen. William H. Brigham. He was notified that he will be appointed to the adjutant-generalship soon after Mr. Foss takes office as Governor.

Captain Pearson is at the head of company C, sixth regiment, M. V. M., in which he served as a corporal in the Spanish war. He is a lawyer by profession and has been active in politics for many years, serving as chairman of the Democratic city committee of Lowell in 1891-1892 and on the Democratic state committee in 1893. In 1894 he was appointed postmaster of Lowell by President Cleveland.

Captain Pearson was educated in the public schools of Lowell, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Harvard College and Harvard law school. He is a nephew of Gen. Benjamin F. Butler and a relative of Congressman Butler Ames.

Mr. Foss has not yet made any definite arrangements for resuming his campaign against Senator Lodge. When questioned on this matter he said that there is plenty of time to oppose Mr. Lodge between now and the time of the senatorial election.

Prior to his departure for Washington Mr. Foss was in consultation with Chairman Frederick J. Macleod of the Democratic state committee and John F. McDonald, chairman of the executive committee of the state committee, relative to wiping out the indebtedness of the committee which amounts to several thousands of dollars. Mr. Foss, it is understood, will help materially in cancelling the debt.

Mr. McDonald still maintains that he will devote his attention for the present to his law practise and will accept no political office, not even the police commissionership. He has already declined to take the chairmanship of the Democratic state committee.

A number of citizens dissatisfied with the present telephone rates have asked Mr. Foss to appoint a new state highway commission. This commission has supervision of telephones. Mr. Foss is considering the subject, but will not talk at present for publication.

Mr. Foss said he had no reply to make to Daniel H. McCarthy of Lawrence, who wrote him an open letter asking the privilege of a joint debate on the senatorial situation. Mr. McCarthy said he understood Mr. Foss was going to have a meeting in Lawrence and all he wanted was 20 minutes at the close of the meeting to prove that the Governor-elect was in error.

Colonel Spencer to Retire

SALEM, Mass.—Lieut.-Col. John E. Spencer, commanding the Second Corps of Cadets, M. V. M., will retire the latter part of January. He says he has not fixed the exact date, but that it will be before Feb. 1. Maj. Charles F. Ropes is to succeed Colonel Spencer, according to the present program.

It has been decided to hold an election at Salem, Dec. 16, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Lieut. Charles Cogswell. At this time further discussion of the colonel's retirement will be taken up.

Colonel Spencer has been tendered the honor of having conferred on him by Governor Eben S. Draper the brevet title of brigadier general upon his retirement. The colonel says he will only thank the commander-in-chief and retire with the rank which army regulations provide for him, that of colonel.

A request has been received by Colonel Spencer from the British Charitable Society of Boston to allow the old color-guard squad of the corps, arrayed in historic uniforms, to attend a function of the Boston society on Feb. 16, 1911. The request will probably be granted.

Active Woburn Campaign

WOBURN, Mass.—Activity in the contest for the mayoralty has been more pronounced this year than usual. Alderman Harold P. Johnson is opposing Mayor Hugh D. Murray, Democratic candidate for reelection.

There is also a lively contest for alderman in ward 3, where William H. Henchey is opposed for reelection by James C. Hearn, an independent Democrat, nominated by the Republicans. Interest is taken also in the election of school committee, the Republicans naming W. W. Crosby, H. Josephine Hayward and A. Wilbur Parker for reelection, and the Democrats putting C. C. Clark, Mrs. Elizbaeth Lane Keleher and Leon L. Dorr in the field.

There appears to be cause to believe that the prediction of a no-license majority vote will be realized.

Mayor Walker Gains Two

WALTHAM, Mass.—Mayor Edward A. Walker has gained two votes to date on the recount of the vote for mayor at the city election Tuesday, giving him a plurality of 16 votes over T. J. Duane, his Democratic opponent. The original count gave the election to Mayor Walker by 14 votes.

A recount will be made this afternoon of the mayoralty vote in ward 1, when the recount will be complete. The vote for Charles A. Masters and Josiah S. Hays for alderman in this ward will also be counted, a tie vote having been reported on election day.

Winthrop Club Elects

Winthrop Republican Club announces today that it has elected officers as follows: President, Roscoe D. Brown; vice-presidents, Edward B. Newton, Joshua Remby, George H. Gibby, James S. Carr and Daniel L. White; secretary, Eugene P. Whittier; treasurer, George W. Campbell; executive committee, for three years, Elmer E. Dawson, Joseph E. Davison, William B. Orcutt, Whitman E. Smith, Jr., and William Sanby; for two years, Albert S. Smith, Hollis O. Thomas, Alfred Tewksbury, Frank A. Morrison and Henry S. Garland; for one year, Edgar H. Whitney, Franklin Flint, James A. Whipple, William Colton and Henry Carstensen.

The club purposes to open its rooms every Saturday evening, beginning Dec. 17, to all who may care to participate in a social hour. It is further intended to undertake on alternate Saturdays a lecture course on live questions of the day and discussions of affairs of nation, state and town, as well as the presentation by men eminent in business or the professions of the educational phases of their work.

WAITE-ROBBINS MOTOR CO., Inc.

NEW ENGLAND DISTRIBUTORS

OF

BABCOCK ELECTRIC PLEASURE VEHICLES

ATTERBURY GASOLINE MOTOR TRUCKS

549 BOYLSTON STREET

TELEPHONE BACK BAY 3413

BOSTON December 3, 1910

Christian Science Monitor,

Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen:-

We are getting results from our advertising in The Monitor and we want you to know it. We can trace sales direct to this advertising and it may be of interest to you to know that during the past thirty days we have received inquiries from Los Angeles, California; Crawfordsville, Indiana; Jamestown, New York; Batavia, New York; New York City; DuBois, Pennsylvania, and so many from New England and greater Boston that we will not enumerate them.

Very sincerely yours,

Waite-Robbins Motor Co., Inc.,

F K Robbins

Treas.

Our Assortment of

Women's Slippers

is Positively Without an Equal in New England

We Direct Particular Attention to Our Superb Showing of

Women's Party and House Slippers and Carriage Boots

A most attractive, practical and reasonably-priced gift to be presented to any woman is a pair of these elegant slippers

We have the largest and most varied showing in New England, including all sizes, styles and leathers, in the wanted shades. *Main Store, Third Floor*

The Satin Slipper in all the season's smartest colorings, the fashionable black velvet so popular now, also an endless choice of plain and pretty beaded effects. Beaded Slippers will be in great demand this winter.

House Slippers, 1.50 to 3.50

Party Slippers, 3.50 to 6.00

Women's Smart Carriage Boots at 4.00 and 5.00

An entire new stock of these wanted boots. They are made of black velvet, quilted satin lined and fur trimmed. Make very desirable Christmas gifts.

SHOP EARLY—ONLY 12 SHOPPING DAYS TILL CHRISTMAS. Our immense stocks contain everything imaginable for Holiday Gifts, therefore IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU WANT BE SURE TO ASK A SUPERINTENDENT, as many of our new salespeople may not be thoroughly posted.

Jordan Marsh Company

NEW CORPORATIONS RECEIVE CHARTERS IN MASSACHUSETTS

Charters as business corporations have been issued by the commissioner of corporations this month to the following:

United Slipper Company, Chelsea, capital stock $20,000; incorporators, Samuel L. Sneierson, Harry Simmons, N. Gilman.

Boston & Suburban Electric Transfer Company, Boston, $110,000; Frank D. Stranahan, William E. Eldredge, George E. Coates.

J. H. Whiton Company, Inc., Boston, teamsters, $40,000; Walter S. Glidden, Warren P. Stahl, Henry Samuels and Cecil H. Cummings.

Globe Auto Top Manufacturing Company, Boston, $5000; Jacob H. Goodman, John R. Hughes, Samuel Goldstein.

Towne, Whitney & Cobb, Inc., Gardner, photographers, $10,000: Anna F. Towne, Cora S. Cobb, Alma F. Whitney.

The Finn & Thayer Company, Boston, agricultural products, $10,000; J. Eugene Finn, George W. Thayer, Lewis C. T Thayer.

Ironoid Brazing & Welding Company, Boston, $50,000; Frederick A. McCarthy, Edward S. Moore, James I. Green.

The Mrunelle Boiler Company, Worcester, $35,000; Francois X. Brunelle, J. Alphonse Gervais, Rena O. Brunelle.

Ideal Hat Company, Boston, $10,000; Lewis J. Hamillburg, Solomon Hamillburg, Reina Hamillburg, Emanuel Hamillburg.

The election will take place on Dec. 22.

United 5 and 10 Cent Stores, Inc., Springfield and Philadelphia, $2,000; Warren D. Kinsman, Howard L. Kinsman, George D. Baker.

The Sun Novelty Company, Fitchburg, combs, 7500; Abraham Rosenberg, Maurice B. Nathanson, James McMahon.

Ovington Aero Company, manufacturers of flying machines, $10,000; George B. Robotham, John F. Dickinson, Frank W. Carter, Henry P. Ayer.

Mason, Sanborn & Ramsdell Company, Boston, retail grocers, $60,000; Harvie E. Mason, Charles B. Sanborn, Linwood L. Ramsdell.

Interstate Fire and Police Department Supply Company, Boston, $25,000; Charles E. Berry, Herbert T. Jenness, Alexander Dwyer.

W. & R. Manufacturing Company, Attleboro, jewelry, $40,000; Florence M. Brooks, Hilda Anderson, Dorothea Larson.

W. S. Lee Company, Salem, jewelry, $4000; Clarence G. Baker, Harold R. Page, Edward S. Page.

N. B. Chapman Company, Boston, contractors, $3000; Hazen B. Chapman, Edith M. Chapman, Alexander Millen.

The Whitcomb Jewelry Company, Boston, $10,000; J. Arthur Whitcomb, Hudson L. Hall, Charles P. Lyford.

Tober Brothers, Inc., Springfield, sporting goods, $5000; Meyer E. Tober, Louis Katz, Morris Katz.

William M. Flanders Company, Boston, grocers, $125,000; William M. Flanders, Benjamin F. Bullard, Henry S. Hilton, James J. Lyons, George A. Huckins.

New England Gum Company, Cambridge, $50,000; Samuel N. Gould, Leslie K. Storrs, James D. McQuaid.

The Coburn Auto Sales Company, Boston, $25,000; Lemuel J. Coburn, Jasper L. Sackett, Louis E. White.

BISHOP DEDICATES CHURCH.

EAST ROCHESTER, N. H.—The new $2000 Bethel Methodist church at North Rochester was dedicated Friday night by Bishop John W. Hamilton of Boston entirely free from debt.

SAMOSET

An Appreciation by

HERBERT M. SYLVESTER

(Reprinted from Sylvester's "Indian Wars of New England.")

This little booklet is a charmingly written tribute to the friendly Indan who welcomed the Plymouth Pilgrims. A fit companion to the well-known "Perfect Tribute" as a

CHRISTMAS REMEMBRANCE

Thin 16 mo. boards, net 50 cents; paper, net 30 cents; postage, 5 cents.

W. B. CLARKE CO.

26 and 28 Tremont St., Boston

HAIR GOODS

ONLY BEST MATERIALS USED

MADAME MAY & CO.

(Established 1887).

Manicuring. Toilet Articles. Chiropody.

SPECIALISTS IN FACIAL CLEANSING.

Entire 3d Floor. 15 TREMPLE PLACE.

GRANGE PREPARES ANNUAL SESSIONS AT RHODE ISLAND

BARRINGTON, R. I.—The annual sessions of Rhode Island state grange will be held here Wednesday, Thursday and Friday in the town hall.

Barrington grange will be the host of the visiting patrons of husbandry. An unusual amount of business awaits action and the election of officers, which occurs every two years, will be an important feature.

Frank E. Marchant, master for eight years, will not accept reelection, it is said. As candidates for his position the following are being considered: Benjamin Martin, East Providence; Edmund Spooner, East Greenwich; Isaac L. Sherman, Newport; Henry S. Turner, Johnston; Mrs. Martha A. Gardner, Exeter; Charles H. Waite, Providence, and William H. Hervey, Oaklawn.

The grange has a membership of nearly 3000 in Rhode Island with 40 branch granges.

K. OF P. BAZAAR FOR HYDE PARK

HYDE PARK, Mass.—This town will be the center for Knights of Pythias of this vicinity next week, for Hyde Park lodge will hold a bazaar in Waverly hall all the week. Monday a street parade of 18 companies of the uniformed rank will be the feature.

The committee in charge is: W. E. Stalling, J. E. Gilson, J. Reynolds, D. A. Field, A. E. Clattenberg, P. W. Stark, Mrs. John Day, Mrs. P. W. Smith, Mrs. C. G. Norris, Mrs. Norris Gelewitz, Mrs. W. K. Howe and Mrs. W. E. Bolton.

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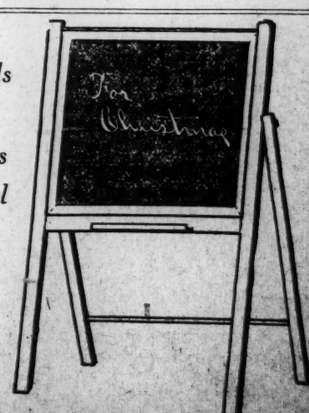


J. L. HAMMETT CO.

250 DEVONSHIRE STREET

WITNESS OF WORK ON PANAMA CANAL TELLS OF PROGRESS

Louis K. Rourke, Boston Superintendent of Streets, Explains Solving of the Chagres River Problem.

PROGRESS OF WORK

INSIGHT into some of the many phases of the construction work of the Panama canal, especially in the central division, is given in the following abstract of an address delivered by Boston's superintendent of streets, Louis K. Rourke, before the Boston Society of Civil Engineers at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology:

"The only engineering problem that struck me in connection with the canal," says Mr. Rourke, "was the control of the Chagres river, and when the lock canal was decided upon that solved the problem.

"The canal follows the valley of the Chagres about 25 miles when the Chagres river turns off to the northeast. The Gatun lake will back the water up the Chagres river about five miles above its entrance to the canal.

"The great trouble with the Chagres river is the enormous floods that occur there, it having been known to rise 40 feet in 24 hours. Any sea-level advocate can imagine what would happen to a sea-level canal with that roaring torrent rushing in there, but under present conditions a flood in the Chagres river has about as much effect on the Gatun lake as the Connecticut river in flood has on Long Island sound.

"When you think of a tropical jungle like Panama, 2000 miles from the base of supplies, New York, and of going into this jungle, providing houses and food for an army of 40,000 men—with their families we have approximately 80,000—you cannot but realize that it was a herculean task, apart from the engineering problems that might arise.

"The spectacular part of the work on the isthmus up to date has been the dry excavation, of which about 95,000,000 cubic yards is in the central division. In March, a year ago, with 56 shovels, there were taken out 2,065,000 cubic yards of blasted material—it is all blast work now, the earth is all off—and hauled an average of 12 miles to the dump at a cost of 49 and a fraction cents. The street cars on Washington street in this city are not any thicker than our dirt trains down there. So the best we could do was to keep about 67 of our shovels at work.

"To get rid of 80,000,000 cubic yards of dirt requires considerable space. The principal one is the Pacific ocean which will hold quite a lot of stuff. And in dumping there we are doing two things; we are not only getting rid of the waste earth, but we are reclaiming waste land which will be vary valuable later on. We are also building breakwaters, and practically all the good rock is being hauled five miles to go into the riprap on the Gatun dam. So, on the whole only about one third of the material was being what you would call actually wasted.

"The greatest single labor saver, developed and built there, is what we call our track shifting machine. It will throw track at the rate of three miles an hour any distance up to eight feet. It will pick the track right up. A man can make four miles an hour and will average at least 2½ miles an hour. You can imagine what time it took to throw 2½ miles of track eight feet without the use of this machine.

"On the central division we had 12,000 men, of whom 1000 were American skilled employes. The conductors and engineers on the trains, the skilled mechanics in the shops, the steam shovel men and the foremen are Americans. Then we had about 3000 Spaniards and Greeks, European laborers.

"The average salary paid to the Americans was about $150 a month. The Spaniards and the white foreigners, as we called them, aliens, received 20 cents an hour. We had between 3000 and 4000 of them, according to the labor market. The other 6000 or 7000 were West Indian negroes. Those men received 10 cents an hour and the commission feeds them, if they wish, at a cost of 30 cents a day. The most you can pay for a meal in the ordinary white hotel on the isthmus is 30 cents, if you have all the money in the world.

"In conclusion I would say that the cost of our work down there is showing up much lower than the amount for which any contractor offered to look at it three years ago. I think we ought to feel very proud, as Americans, of the way the work has progressed. I think Colonel Goethals is entitled to particular credit for the way he is carrying it on, and he ought to have a great deal more support than he has.

"The work has all been done by day labor. I don't believe there has been one cent of graft, so-called, on the canal since the project was started. It is put up to every man to do a day's work. As long as you do that, you hold your job. When you don't do it, you can get out, and no senator or congressman's O. K. is going to help you in the least."

NEW YORK TELLER SENTENCED.

NEW YORK—Walter A. Hall, formerly paying teller of the Herald square branch of the Greenwich bank, who stole $44,600 from the bank and escaped to Canada in July, was sentenced Friday to not less than two nor more than three and a half years in prison.

In Shops of Those Who Advertise With Us

Latest arrivals among the society of dolls are the members of the Patty Comfort family. They are a new variety of doll, in general appearance much like any other dolly, but inside of them is a hot water bag made of the first quality of rubber, which may either be filled with hot water, when it is an excellent companion for a ride in a carriage, auto, or sleigh, or to take to bed on a cold winter night; or it may be merely inflated with air. Whichever is used it makes a fine, squeezable dolly, its warm, wriggling body almost like that of a real baby. Those designed especially for babies have soft heads with faces of stamped velvet.

Some of the dolls have fine imported heads with glass eyes and painted hair while others have real hair and may be dressed and undressed at the little mother's fancy. There is a rhyme that goes:

Patty Comfort 's a rubber-lined dolly
To hug any other were folly.
She's a comfort by night
And a joy by daylight,
And full of hot water she's jolly.

The dolls can be obtained from Mistress Patty, 183 Main street, Andover, Mass.

—ooo—

It is announced by Houghton & Dutton Co. that arrangements have been made by which Santa Claus and his menagerie will occupy the fifth floor of their building from now on through the next two weeks. All the little folks from everywhere around are invited to come and see him. This evening the illumination of the store which has come to be a feature of the holiday season, will be shown for the first time this year.

The store will be open this evening, and beginning with Thursday, every evening during the next nine days until 10 o'clock. The firm explains that this does not overwork its force, which is so large that it is put on in relays, three a day, and the saleswomen, bundle girls, etc., work no longer than usual.

—ooo—

A special display of jeweled rings is to be seen at the establishment of Bigelow, Kennard & Co., 511 Washington street, corner West. The rings appear in solitaire, with two and three stones, and in clusters, diamonds, rubies, sapphires and other precious stones are used alone or in combination with others. The diamond is the favorite of all stones and is an addition to every precious stone with which it may be set. Used alone no jewel is more beautiful, yet it often seems as though another stone in contrast to it best brings out its sparkling fire. Colored stones are in greater favor now than they have been for years, giving to a costume that touch of the picturesque which is the aim of the costumer.

—ooo—

Fine furs made up into coats, neckpieces, muffs and garments specially designed for motor wear are being shown by the Collins & Fairbanks Company, 383 Washington street. In addition they have a holiday showing of handsome umbrellas, canes, riding crops, traveling bags, hat boxes and gloves, any one of which makes a useful and most acceptable present, especially when it is selected with discrimination. The first care in this direction is given by the Collins & Fairbanks Company, which aims to carry only the best designs. At the clearance sale of millinery now going on hats are substantially reduced in price in order to close them out.

—ooo—

Many persons are visiting the new store at 378 Washington street opened this week by A. H. Howe & Sons for the sale of Walkover shoes. These shoes are growing in popularity. The lasts are so made that they will fit many feet which are not comfortable in most makes of shoes, give ease to the foot, enable long use, and have that most desirable feature—style.

—ooo—

An unusual opportunity for the purchase of oriental rugs and Persian carpets in large sizes at the sale conducted every afternoon from 2 to 5 o'clock in the galleries of Lewis J. Bird, 32 Bromfield street. Some of them are 25x40 feet. Others are 20x30 and still others 45x25, all larger than are often called for and very difficult to find. The sale includes also rugs of the usual medium sizes. In the collection are some rare specimens.

—ooo—

The last number of Store Topics, published by the Jordan Marsh Company, in the interest of those connected with its store, contains an interesting article on Prague, the capital of Bohemia, by Miss Mary F. Brimmer, chief of the fur manufacturing section. Miss Brimmer entertainingly describes her own visit to that quaint city, not yet affected by the flood of tourist travel, and which seems quite apart from the bright activity and glad bustle of other cities of the European continent.

—ooo—

As the grip of the bull dog outlasts that of any other dog, so the Bull Dog suspender, it is claimed, outwears any three ordinary kinds. They are made in light and heavy weight and make a sensible, pleasing and inexpensive present for a man. They come in a fancy gift box and may be bought at almost any dealer's for 50 cents.

—ooo—

A choice variety of booklets suitable for the holiday season is to be found at Damon's, 5 Ashburton place, on Beacon Hill between the court house and State House.

—ooo—

The Reid Publishing Company has an artistic catalogue of pictures and "right reading" cards and mottoes which it will send out on application. It is located at 420 Boylston street.

—ooo—

While to the man it seems easy enough for any one wishing to give him a present to find him something that he wants, the woman who is trying to get it thinks it a most perplexing task. It will therefore be a relief to her to know that George E. Homer of 45 Winter street has brought together some things especially appropriate for men. Among them are silver-mounted toilet articles, scarf pins, studs, fobs, and so many other things it seems as though one could hardly fail to find the right thing among them.

—ooo—

A complete assortment of grape scissors, fruit knives, chafing dishes, butter spreaders, genuine thermos bottles, thermometers, shaving mirrors, manicure sets, and numerous other things a little out of the ordinary are to be found at Dame, Stoddard & Co.'s, 374 Washington street, opposite Bromfield. Nut crackers run from 25 cents to $1 each and nut picks from 50 cents to $12 a dozen. Everything in the way of good cutlery is carried by this company and also ice and roller skates.

—ooo—

No matter how low the thermometer may be outside, the American public is ever loyal to ice cream. No dessert can supersede it: no party is complete without it, and for the everyday home table it is a treat which all look forward to however often it may be served. The Metropolitan Ice Cream Company of Cambridge has won a reputation for its ice creams and fancy ices. It gives special attention to party and family trade and has free delivery in Boston and suburbs, a telephone bringing the desired article straight to the house.

—ooo—

A varied and beautiful display of furniture for holiday buyers may now be seen at the spacious showrooms of Paine's Furniture Company, 48 Canal street.

All the heavier articles have been removed to the upper part of the building, and the first floor is filled with a fascinating assortment of furniture especially adapted to meet the needs of the holiday buyer.

Handsome mahogany tables of varied size and shape may be seen in long rows the whole length of the store. Desks of almost every conceivable design are also to be found in astonishing variety from the dainty escritoire of Circassian walnut or curly birch, suitable for milady, to the massive mahogany desk for the head of the house.

English tea wagons are an attraction in one section of the store. All bachelors should see the "bachelor sets." These must be seen to be appreciated.

Snowy window draperies, gold mirrors and cabinets of antique design and large hammered brass dinner gongs, on which melodies may be sounded to announce the feast, are among the articles that make up the vast collection of goods at this store.

MARSHAL ABERNATHY RESIGNS.

WASHINGTON—John Abernathy, U. S. marshal for Oklahoma, came to Washington Wednesday and handed his resignation to Attorney-General Wickersham. Charges had been preferred against the marshal, but he did not wait to hear what they were. Later he announced he was going to New York, where he would see Colonel Roosevelt.

Abstract of Recent Address on Work at Panama by Former Division Engineer

LOUIS K. ROURKE.
Boston street superintendent, former assistant division engineer, central division, Panama canal.

THE STORE OF NEW MERCHANDISE

GILCHRIST CO

DOUBLE LEGAL STAMPS FORENOONS

AN UNEXPECTED SALE OF

Women's $30 Coats

Each garment magnificently modeled and tailored from

Finest Kersey and Cheviot

Two of the styles are pictured here. The one at the right is in the new side button effect with deep overlapping cape collar of finest silk velvet in shades to match.

These coats are lined to the waist with best quality satin. Here in all sizes in the most approved light shades, navy and black. Not a coat in the lot worth less than $30.00.....

18.75

TRIPS UNDERNEATH PARIS

An instructive article in "Lectures pour Tous" (Hachette & Cie., Paris) gives some interesting details regarding subterranean Paris. This city lies to a great extent over an abyss, which is largely explained by the fact that for a long while it was built of materials dug up from its own soil. Thus up to the seventeenth century immense quarries were being worked in the middle of the town, and only covered up or half filled as the city grew, which meant that large excavations and galleries remained beneath the new buildings. Toward the end of the eighteenth century it was discovered that robbers had taken up their abode there, and as moreover a house had subsided into the depths it was decided under the first empire to make a methodical examination of these mysterious nether regions, about which really very little was known by the authorities. It was discovered that over one third of the whole town was built above these huge caves, which extended over an area of 7166 acres, or 11 square miles, in which one could cover a distance of 167 miles. This gigantic pit, which exists to this day, varies in depth from 39 to 66 feet. A general plan was made which took 20 years to complete, and then the above facts became known. At the present time underground Paris is very carefully looked after by an engineer with a staff of 60 men. The plan of these subterranean galleries shows the exact position of each house above ground, and so on the slightest sign of the soil settling the danger is immediately and exactly located. In fact, in a great many places all danger seems to have disappeared.

The sewers of Paris were at one time lacking in system and merely constructed in a haphazard manner as the town extended, but about 50 years ago all was changed, and a model system of drainage was introduced with a total length today of 736 miles. The principal arteries of the system, the main or trunk sewers, are connected with a series of secondary sewers, each street having its own sewer, and these arteries carry the streams away from Paris to the plains of Gennevilliers and Archeres, where they see the light of day and fertilize the soil. Between these principal arteries a network of secondary galleries radiate in the form of a spider's web, divided into 15 categories, measuring from 12 feet 2 inches to 4 feet 7 inches, while the main sewers are always 13 feet 1 inch to 19 feet 8 inches in size. The sewers, with the exception of the latter, are all constructed with a sidewalk, and in all cases it is possible to walk through them upright. A staff of 1200 special workmen is permanently employed in the cleaning and upkeep of the Paris sewers. This subterranean town has its fleet and railways: 32 flushing boats carrying blades or scrapers at the bows, which are driven between the walls of the intercepting sewers and remove the detritus, three boats and five wherries which navigate the muddy waters of the main sewers, 117 flushing vans for the cleansing of the sewers, 113 tipping wagons, seven electric locomotives or motor engines, and then a "train de luxe" consisting of 10 saloon carriages (or cars) reserved for the conveyance of visitors, as well as five boats 28 feet in length, complete the floating and rolling material of underground Paris.

It is easy enough, this article says, to obtain permission to visit the sewers on application to the Hotel de Ville, and make quite an agreeable trip. The darkness is what strikes one most, the only illumination afforded being the oil lamps fixed to the workmen's boots, which by the way reach above the knee and cost 60 francs ($11.60) a pair, and figure in the municipal budget as an annual charge of f.125,000 ($24,156). Elaborate precautions are taken for the security of the staff, as when a storm arises the sewers fill with extraordinary rapidity through the 13,870 drains in the street gutters. For this reason all over Paris some 21,000 manholes with iron safety ladders are provided, 100 meters (328 feet) apart, except in places where the slope is very steep when they are to be found within half this distance of each other. The workman who is overtaken has thus always time to reach a place of safety. In threatening weather, moreover, the subterranean population is always summoned to daylight, the foremen carrying horns with which to call their men in time of storm or heavy rain. Sounds in these vaults have a most astonishing carrying power, even the human voice being audible at a great distance. The men are very well treated, and often pursue their occupation for many years with the prospect of an eventual pension. The ventilation is excellent. The up-keep of the sewers costs f.300,000 ($57,000) per annum and the wages and salaries f.2,350,000 ($453,250).

Besides the sewers, underground Paris of course contains the water supply system, and the little tubes for the pneumatic telegraph through which 60,000 or 70,000 "petits bleus" speed along in little copper receptacles which make a sharp whistling sound as they fly past. Then again some of the telegraphic and telephone cables are carried through the sewers, besides the electric light lines; but the gas pipes are kept apart and embedded at a safe depth. The sub-soil of Paris also contains the Metropolitan railway with its thousands of travelers, and the Saint-Martin canal, which passes through a tunnel under the boulevard Richard-Lenoir and the Place de la Bastille, with its wherries, boatmen, draught horses and donkeys, and merchandise which will come out into the Seine. Even then the list is far from complete.

NEW COMET FOUND, SAYS DR. CERULLI

ROME—It is announced that a new comet has just been discovered by Dr. V. Cerulli of Teramo, Italy. On Nov. 9 the comet's right ascension was 3h. 38m. 30s. and its north polar distance 81d. 16m. 40s. Its daily motion in R. A. is minus 2m. and in N. P. D. plus 19m. moving west and south. Prof. E. Mullosevich of Rome has also observed this comet, and the two gentlemen are now engaged in the photographic work of their respective observatories, using telescopes of about 15 inches aperture.

BRIGHT OUTLOOK FOR TASMANIA

HOBART, Tasmania—Referring to the mining industry in Tasmania, Robert Sticht, manager of the Mt. Lyell Company, said that if they based the most extravagant hopes on the future of the west coast they would not be wrong. He declared that the mining industry in these regions would advance at a very rapid rate, and he maintained that in no other country was there such a variety and quantity of minerals in so small an area.

NEWSPAPER MOVED TO FARGO.

FARGO, N. D.—The Equity Farm News, the official organ of the American Society of Equity in the states of Minnesota, North and South Dakota, will be hereafter published in this city, moving here from Minot.

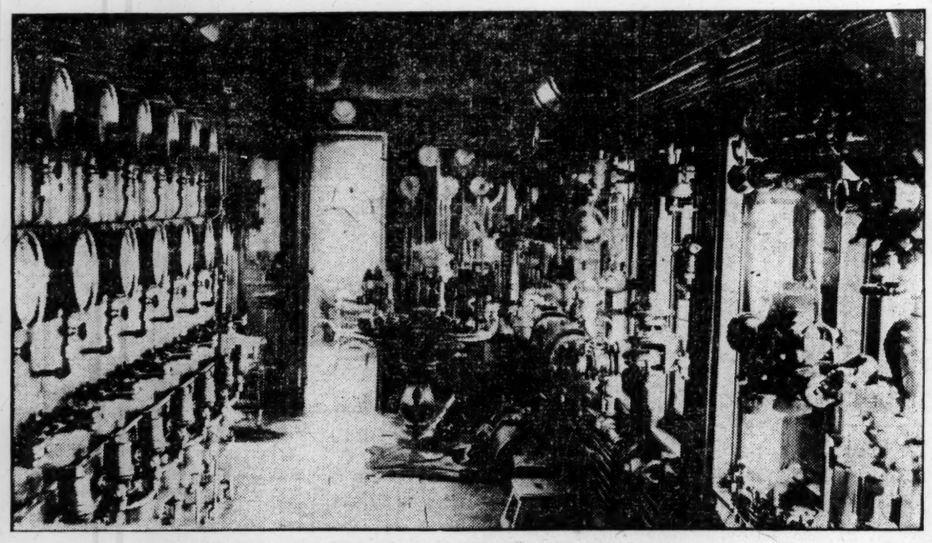
THINKS WORKMEN SHOULD RECEIVE SHARE OF PROFIT

LONDON—In the course of a speech made at Marylebone a short time ago, with regard to the division of the profits of industry as between capital and labor, Lord Robert Cecil said that the great thing was to get every one who was concerned in any industry in this country—from the humblest worker to the richest director—to feel that they were all working together to a common end and for a common object. He would like, he said to see a condition of things where workmen would have, in addition to a minimum wage, a share of the profits of the industry in which they were concerned, which would rise or fall according to its measure of success. It was not a matter which was very easy for a state to deal with, but it was not impossible. There was no reason why the Board of Trade should not make serious inquiries on the subject and be prepared to recommend to each particular industry that form of copartnership most suitable to it.

TABLET TO CYRUS CLARK.

NEW YORK—Embossed with the head of Cyrus Clark, the "Father of Riverside Drive," made by the sculptor H. K. Bush-Brown, a bronze tablet will be placed at Seventy-Sixth street and the drive in the early part of the year. A bowlder will be brought from Connecticut and to it the tablet will be affixed.

AIR BRAKE INSTRUCTION CAR A MODERN RAILROAD ADJUNCT



INTERIOR OF AIR BRAKE CAR IN SOUTH STATION YARD.
Freight car equipment on the left, instructor's office in the left center, and passenger and freight locomotive mechanism on the right.

Instruction car 650, owned and operated by the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, at present in the yard at the South station, presents an interesting lesson in modern railroading. H. G. Rand, air brake instructor, is in charge.

The purpose of the car is to instruct all men having to do with the equipment of the road, but especially to explain the action of air brakes. Mr. Rand takes up the construction, operation and defects of the various equipments.

The instruction car covers the entire system of the New Haven road, or 2200 miles, in three years and during that time Mr. Rand talks with from 8000 to 9000 men. The instructor goes everywhere with the car; it is his home, one end being fitted up as a cosy office, parlor and sleeping room. Mr. Rand obtains his meals at nearby hotels or restaurants, except when these conveniences are not accessible, and then falls back upon the culinary arts of his porter, who has all the appliances in the further end of the car.

Mr. Rand occupies the first 15 feet of the car. The middle for a distance of 35 feet is used for classes and the practical exhibition of the equipment. Here are installed the air brake machinery of passenger and freight engines and cars, including the equipment for 20 freight cars, placed vertically because of the limited space. The last 15 feet of space is utilized for the power, including an engine-boiler, pumps, water tank and coal bin. The plant equals the weight of coach seats removed and their full assignment of passengers on regular trains.

Mr. Rand was appointed air brake instructor in 1907. He teaches two classes daily, taking the trainmen in the forenoon from 9 to 12 o'clock and the enginemen from 1 to 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Occasionally he takes some of the classes in the evening when the men are unable to come during the day. He also recommends them for promotion upon the basis of their oral examinations.

Electrical Novelties

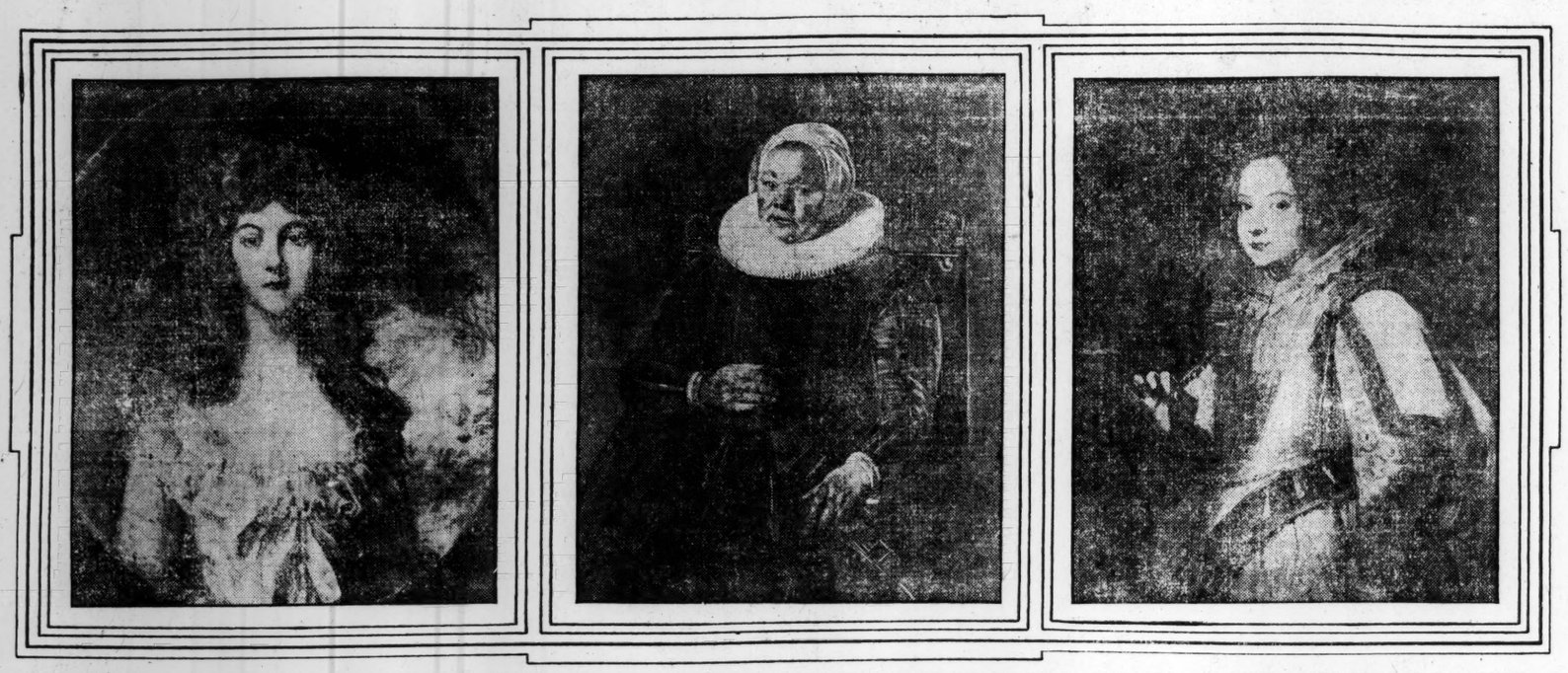
CHAFING DISH
Nursery Milk Warmer
Shaving Cup
Heating Pad (hot water bottle)

Electric Toaster
Tree Decorations
Flashlight
Candles
Hair Dryers
Gas Lighter
Candelabra and Portable Lamps

For Instructive Apparatus
Electric Railway Motors and Dynamos
Small Machinery
Wireless Apparatus

SETH W. FULLER & CO. 100 BEDFORD CORNER KINGSTON

BOSTON PEOPLE THRONG TO SEE FRICK PAINTINGS



FROM LEFT TO RIGHT: "MRS. HATCHETT," BY SIR THOMAS GAINSBOROUGH; "PORTRAIT OF A WOMAN," BY FRANZ HALS; "MARCHESA GIOVANNA CATTANEO" BY VAN DYCK. ALL OWNED BY H. C. FRICK.

Large crowds are again visiting the Museum of Fine Arts today, the second free Saturday on which there has been an opportunity to view the paintings by masters loaned by Henry C. Frick.

Sunday will be the last "free" day, as the exhibition closes next Thursday at sundown. The pictures may be seen Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of next week at the usual fee of 25 cents required for admission to the museum building. Monday is a reserved day for subscribers.

Between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon 5500 persons saw the pictures while 1000 were turned away. Monday being reserved for those who hold subscribers tickets the attendance was not remarkable, but when on Tuesday 2000 persons visited the gallery, the managers were more than satisfied. The attendance is in strong contrast to that at the museum on ordinary week days, which ranges from 300 to 400.

Persons who can come other days are requested not to come Sunday, that those who are unable to attend through the week may not be turned away.

It is noticeable of those who come to view the paintings that they stay. No cursory glance satisfies them. Their progress around the small hall is slow and is made time and again with frequent goings back to some particular canvas to examine a detail, or to study an effect.

The pictures on the wall at the farther end of the room always have a crowd around them. They include the "Woman Sewing," by Millet, three landscapes by Corot and one by Daubigny.

Rembrandt's "Portrait of Himself," "The Polish Rider" and "A Young Painter" also hold those who look upon them, but the attraction seems to be not so much natural as educative, a purpose to see what there is in these great works of a master painter that makes them so superior.

The portraits of Romney, Gainsborough, Reynolds, beautiful as they are and appealing to the popular appreciation of art, are not the ones that hold the attention of those who visit the collection. Admiration for these is great, appreciation high, but the cultural regard is given to the paintings on the east wall.

The major portion of those who visit the gallery have a knowledge of art. They are drawn from all ranks of the educated masses. The cultured traveler and polished scholar are there studying these masterpieces side by side with local artists. Interspersed among them are those not yet emerged from the student stage, pupils of a school or college where they are devoting themselves exclusively to the study of art, boys from the High School of Commerce, girls and boys from the different high and grammar schools of the city, children accompanying their elders, and men and women with no very great knowledge of art, but a love for it.

The number of men who manage to slip away from their business or professional duties in the very heart of the business day in order to view these pictures, and their intelligent appreciation of them is assurance of the important place art occupies in their thought.

IOWA CREAMERIES MAKE ONE TENTH OF NATION'S BUTTER

THERE are 562 creameries in Iowa. One hundred and two million pounds of butter were made in 1909.

Twenty-six million dollars worth of creamery butter was manufactured.

All of the dairy products for the state were worth $44,500,000.

One million five hundred and eighty-six thousand cows produced milk.

Eight hundred thousand cows produced milk exclusively for creameries.

There are three condensed milk factories in the state.

Iowa produces 10 per cent of all the butter made in the United States, says the Des Moines Capital.

Iowa produces more butter than any other equal surface of the globe, except Denmark and Holland.

There are 46 cheese factories in the state, making 3,500,000 pounds of cheese annually, worth $400,000.

Delaware and Bremer counties of Iowa produce on an average of 5000 pounds of butter per square mile per annum.

The number of pounds of creamery butter made during the past 13 years are as follows:

1897.....	88,900,000	1904.....	70,000,000
1898.....	87,704,214	1905.....	82,707,588
1899.....	87,972,470	1906.....	91,202,354
1900.....	94,965,002	1907.....	97,164,363
1901.....	82,706,944	1908.....	101,552,063
1902.....	77,885,696	1909.....	102,000,000
1903.....	64,565,970		

Iowa's value of dairy products is more than 70 per cent of the total production of gold in the United States for the same period, more than twice and nearly three times the amount of gold mined in California, the leading gold producing state of the Union. The amount is enough to equip the United States navy with four first class battleships and then have $1,000,000 or so left over.

The dairy business is practically new in Iowa, as the agricultural reports show that not a pound of creamery butter was made before 1871. In that year John Stewart of Manchester, Ia., went into the business. He sent some of his products to the centennial exposition at Philadelphia and carried off first prize.

This started other Iowa farmers until the business today consists of the manufacture of over 100,000,000 pounds of creamery butter, to say nothing of other grades, 3,500,000 pounds of cheese, and other products with a value of $44,500,000 last year.

Dairy manufacture takes nothing from the soil of the state that has any value to it, but increases the fertility and makes possible an increase in the number of hogs, for the by-products of the dairy are used to feed the swine.

The dairy district of Iowa is confined largely to the northeastern part of the state. An average of 82,000 farmers supply creameries with milk. Among farmers, 90 per cent. have either neglected the dairy business or follow it only as a side issue. It is said that this is the reason that the dairy business hasn't increased faster.

If the ratio of production of the best countries was maintained throughout the remainder of the state, the production could very easily be increased to 275,000,000 pounds of butter per year, thereby increasing the wealth of the state over $50,000,000 in the production of butter alone.

Splendid Value in
Desk Chairs $7.75

An exceptionally good piece of furniture in design, construction and finish—and in value also.
Solid mahogany with claw and ball foot.
Think of such a chair as an Xmas gift.

Morris & Butler
97 Summer Street

We deliver Anywhere in New England All Purchases Amounting to $5.00 and Over.
Charge Accounts Solicited

ART, ARTISTS AND THEIR WORK

The roomful of Japanese stencils which is being exhibited at the Museum of Fine Arts is a reminder of how much we of the west have yet to learn about design and its everyday uses. Our simple stencils made from substantial oiled board seem clumsy enough in comparison to these delicate things cut from thin mulberry paper which has been dipped in the juice of unripe persimmons, a sort of tannic acid that toughens the paper. Several of these sheets are cut at one time with a sharp knife and later two are pasted together and reinforced with a layer of fine silk threads between them. The designs are like lace for fineness, no two alike, and all are full of the rhythm of live and accurately balanced spaces which are typical of all Japanese art. The process of stenciling was invented some three centuries ago by a dyer of Kioto and is used for all sorts of decoration in Japan today.

Ever since Dr. Denman Ross of Cambridge advanced his theory of color and pure design which has revolutionized the teaching of art in most of our schools, certain painters of note have said that it was all very well to apply principles to design but that this could not be done in teaching portrait or landscape painting. Some of the followers of Dr. Ross have, however, gone steadily on trying to carry his ideas further and apply them to what are called the higher forms of art. Eben F. Comins is one of these and his classes in the Fenway studios are doing fine work. They are following a method which is original with Mr. Comins and about which he has once or twice spoken in public, to the Copley Society and others. This year he is spending further time in developing what he calls "area-cutting" and "linear movement" in their application to designing portraits. His class works in charcoal from a model.

The first step is to divide the space to be filled according to the principles of pure design. This is done with lines and includes the background as well as the figure. Next these spaces are filled with flat values, which are carefully balanced without regard to any accidents of light and shade which may appear on the model, and finally the features are added to this design. Each feature has been drawn on a separate sheet of paper and analyzed with regard to its size, shape and peculiar construction. In this way the pupil has deliberately thought out his picture in every detail. When color is added, it also will be used according to principles which Dr. Ross has set forth in his book and Mr. Comins asserts that the correct variations of color without reference to light and shade will bring out the modeling of face and figure and produce a likeness. Whether one agrees with Mr. Comins or not, the results obtained by his classes are certainly very much more interesting than the haphazard flounderings of the average art student, who knows nothing of design and even less about combining colors.

* * *

Edmund C. Tarbell is once more the recipient of high honors—a fact which creates rejoicing among the Boston studios. The jury which awarded him the gold medal and first prize of $2000 for his "Interior" at the biennial exhibition of the Corcoran Gallery of Art in Washington consisted of F. D. Millet, chairman, Edward W. Redfield, William Sergeant Kendall, Frederick P. Vinton and L. H. Meakin.

The second prize of $1500 and a silver medal went to Gari Melchers for his picure entitled "Penelope." The third prize of $1000 and a large medal was given to Childe Hassam for his picture entitled "Springtime" and the fourth prize of $500 and honorable mention to Daniel Garber for his "April Landscape." These prizes are donated by former Senator William A. Clark. Members of the jury of selection say that the exhibition, which will consist of about 350 paintings, is the finest exhibition of American painting which has been set forth. It will be open to the public on Monday, Dec. 12.

* * *

Some fine pictures by Gifford Beal, A. N. A., are being shown in Vose's gallery until Dec. 17. Mr. Beal is a young New York painter who won the first Hallegarten prize for a landscape which he had in last spring's exhibition. Among his pictures at Vose's is one called "A Norwegian Morning" which is very beautiful. It shows the dark waters of a fjord between high rocky banks just at dawn when the delicate mists rise and are dispelled by the first rays of the sun. It is a difficult subject, but like all Mr. Beal's work it has the appearance of being painted without hesitation and with a singularly clear perception of what he wanted to express, a great gift in a landscape painter. On either side of this are pictures done on the American coast, "The Emerald Pool" and "The Gliding Wave." They are broadly painted with fine color. "The Bend in the River" with its old fashioned white houses and glistening reflections, "Vanity Fair" and what might have been the old "Crystal Palace Gardens" with gayly dressed little figures under the cool green of trees that remind us of the Luxembourg gardens, "Spring in the Mountains" and various small paintings of the broad reaches of the Hudson river and the surrounding country, "A Wave from the Deep" and "At the Foot of the Cliff," showing the rush and swirl of deep blue water among rocks, all show that Mr. Beal has the great enthusiasm for the out of doors without which no man can become a great landscape painter.

* * *

Walter Sargent has had 18 of his pictures in the gallery of the Normal Art School Alumni at the Gundmann studios during the week. Nearly all were woodland pictures painted near North Scituate in the intimate fashion of one who knows his subject thoroughly. "Bound Brook" and "The Glades Road," painted just before a summer sunset, with long and clear shadows are fine in composition and color. Studies of the deep woods are also very thoughtful and decorative. Mr. Sargent was formerly supervisor of drawing in Massachusetts, but is now connected with the school of education at the University of Chicago.

Miss Irene Weir will exhibit her water colors in this gallery during the next two weeks.

* * *

At the Copley gallery Margaret F. Richardson has 13 portraits, all of which seem to be good likenesses. One of Mrs. Roland M. Baker in a pink gown hangs opposite the door. It is painted with directness, and the hands are particularly well drawn and colored. The painting of the scarf over Mrs. Baker's shoulders is quite wonderful, as is that of the shawl worn by Mrs. Sarah Pratt, of whom Miss Richardson has done a standing portrait. Those of Asa Paige, Julian d'Este and Frank Bayley are vigorously drawn and modeled, and the fine portrait of Miss Laura Hills would give character to any exhibition. A number of Miss Hill's miniatures are hanging in the smaller gallery. Some have been seen frequently; a few are new. All are decorative in arrangement and painted with the freedom that gives distinction to Miss Hill's work.

Some sketches in water color by Margarita G. Murdock and an interior by William B. Churchill are also on exhibition in this gallery.

* * *

A number of paintings by Louis Kronberg, M. Howard and Marion Boyd Allen have been hung in the rooms of the City Club at 9 Beacon street, where they will remain for a month. Mr. Kronberg's ballet girls are always a trifle reminiscent of Degas, and his sphinx-like Egyptian beauties grow somewhat tiresome; but in spite of this he knows how to draw and paint and his pictures possess a certain subtle quality of tone which is very interesting. Mrs. Allen's pictures are the same which were shown at the Copley gallery earlier in the season. Ladies are admitted to this exhibition from 9 to 11.30 each morning.

Miss Annie Riddell is having a Christmas exhibition of her water colors done in and around Boston at her studio, 739 Boylston street. Several good miniatures of small children and a fine copy of an old daguerretype are among the things shown.

Tomorrow's docent service at the Museum of Fine Arts will be as follows:

Department of Egyptian art—Dr. George H. Chase will lead a circuit through the department beginning in the Mastaba galley at 2.30 p. m.

Department of prints—Assst. Prof. Henry L. Seaver will speak on the engravings of Callot in the print study at 3 p. m.

* * *

An exhibition of paintings by Walter Sargent will be given in the rooms occupied by the normal art school alumni in the Grundmann studios from Dec. 3 to Dec. 10. Mr. Sargent was at one time state supervisor of drawing in Massachusetts.

* * *

Miss Annie Riddell is showing a number of small pictures in her studio at 729 Boylston street. Nearly all are studies of autumn landscapes and sketches made in or around Boston. Several miniatures are included in the exhibition, one or two of young children and another of Miss Riddell's mother copied from an old daguerreotype, are very interesting.

COTTON BELT LINE TO BUILD OFFICES

TYLER, Tex.—Within the past few days officials of the Cotton Belt Railway Company made an offer for the purchase of a lot corner of North Bois d'Arc avenue and West Ferguson street, upon which it proposed to erect a modern general office building to cost in the neighborhood of $150,000.

The property is owned by the First Baptist church and the offer was refused on the ground that the congregation would soon build a new church thereon. It is understood that the railway company is now looking around for another suitable location.

The general offices of this company are on West Ferguson street about one-fourth of a mile from the business portion of the city and are inadequate for the increased business of the road.

ASK COURT WHERE SHAW TAX IS DUE

By a bill filed in the supreme court late Friday by Francis C. Welch, Quincy A. Shaw and Robert F. Herrick, executors and trustees under the will of the late Quincy A. Shaw, who had large Calumet & Hecla holdings, the court is asked to determine the amount of taxes that they should pay to Boston, Brookline, Milton and Beverly upon the funds they held April 1 last.

Boston and the three other municipalities have rival claims and the petitioners are willing to pay to each whatever amount the court should determine.

The city of Boston asks them for $274,116, the tax upon the entire estate of $23,000,000.

ASKS MORE TIME ON CHELSEA BRIDGE

Mayor Fitzgerald is in Washington today to appear before the board of army engineers and appeal for more time in which to build the north draw of the Charlestown-Chelsea bridge which the federal authorities ordered completed before July 1, 1911.

The mayor will explain to the board his desire to secure legislation this winter to compel the city of Chelsea to pay its proportionate share of the cost of the new span, which will widen the draw to 100 feet. The total estimated cost is $250,000.

COMMISSION GOVERNMENT.

PORT ARTHUR, Ont.—Government by commission is an issue in the coming municipal elections. The present council is preparing a petition to be presented to the Legislature for the necessary authority in the case of candidates pledged to institute it, if reelected for next year.

ORIENTAL DOMESTIC

Rugs

¶ If you were to count up on the fingers of one hand the articles you could think of that would make as desirable a gift as an ORIENTAL RUG, in all probability you would not make use of all the fingers.

¶ If it is a part of your Christmas plan that your gifts carry pleasure to those who receive them, why not spread that pleasure through the recipient's entire life? This an ORIENTAL RUG would do.

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CARPETS LINOLEUMS

PRAISE KLAMATH SCHOOL AS EQUAL OF ANY IN OREGON

High and Grammar Institutions of Falls Have Become Noted for the Quality of Teaching Given in Them.

KLAMATH FALLS, Ore.—Klamath schools, particularly the high school, have satisfied most exacting critics and the latter is considered the equal of any in the state.

Describing it Prof. G. F. Carleton, assistant state superintendent of public instruction, said "W. E. Faught is principal of the county high school, and his teachers are all specialists, each one a university graduate."

The number of grammar school children in this city has increased so much during the past two years that it has been necessary to acquire more room to accommodate them, and a second large grammar school building has been turned over to the city.

The price for the building was $23,538. It occupies a commanding position on the west side of Link river and can be seen for miles from the southern and eastern approaches to the city.

There are four rooms and a large office on each of the two floors and in the attic is an assembly room capable of seating between 250 and 300.

In the basement are living rooms for the pupils. The heating plant cost $3500.

ALBERTA FARM YIELDS BIG CROP

CALGARY, Alb. — Messrs. Morris Adler & Co., who own and operate a farm of 10,000 acres known as the Namaka ranch, close to Strathmore, in the irrigation block of the Canadian Pacific railway, made the following statement:

"We are glad to say that our crop at Namaka ranch was much better this year than we expected. We threshed 23,568 bushels of wheat from 1895. This was the dryest year that Alberta has experienced since wheat was raised here and we expected little crop.

"On July 25 we estimated our crop at 6000 bushels of wheat. A week later we increased this estimate to 12,000 bushels, a few days later we again increased this estimate to 18,000 bushels, but after harvest on August 26 we found we had 20,150 bushels.

"This crop was made with about two inches of moisture on the winter wheat since the opening of spring and about 2½ inches on the spring wheat per acre. Spring and winter in such a year as this, we are satisfied the good years will take care of themselves."

PRAISES HIS IRISH DAIRY SYSTEM

NEW YORK—When Sir Horace Plunkett, president of the Irish Agricultural Society, who arrived on the Adriatic yesterday, was asked about the Irish situation he replied.

"I came here for three reasons: To get away from politics, to attend to some private business interests in Nebraska and Wyoming and to study country life in this country."

Sir Horace, who is the originator of the cooperative dairy system in Ireland, said there are now 900 of these cooperative associations of farmers there, with a total membership of about 90,000, and that $15,000,000 worth of business was done by them last year.

Farmers in his country, he said, ought to do more in the way of getting together for the marketing of their products.

COLONEL ROOSEVELT PLANS TWO MONTHS' COUNTRY-WIDE TOUR

NEW YORK—Early in 1911 Theodore Roosevelt is to make a two-months' tour through the country, visiting most of the states South and West.

Speaking of his trip, he said it was impossible to announce any of his speaking dates except those of six lectures at the University of California, which are to begin March 23.

Colonel Roosevelt will leave New York the first week in March. His first stops will be in the South, probably in Georgia, where he was enthusiastically received on his fall tour. After visiting the southern states and completing his course of lectures in California, he will zigzag throughout the West.

He says he has received 3000 invitations to speak. No announcement of his itinerary will be made until after Jan. 1.

It seems likely that Colonel Roosevelt and Governor-elect Baldwin will meet at the dinner to be given by the New Haven Chamber of Commerce next week.

Judge Baldwin was so aroused by Colonel Roosevelt's campaign comments on a decision rendered by the judge that he threatened to sue Colonel Roosevelt for libel. The colonel received a letter from Judge Baldwin Tuesday and immediately sent a reply. Reports that letters sent by Colonel Roosevelt to Judge Baldwin have been returned unopened are declared false by the colonel.

Colonel Roosevelt says the New Haven report that in his speech there next week he will "explain the election" is incorrect.

"There was not one word in my letter accepting the invitation to speak before the New Haven Chamber of Commerce that even hinted that I would refer to politics," he said.

"The speech at New Haven and an after-dinner speech I have agreed to make at the Periodical Publishers Association dinner in January will be the only breaks from my program of having a good rest. There may be one or two other engagements, but I hope not."

It is the intention of Colonel Roosevelt to keep out of politics as much as possible until the start of his two months' trip.

BANKERS PLAN ORIENTAL TRIP

SPOKANE, Wash.—A winter tour through the Mediterranean sea and southern Europe is now being organized by a committee of American bankers, of which W. D. Vincent, cashier of the Old National bank, and other prominent men of finance are members. It is expected that several Spokane people will take advantage of the opportunity to take the trip.

According to plans made by the committee, the tourists will charter the steamship New Amsterdam, leaving New York Jan. 24, visiting the Azores, Gibraltar and other Spanish points, Egypt, North Africa, Constantinople and Italy, touching at Rotterdam on the way home.

The tour, as planned, will be completed about April 10, but may be extended until later.

RAILROAD ATTORNEY RESIGNS.

AUSTIN, Tex.—Judge N. A. Stedman announced his resignation as general attorney for 36 of the leading railroads of Texas. He made his headquarters in Austin, his special business being to attend to matters before the railroad commission and the Legislature for the railroads.

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85c to $5.00

Ladies' Bags for all occasions; Traveling Bags, fitted and unfitted; Automobile fittings; Desk Sets; Portfolios and Writing Tablets; English Traveling Pillows; Paper and Sewing Baskets.

FASHIONS AND

SHE SUCCEEDS AS "COLORIST"

Woman helps patrons to secure artistic dress combinations.

KEEN as the competition is in many lines of work that require taste and a definite knowledge of modish dress, the high standard in these matters that has been reached today is constantly developing new lines of work.

If a woman possesses a certain cleverness, a definite knowledge of all that is new and exclusive, and knows how to adapt her knowledge to individual types, she can turn it to good account without knowing how to sew, cut, or even to fit.

Women who have the means to gratify an exclusive taste in matters of dress not only realize that to be well dressed is to be able to select gowns that are individually becoming, but are growing more independent of set models in their clothes and seek more and more original designs in matters of dress.

Even the average well-to-do woman fully realizes that to be well dressed is to be becomingly dressed, and that this involves a knowledge of the effect of lines and color and other details that go into a good model aside from its peculiar adaptation to her own personality.

Those who have the means to pay for expert assistance in these matters often find it difficult to get dependable information.

While everywhere originality in dress designs is appreciated and affords opportunities in regular avenues of trade for earning an enviable salary, the woman who can adapt her ideas to modish gowns, can with little difficulty work up an individual trade in designing them.

The vocation of a western woman of artistic ideas is perhaps one of the most unique yet devised in this line. She is neither a designer nor a dressmaker, although her clients are women who seek her advice in matters of dress. She does not know how to cut, fit or finish, although the designs that she originates for a large and growing clientele of fashionable women are the most artistic of the season's output.

She styles herself a "colorist," and in the matter of harmonious colorings and artistic combination hers is the final word for her patrons. Before making their usual purchases, they not only consult her regarding suitable combinations of color, but go to her with material from which they wish to make selections that she may not only advise them, but try out her ideas of various combinations by actually draping the figure patterns and trimmings from which she makes a suitable selection.

By profession she was an artist, but after striving for many years to earn a living by adapting her sense of color and line to portraiture, she found it necessary to turn her attention to a more dependable means of income through the use of this talent.

During the time that she gave to training for portraiture, incidentally she had devoted much time to the history and philosophy of clothes, and in the details of drapery she had always been successful. In adapting her art to commercial uses, she sensibly turns this knowldege of the harmony of color and graceful effect to designing artistic gowns.

Without violating the dictum of prevailing styles, she plans exclusive gowns by adapting them to the wearer in a way to produce a picture so harmonious in color and line as to make the dress seem a natural and suitable expression of the wearer. Her correct eye for line and color combined with her knowledge of art gives her a good ground work for her specialty. It has enabled her to bring her artistic efforts in this line up to the standards of work of a high order, and proves that the woman with the brains to furnish original ideas with talent and training may fall short of success in the pretentious line of art work, and yet prove a rare success by turning her talent to the needs of the commercial world.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

FINE FURS IN BIG DEMAN

They meet the requirements of fashion, taste and comfort.

NEVER has there been such a demand for good furs as during the present season. Garments in graceful, semi-fitting, eel-like lines that are the prevailing fashion are appearing on the streets in daily increasing numbers.

Sealskin, which only a few years ago was used so much, has become somewhat rare. Formerly 100,000 skins were taken annually in Alaska from the islands of St. Paul and St. George, known as the Pribilof islands, but on account of pelagic sealing the herds have been so depleted that now only about 13,000 seals can be taken yearly, and the supply is still diminishing. This naturally increases the price of this very desirable and becoming fur, which, however, does not prevent the purchase of garments in sufficient numbers to use the entire yearly catch. It is interesting to note that nearly all of the Alaska seals taken are used by dealers in the United States.

Next in appearance is the muskrat. It is treated in a similar way to the sealskin; that is, the stiff or protecting hairs are plucked from the skin, the soft ground hair, in texture much like that of the seal, is dyed seal color and then made into garments. It is difficult to distinguish it from the real seal. It is known as Hudson seal or seal musquash, but it is not regarded as an imitation of seal though so closely resembling it.

To the many who suppose broadtail is still-born lamb, it will be a relief to know that the widely circulated story is absolutely untrue. Broadtail is used in many beautiful models as coats, shawl mantles and muffs. The shawl mantle is usually 10 inches wide and 2½ to three yards long. Australian opossum, popular in Paris, as Adelaide chinchilla, Persianer and caracul, and the better grades of Russian pony are made up in the same styles

Raccoon is the most favored fur for automobile use, because of its appearance of luxurious comfort, the warmth it gives and its durability. It is used also for scarfs and muffs. In the limousine furs of finer texture are used such as plucked beaver, nutria and all others are selected for street wear.

A beautiful long coat for auto is made of South American le skins, finished with a coon collar buttons of gilt and topaz. A no is one made from the skins of having tortoise shell markings. one of the moderate priced coats, being all that is asked for it.

(Courtesy of Otto J. Piehler).
LONG COAT OF SEALSKIN.

(Courtesy of Otto J. Piehler
DRAPED COAT IN BROADT.

PARIS HAS A NEW BASQUE

Designers call it the citoyenne waist.

HERE we are again wearing tight wool dresses, instead of loose silk blouses, and there is a cloud no bigger than the proverbial "man's hand" on the horizon which foreshadows—the basque!

In Paris now the basque is actually being worn. They call this new garment the "citoyenne" waist because it is borrowed from the era of the French revolution. The citoyenne waist fits the figure rather closely and comes several inches below the waist line—our old friend the basque without any manner of doubt; and by the way the couturiers are taking up this innovation it bids fair to become an important feature of dress by another twelvemonth. Paquin is showing afternoon dresses of velvet with straight, fur-banded skirts, and these little citoyenne waists, piped all around the edge with satin and buttoned down the front with ball buttons and silk loops.

Worth himself stands sponsor for the new basque, as evidenced by a costume worn at the Ritz tearoom the other afternoon. This was a velvet frock of deep, vivid green, the narrow skirt having three rows of skunk fur between hem and the knees. No wrap was worn besides a huge stole of green chiffon over silver tissue, with a skunk border; but the upper part of the frock was a complete little basque, and the way this was made was significant. At the back were five sections, a center back and two sections at either side, the four seams being piped with green silk the shade of velvet. The front of the basque was seamless and fitted over the bust easily, yet without fulness. At the waist line there was a belt of dull green leather with a double clasp of gilt, and below this the basque fell in a shallow "peplum" or circular section over the hip. The top of the basque opened in a blunt point over a cream lace chemisette, a row of gilt buttons with silk piped buttonholes extending down the front, and the upper two buttons being left unfastened to show the V of lace. A huge white beaver picture hat, with kid edelweiss flowers, was worn with this smart little green costume, which attracted considerable attention.

Edelweiss is the flower fad of the moment, by the by. The big, sprawling five-petaled flowers are worn on black velvet hats, or fur muffs and are tucked into the corsage in effective manner. Sometimes the edelweiss is of velvet, but the smartest blossoms are made of kid. Another flower which femininity has taken a notion to all on a sudden is the red peony. These flaming blossoms are seen in the evening with black frocks, and sometimes with pale pink or blue costumes, and when added with an artistic hand they make a very attractive color note.

But to come to the practical business of the moment, which is a discussion of trotteur frocks. These new fabric dresses are really not the "tight and stiffling" affairs which a generation ago we wore with a patient endurance that knew not the comfort of the informal silk blouse. Many of the new wool frocks are not even lined, and none of them is tight, the endeavor of every modiste now being to give a graceful, easy fit with the long lines and unemphatic curves of a youthful and uncorseted figure.

All the models, in general style, are alike—a straight, narrow skirt being attached with a rather high waist line to a bodice cut with sleeve and shoulder in one. The arm-size, as it used to be called, has entirely disappeared from feminine dress. If the sleeve is set into the bodice with a seam this seam must be disguised so that it does not appear. For very full figures the best dressmakers insist upon an easy-fitting lining lightly boned, and over this the peasant bodice is adjusted, the lace or embroidered cuff being attached to a loose sleeve set into the lining and the outer sleeve hanging free.

There are two types of winter frocks—those worn in the morning under the fur motor coat or a smart tweed topcoat, and the more dressy afternoon models for bridge, reception or similar wear. These latter range from dark models of velvet and fur to very elaborate frocks of light-colored chiffon. Many dainty white frocks are noticeable this winter in the afternoons, and almost every debutante coming out this month has one or two white afternoon costumes.

The velvet afternoon frocks are by far the most popular, however, and these are usually trimmed with very narrow bands of fur at the bottom and on the elbow sleeves, the upper showing a fine yoke and tall collar of cream lace.

Pretty trotteur dresses for morning and luncheon wear are made of hairline worsteds, with touches of color on the bodice in the way of pipings, and lines of tiny buttons marching two and two. Dark blue whipcord makes very smart frocks of this sort and many smart women remove fur coats at the restaurants to reveal charming little frocks of blue whipcord trimmed with pipings, facings and buttons of black satin.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Cretonne Lampshades

The newest and prettiest thing in home decoration is the lampshade of shirred cretonne or flowered silk. For this, heavy wire frames are purchased, the round shape being the best. The cretonne or silk is then shirred tightly under this frame, and clamped or glued to it. A narrow border of furniture gimp conceals the joining place.

In tapestry this variety of lampshade becomes really gorgeous. The idea, of course, can be applied in any of these materials to candleshades as well.

Fastened at Side

Girdles and belts of satin are again fashionable for dresses of crepe or marquisette. They are fastened at the left side in front and finished with only one long streamer caught at hem of skirt.

Silk Stockings

Silk stockings should always be bought with cotton feet to wear better. If you have been presented an all-silk pair, line the heels of your evening slippers with velvet. Paste it smoothly from the sole to the edge, making the piece about two inches wide from the centre of the back. Use glue, not mucilage.

Sleeve Problem

One of the things that complicate the matter of creating clothing is the conflict between the esthetic and the practical, and nowhere, probably, are these two harder to reconcile than in sleeves, says the Indianapolis Star.

In point of grace the kimono sleeve seems to be all that could be desired, but only when it is short and loose does it allow the wearer to put on her hat with ease or to perform any other action that requires the raising of the arms.

The occasions on which society permits a woman to appear with so slight a covering for her arms as a kimono sleeve of this kind are comparatively rare, and so there is the under sleeve, which meets the demands of conventionality without completely forbidding all natural movement.

Plaid Taffeta Waists

Plaid taffeta waists are, as usual, in good demand, and those of poplin, satin, messaline, various crepes and more sturdy fabrics are expected to have a greater demand this season than for some time past.

When a red or cross fox is dye semble the natural black fox (th fox being almost prohibitive in pr ing to its rarity, some fine sp having brought $3500 a skin), it Sitka fox and is used as such, bu is has white badger hairs fastene woolly ground hair, it resemble fox and is known as pointed fox are much in vogue for scarfs, p shawl mantles and muffs. Many muffs require two skins to obta a modern size. The beautiful si becoming lynx is much in demand

All coats are long and of th fitting lines of the dress. Some a in hobble style, others are drape surprisingly graceful in materials kind. Muffs are extra large an round with broad puffings at the flat, with two heads in front a at the side. Scarfs to be thro the shoulders much as a shawl w are new this season and comfor wear, as they can be drawn cl snug when the wind blows and penetrating, or be loosely adjust the times are more mild. Scarfs f pieces are made in a variety The newest are draped over the s and can be worn either with h tails falling down the back or straight in front.

Russian sable is chosen by th appreciate and can afford what the gem of all furs.

MODES IN BRIE

EVERYTHING tends to smal fures.

* * *

Some of the richest opera clo kimono sleeves.

* * *

Egyptian embroideries are favor.

* * *

White fox and ermine contin the leading evening furs.

* * *

Roses and other flowers made ribbon are greatly in vogue.

* * *

Antique brocades are fashio elegant evening gowns and cloa

* * *

Sleeves seem to have definitel to remain short on dressy wais

* * *

A late fad is the use of shad tilly under white chiffon.

* * *

Most of the colored laces a in black with a design worked

* * *

Little black satin sandals, w stockings, are the latest cry ning costumes. More often th for evening is of satin the col dress.

* * *

Many shawl collars of fur, velvet—any material, in fact sailor fashion in the back, th sailor collar being preferred curved effect.

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GOLD MESH BAGS
14 & 18 kt. Gold Jewelry for Men and Women with or without Gems. Selections from $5.00 to $2500.00

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you do not have to work close to the stove, which is usually far from the window. You can work where you wish, and be warm. You can work on dull winter days in the full light near the window, without being chilled.

The Perfection Oil Heater quickly gives heat, and with one filling of the font burns steadily for nine hours, without smoke or smell. An indicator always shows the amount of oil in the font. The filler-cap, put in like a cork in a bottle, is attached by a chain. This heater has a cool handle and a damper top.

The Perfection Oil Heater has an **AUTOMATIC LOCKING FLAME SPREADER,** which prevents the wick from being turned high enough to smoke, and is easy to remove and drop back, so the wick can be quickly cleaned. The burner body or gallery cannot become wedged and can be unscrewed in an instant for rewicking. The Perfection Oil Heater is finished in japan or nickel, is strong, durable, well-made, built for service, and yet light and ornamental.

Dealers Everywhere. If not at yours, write for descriptive circular to the nearest agency of the
Standard Oil Company
(Incorporated)

THE HOUSEHOLD

FRENCH HOME ECONOMY

Careful buying said to be basis of housekeeper's success.

THESE days, when every item of household consumption is high, are the time to tell of French economies. Figure show that meats are even higher in France than they are here, and yet the French woman sets an excellent table on a sum that would seem ridiculous to an American housewife. How is it done?

"By economy," cries the economist. "The French cook makes a nourishing soup of what you American women throw into the garbage pail. French cuisine is the utilizing of leftovers."

The economist is right when he says that the French housekeeper is economical, but he is wrong in every other particular, says an American woman who has just returned to this country after a residence of 10 years in the land of culinary triumphs.

"The French cuisine," she told the New York Tribune reporter, "is not a cuisine of leftovers; on the contrary, there is nothing a French woman so dislikes as to be obliged to cook a piece of meat a second time; and as for soups, I have never in any part of France seen a soup made from anything but fresh meat. On the contrary, I remember a French cook living as her excuse for leaving an American family that they were a close lot, for they wanted her to make soup out of chop bones. In truth, a French chop after it has been scraped to perfection by a French butcher is hardly more than a toothsome morsel quite easily finished at one meal.

"Years ago, when the average American family began serving soup as a course at dinner, we used to hear a lot about the soup kettle. It was supposed to be always simmering on the back of the stove and to be a receptacle for any piece of meat that might come off the table. Out of this pot came every night the evening soup, and the strangest thing about the soup kettle was that it was supposed to be French.

"Soup is the classic dish in France, and there are no two ways of making it, any more than there are two ways of cooking corned beef and cabbage in New England. In the kitchen of the rich, chicken or parts of a chicken, such as the feet, head, tips of wings and gizzards, are added to the soup, but that is only a matter of taste, and many prefer the beef soup as it is made in every peasant's hut.

"A four-pound piece of beef brisket is chosen, and this with a veal bone is put in four quarts of well salted cold water. As it comes slowly to a boil the scum is carefully removed. Two leeks, two small carrots, several turnips and some fresh parsley, are tied together and added to the boiling soup and this is left to simmer three hours. When it is ready, the boiled piece of meat is taken out and arranged on a platter with the vegetables about it and potatoes which have been cooked separately, and this makes the main course of the dinner, the soup preceding it. The rest of the soup is carefully strained and put aside to cool. This will keep several days and is the plain bouillon that forms the basis of all French stock soups. The next night it may be served with rice, another time thickened with macaroni or dished up with a few dried vegetables a la Julienne.

"French people regard it as no hardship to eat soup meat, and served plain with the vegetables or cold with tomato or piquant sauce, it is an appetizing dish. It is often cut in small pieces and served as a hors d'oeuvre with a dressing of oil and vinegar. Hash and croquettes are two ways of utilizing cold beef, but neither of these dishes is looked on as a gastronomical success. Most made dishes are prepared from meat cooked especially for them.

"How, then, does the French housewife solve the problem of high prices? First of all she buys very economiacly and in small quantities, so that there are no leftovers. Each morning the cook and mistress together prepare the menu for the day. This doesn't include looking over the ice box, for, first of all, there is no ice box—to keep ice is considered as almost unheard-of extravagance—and secondly, if there were, in a well regulated household the ice box would be empty. The cook goes to market knowing exactly what she must buy for the noon and evening meal, and almost to a sou what she is to spend. In most cases so much a day is allowed for the table.

"The French markets sell by the piece more often than by the pound. Eggs and chops are sold by the piece, and the cook purchases three, seven or nine, according to the family needs for the day. If her salad needs two tomatoes, she buys two, not a pound or a basketful, as is so often the custom here. The French housewife sees no economy in buying perishable fruit or vegetables in large quantities, for the slight difference in the price is more than balanced by waste. Moreover, variety is a conspicuous quality in even the modest cuisine, and to repeat a vegetable or fruit two days running proclaims a bad or inexperienced housekeeper. This is probably the real reason why the French refuse to buy except for the day's consumption.

"Another custom in France which leads to economy is the fashion of serving meals in courses. This is done in the servantless household as well as in the big establishment. Most vegetables are so flavored and served that with bread they make a course and this is always true of salad. Naturally a great deal of bread is eaten."

VEGETABLES NOT WELL KNOWN

Some of them much used in other countries.

HOW often one longs for a change in the list of vegetables with which in this country become so familiar the seasons come round, says the London Times.

True, such articles as asparagus and green peas are always welcomed, no matter at what season of the year they may be procurable, and in the early spring months delicate little cabbages and cauliflowers are highly prized; but there is always a feeling to many, especially those who have lived or traveled abroad, that there are a considerable number of vegetables which might with advantage be more largely grown.

The globe artichoke, a plant somewhat resembling a large thistle in growth, is grown in France and Italy, and the flower heads, which are very fleshy, are boiled until tender and served hot with melted butter.

The celeriac or turnip-rooted form of celery is much grown and esteemed in many, where it is boiled and served with sauce, or sliced in a raw state and served in butter. This plant is available in autumn and all through the winter.

Finnochio or Florence fennel is greatly used in Italy. It is grown and used in much the same way as celery, but the flavor is sweeter. The blanched leaf-stalks are served either raw or boiled in water.

Salsify and scorzonera are long fleshy roots growing entirely in the ground. When lifted they should be scraped and boiled till tender, after which they may be fried in butter till brown. They can be had all the winter.

The kohl rabi, which in appearance somewhat resembles a turnip, is cooked much the same way, but the flavor is milder. It is a useful substitute for tops, and can be had all through the autumn and part of the winter.

Spinach beet is a most useful plant. It throws up tender succulent leaves, which are used in the same way as spinach. It is very hardy.

Swiss chard or seakale beet produces large leaves with enormous leaf-stalks. The foliage is used as spinach and the stems are cooked and served like seakale. It can be had all through the autumn and, with a little protection, in the winter also.

New Zealand spinach is a plant quite distinct from the ordinary spinach, but the leaves are used in the same way. When sown in spring it will remain in bearing all through the summer and autumn. It is a very succulent plant and extremely useful in dry seasons.

Stachys tuberifera is the Chinese artichoke, a curious little root somewhat resembling a screw. When fried it makes a nice dish, and comes into use in autumn and winter.

The capsicum is a plant much liked in some countries. It is grown in the greenhouse, and the large fruits are used either stuffed with herbs or cut in slices and fried.

The couve tronchuda or Portugal cabbage grows with large white midribs which, when cooked, remind one very much of seakale. This can be had all the winter and spring.

Then there is the white sprouting broccoli, a white counterpart of the well-known purple sprouting. It is most valuable and delicious, and comes into use in late winter and early spring.

FAMILY TALES KEPT IN BOOK

A WOMAN who has famous relations says that when she goes to visit any of them she takes with her a rather imposing red book, and in it she records every night any interesting stories that have been told or witty remarks made during the day, especially noting all tales that have anything of family history in them or the customs of past generations.

The idea came to her when she heard an aunt lamenting that she had not put down in black and white the stories she had heard about her family. The red book was accordingly brought for "black and white" authenticity, and will eventually become a cherished heirloom, besides being of value to the world at large.—New York Tribune.

To Clean a Rope Line

To clean a rope line, place it in a large pan of cold water, add a little washing soda, a little soap, and bring slowly to a boil; boil 30 minutes, rinse it thoroughly in clean, cold water, stretch between hooks to dry.

DELIGHT FOUND IN A CAMERA

Photography gives both pleasure and profit.

THE pleasures of photography do not grow old. On the contrary, new ones are ever unfolding. The camera has come to be almost essential among one's possessions, and nearly every household has one for recording pictorially events and experiences of its members individually and collectively.

The little camera for the amateur that began to be popular 15 years ago has developed in many styles and sizes and for all purposes in such perfection of detail that it is in many instances used by professionals also. Botanists, zoologists, geologists, artists, explorers, writers, all use the camera to preserve their discoveries, to reproduce scenes they are witnessing, or experiences they may be passing through. For their various uses special cameras have been built. There are good cameras that take strong, clear cut pictures that can be bought for $1. They will stand rough use and do honest straight-ahead work though lacking in the possibilities of the more delicate mechanism. Simple in construction and operation and costing but a trifle, they are intended for children and are just the thing to interest them in picture-taking, a knowledge which will afford them no end of amusement and be of profitable account.

For the average amateur comes a camera which takes a much better picture with a minimum of effort. It is the kind which is generally taken on outings and usually officiates at frolics.

Still better qualities are for the advanced amateur and have special lenses or devices for portraiture. There are others intended especially for outdoor work, some for indoor work, cameras that bring out detail, and cameras of general usefulness. Then there are speed cameras, that is cameras that will take a mile-a-minute automobile, express trains going at full speed, athletes at their tests, and which will also take instantaneous indoor pictures, and ordinary time exposures, all so compactly put together, and so light that one can be carried easily in a top-coat pocket; so simple to operate a beginner can use one. For the lover of landscapes are cameras arranged for panoramas, built with a special view to outdoor groups, high waterfalls, mountain peaks, etc.

Women as a rule prefer a camera having a fixed focus. Mechanism does not appeal to them as it does to men. What they are after is results. Focusing, estimation of distances, usually puzzles them and the pictures are liable to be unsatisfactory. Few women go into photography as seriously as do men. They want the picture, and can devise numerous pretty ways for using it, but technical detail seems out of the province of most of them. The selection of a subject, the angle from which to take it, and the artistic effects of light and shadow are about as deep into the work as most of them care to go.

An immense amount of pleasure can be gotten out of a camera beyond that of the actual taking of the picture. No one but knows how it has added to the fun or interest of some occasion to have a photograph taken, and what it has meant to go back to that picture afterward and live the good time over again.

The one difficulty has been what to do with all the pictures, for they accumulate rapidly. There are a number of excellent ideas. Books, of course, are the best known and perhaps the best preservative. To a friend who is far away no gift will bring more pleasure than a book containing pictures of friends, acquaintances and loved ones in the intimate poses and surroundings possible only to home photography. The daily life can be pictured in detail, also the house and grounds just as they appear from day to day, favorite haunts, etc. Or, one going to a distant scene can send back pictures of his new home, friends and acquaintances.

Where there are children the camera is indispensable in recording their pretty ways and plays. One mother has made a baby book of her own out of them, recording under each picture some fact, an incident or a saying. With the pictures are occasionally a lock of hair, a bit of a dress, or a scrap of something else.

Some pictures are beautiful when framed. Mounted on a calendar, they make pretty remembrances, and printed on silk or satin they can be made into boxes. Recently a method has been devised for transferring photographs to china, glass, wood and other smooth materials. This has made possible a number of new uses for the photographs. It is combined artistically with burnt wood work. A plaque having a photograph in the center and a burned edge, if done properly, is pleasing to look at. Old plates or other china can be appropriately decorated with a scene. Watch cases and watch dials may have a photograph printed on them. They can be printed also on tilings, metals and leather, china and glass articles of all kinds, including lantern slides.

HOME HELPS

LARGE clamshells, thoroughly scoured, make very handy scoops for sugar and flour, and will not become caked.

* * *

When a cake or pudding runs over on the stove, sprinkle salt on it at once, and the unpleasant odor will disappear.

* * *

An excellent stuffing for baked tomatoes is finely chopped sweet peppers. Put a lump of butter into the tomato, season well with salt and a little sugar and black pepper. Put lumps of butter on top, add a little water to pan and bake slowly for an hour and a half.

* * *

Instead of frying or broiling mutton chops, try panning them in the oven. Just as they are ready to serve pour over them a glassful of currant jelly melted by standing for a few minutes in hot water. Currant jelly prepared in the same way may be poured over the grilled breast of lamb.

* * *

A little grated cheese improves chicken soup.

* * *

To keep varnished wood looking fresh and bright, rub it thoroughly with oil from time to time.

DECORATIONS FOR THE HAIR

I offer the largest and finest assortment of real tortoise and amber shell ornaments that can be found anywhere. Many beautiful novelties in Parisian diamonds, bright cut jet, dull jet and numerous rich designs that are mounted with solid gold, real pearls and other jewels are among the collection.

A selection of dainty lace, flower and ribbon hair decorations are also on display.

Illustrations sent upon request.

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Christmas Packages

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Ask your dealer for Dennison Gift Dressings

Dennison Manufacturing Co.
The Tag Makers
26 Franklin Street

TRIED RECIPES

PORK CHOPS WITH APPLE SAUCE.

LAY the well-trimmed pork chops on a pan and bake in a hot oven till brown. Sprinkle with salt after they begin to brown. Drain from the fat and serve with baked potatoes and apple sauce.

Cut six tart apples in quarters, remove the core and skin, divide again and stew them in one cup of brown stock till tender and the liquor absorbed. Mash and beat till smooth and season slightly with salt and paprika.

CRANBERRY PUDDING.

Pick over and wash one quart of cranberries and stew them just enough to break them up a little, with two cups of sugar and a half cup of water; butter well some thin slices of bread; if a little stale it will do no harm; place a layer of bread on the bottom of a buttered dish; then a thick layer of the hot berries, and so on until all are used in alternation, having the top layer of the bread buttered side up; cover with a paper and bake about 20 minutes in a moderate oven, then remove the paper and brown the top slightly; serve hot, with a sauce made by boiling one cup of brown sugar and one cup of water five minutes and cooling before serving.

APPLE SALAD.

Peel and core some eating apples of good flavor. Cut the fruit into thin slices. Arrange these in a pretty glass dish, sprinkle among the fruit some finely chopped nuts and shredded pineapple, dust with caster sugar, moisten with a little fruit juice and serve very cold.

TO WHIP CREAM.

If the bowl of cream is kept in a pan of ice water during beating there will not be the embarrassment of seeing it come to butter when butter is the last thing that is wanted. The cream should be very cold before the work begins.

TAPIOCA PUDDING FOR THREE.

Three tablespoons tapioca cooked in one pint of milk, a pinch of salt; cook until transparent. The yolk of one egg beaten with three tablespoons of granulated sugar. When the tapioca is cooked put in the yolk beaten with the sugar, let cook a minute or two, then put the tapioca into three sauce dishes, equal amount in each dish, take the white of the egg and beat stiff with three tablespoons of granulated sugar, put into hot oven and brown. Sprinkle with shredded cocoanut and then sprinkle again quite thickly with granulated sugar, put into hot oven and brown.

CUFFS and COLLARS MOULDED

CUFFS on shirts moulded to fit the wrist and all ready to slip in the cuff links This also prevents the cracking of cuffs from bending before putting in links

COLLARS moulded in shape for the neck The advantages of this work are obvious

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LUNE DE MIEL
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is a revelation in fragrance and charm. A most unusual perfume at a moderate price.

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The kind used by those who know the best.

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The Correct Silk-and-Wool Dress Fabric for winter 1910-11.

As serviceable as it is beautiful—wrinkle-proof, fray-proof and practically wear proof.

Eighty shades, 5 weights, 3 widths, $1 to $1.75 per yard. The R. & S. Trade Mark on the selvage guarantees "Satisfaction or New Goods."

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Sold in Boston by Beattie & McGuire; in New York by McCreery and Lord & Taylor, and representative stores everywhere—at the Silk and Dress Goods Counters.

If not on sale in your town write for free samples and name of nearest dealer.

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97 Greene Street
New York

SECRETARY OF WAR RECOMMENDS ARMY AEROPLANE OUTFIT

Annual Report Calls for Fortification of the Panama Canal, Chesapeake Bay and Long Island Sound.

ESTIMATE REDUCED

WASHINGTON—Jacob M. Dickinson secretary of the war department, who had the experience while in France this year of personal flights in aeroplanes, comes out in his annual report with an indorsement of flying machines and a recommendation to Congress for an appropriation to provide the signal corps with a resonable number of the better type for instruction purposes and field work.

The appropriations called for show a reduction of upward of $3,000,000 compared with last year's estimate.

The secretary calls attention to the fact that the entrance to Chesapeake bay, one of the most important points strategically on the Atlantic seacost, is wholly unfortified.

At the eastern entrance to Long island sound additional guns are neded. Except for these instances, so far as guns alone are concerned, the seacost defences at all home ports are in a very satisfactory state, but much remains to be done in providing such auxiliaries as searchlights and in developing the fire-control system, which will require about $4,000,000 of expenditure.

Congress is asked to authorize an expenditure of $19,546,843 for the fortification of the terminal of the Panama canal, including the construction of posts for the permanent garrison, and $7,000,000 of this sum, it is set forth, should be made available immediately in order to complete the project within three years.

The additional sum of $2,000,000 is also wanted immediately, to be applied toward the creation of stations in the canal zone.

The secretary urges the adoption of a provision of law similar to that governing the navy for the elimination of inefficient officers.

There is pressing need for efficient officers to replace those detailed from their regiments on necessary staff and miscellaneous duty and the secretary makes a strong plea for the passage of the pending bill providing for the addition of 612 officers of various grades.

In the opinion of Secretary Dickinson, the shortage of field artillery material is a feature that needs to be quickly remedied. There is a very inadequate supply of guns, carriages and ammunition, due largely to lack of appropriations.

Little more can be done in the very important work of instruction of the organized militia, the report states, unless some provision is made by Congress which will allow the department to assign officers on the active list of the army to duty with the militia.

Legislation is asked for that will enable the war department to determine in advance of war just what officers and troops of the militia can be depended upon for service and their suitability.

The secretary says that a comprehensive act providing for the organization of a volunteer army after Congress has made a declaration of war would be of inestimable value if the country ever again is confronted with a foreign war.

The total estimates for military purposes for the next year aggregate $139,674,278, which is $3,257,904 less than the appropriations for the current fiscal year, the decrease being due to the fact that the department is asking for less money for incidental expenses, post exchanges, transportation and supplies, public works at posts, clothing and camp equipage, arms and expenses at the military academy.

Slightly increased appropriations are asked for fortifications and other works of defense.

ENGLAND LEADS IN HOCKEY.

LONDON—An international hockey match between France and Scotland is to take place at Liverpool today. Of the four matches played, England has won all, scoring 31 goals to 6 by France.

HYDE PARK PLANS TO BUY FIELD.

HYDE PARK, Mass.—The formation of a corporation to secure an inclosed athletic field for Hyde Park will be discussed next Wednesday evening at the Y. M. C. A.

COLONIAL CLUB OF DORCHESTER OCCUPIES HOME BUILT IN 1737

FRONT VIEW OF CLUBHOUSE ON WASHINGTON STREET.

JOHN K. BERRY.
President of Colonial Club.

Organized in 1901, the Colonial Club of Dorchester has for a club house the historic mansion known as the Walter Baker estate, built in 1737, nearly half a century before the revolution, near Codman square, Dorchester.

This building was long occupied by Lieutenant-Governor Oliver as a summer residence. Col. Benjamin Hichborn entertained General Lafayette there, also Presidents Jefferson and Monroe. At a later period it was the original home of Dorchester Academy.

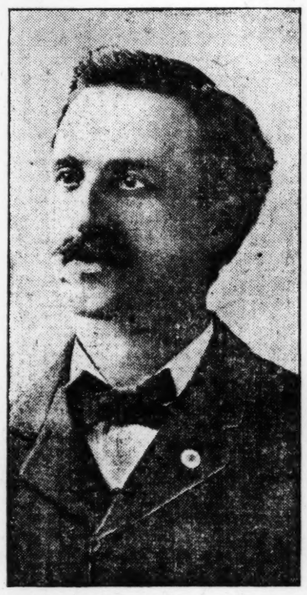
The clubhouse stands in the center of a three-acre tract. To the front and rear are spacious lawns and large elms.

From the rear is a view of Boston harbor, with its shipping, islands and fortifications.

Numerous improvements and additions have been made to modernize the house, including motor garage, tennis lawns, billiard rooms, shower baths, dressing rooms for women and men, dancing hall, etc. With its wide grounds and accommodations the place has all the attraction of a country club.

The club is for men only, but many social events are arranged to which wives and friends of the members are invited. The membership is about 200, including many business men of Dorchester.

John K. Berry is president of the club, Thomas C. Bachelder is secretary and Joseph B. Horton, treasurer.



(Photo by Chickering.)
THOMAS C. BACHELDER.
Secretary Colonial Club.

Head of War Department Asks Congress for Money to Buy Flying Machines

(Copyright, 1909, by Moffett Studio, Chicago.)
JACOB M. DICKINSON.

FREE ALBERT F. BALL.

CONCORD, N. H.—A verdict of "not guilty" was found by the jury in the case of Albert F. Ball, charged with the slaying of Charles H. Fellows, Nov. 22, 1909.

WIRELESS TALK FOR 420 MILES.

COPENHAGEN — Vladimir Poulsen, the inventor, announces that in the last few days he has maintained excellent etheric telephonic communication between stations 420 miles apart.

BERLIN'S GAIN IN POPULATION IS 6.8 PER CENT

BERLIN—Berlin's population on Dec. 1, 1910, was officially announced last night at 2,180,000, compared with 2,040,148 in 1905. The increase is thus 6.8 per cent.

These figures, however, do not cover the Greater Berlin, embracing the independent municipalities of Charlottenburg, Schoenberg, Wilmersdorf and Rixdorf, which are commonly regarded as integral portions of the Kaiser's capital.

Including these independent municipalities, the population is a fraction over 3,000,000.

Other great cities of the fatherland, according to the new census, are Hamburg, with 936,000 inhabitants; Munich, with 595,053; Leipzig, with 585,743; Dresden, with 546,406; Frankfort-on-Main, with 414,406; Nuremberg, with 332,539; Hanover, with 299,753; Chemnitz, with 286,465, and Madgeburg, with 279,664.

Two other large towns, Cologne and Breslau, have not yet been heard from.

MONACO DECLARED A REPUBLIC SAYS LONDON REPORT

LONDON—The little principality of Monaco, chiefly noted for being the site of Monte Carlo, has been proclaimed a republic by its municipal council, according to an unconfirmed report in today's Pall Mall Gazette. Prince Albert is the ruler of Monaco, which embraces but eight square miles and is surrounded by the French department of Alpes-Maritimes, except on its Mediterranean seaside.

NEW YORK STATE RESOURCE REPORT

ALBANY, N. Y.—Total resources of New York state on Nov. 30 last were $133,170,672, according to a balance sheet just issued by State Comptroller Williams.

The state had on Oct. 1 a surplus of $5,407,445 in the general fund and $1,449,124 in the canal fund. The trust funds totaled $9,809,222. General fund appropriations in force show a total of $40,027,961 and expenditures to Nov. 30 of $8,937,630.

BIDS FOR CRUISER BOSTON.

WASHINGTON—Seven bids were received by the navy department for the old cruiser Boston, the highest which was from A. Goldberg of Vancouver, B. C., of $20,000. No bid was received for the purchase of the gunboat Concord.

G. W. PRINCE ON MONETARY BOARD

WASHINGTON—Speaker Cannon yesterday announced the appointment of Representative George W. Prince of Illinois to the national monetary commission, to take the place of the late Jesse R. Overstreet.

SAME STANDARD OIL BRIEFS TO BE SUBMITTED AGAIN

WASHINGTON — Government and Standard Oil attorneys will resubmit the same briefs that they filed last March in the argument of the proposed dissolution under the Sherman anti-trust law of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey next January.

A movement is on foot to have the opposing counsel in the suit over the proposed dissolution of the tobacco corporations and the cases involving the constitutionality of the corporation tax provisions of the Payne-Aldrich tariff act agree to resubmit the old briefs.

Several results will flow from the resubmission of the cases on the old briefs, particularly in the Standard Oil case. For one thing the justices who were on the bench when the cases were first submitted will find their work in reconsideration of the cases much reduced. Another result may be that the final decisions will be hastened by the presentation being simplified.

CASE OF "COAL TRUST" GOING TO SUPREME COURT

WASHINGTON—The government case against the so-called coal trust will be carried to the supreme court. It is understood the Temple Iron Company will also appeal from the decision.

In a statement the department of justice has set forth its determination not to be satisfied with the partial victory in the circuit court at Philadelphia, which held the Temple Iron Company to be a combination in restraint of trade.

PHILADELPHIA—That the decision handed down by the United States circuit court was a great victory for the anthracite interests is the opinion of George F. Baer, president of the Reading railroad and the Central Railroad of New Jersey, which were defendants in the suit brought by the government to dissolve the alleged anthracite coal trust.

BOSTON 'L' APPEAL WILL BE HEARD

The board of railroad commissioners will give a hearing on Monday at 10:30 a. m. on an appeal of the Boston Elevated Railway Company from a decision of the Boston transit commission fixing the number and the sites of the stations in the Riverbank subway.

The commission decided that there should be a stop at Massachusetts avenue, one at Dartmouth street and a third at Charles street, besides the terminal station at Park street. The road desires that there should be no intermediate stations between Massachusetts avenue and Park street.

WINSLOW LEWIS LODGE INSTALLS ITS NEW MASTER

When Philip T. Nickerson was installed worshipful master of Winslow Lewis Masonic lodge at Boston's Masonic Temple Friday evening, he took the chair which his father, the late Sereno D. Nickerson, occupied 50 years ago.

William T. Coppins, the retiring master, was the donor of a state flag, which was presented in his behalf by Curtis Guild, Jr., and a national flag was presented in behalf of the retiring master's father, George T. Coppins, by William M. Olin.

The installation was conducted by L. Cushing Kimball, past master, and George D. Shattuck was his marshal. Daniel J. Strain, past master, with George P. Beckford, marshal, performed the work for the installation of Mr. Kimball as treasurer. When the master was led to the chair, Past Master Kimball spoke of the privilege it gave him to conduct the ceremony and recalled the fact that half a century ago Sereno D. Nickerson, the first man initiated in Winslow Lewis lodge, became master, while 11 years later the lodge joined in tendering him a banquet when he was chosen grand master.

The organization for 1911 is as follows: Philip T. Nickerson, W. M.; Howard M. North, S. W.; Joseph Lovejoy, J. W.; L. Cushing Kimball (P. M.) treasurer; George B. Baldwin, secretary; William H. North, chaplain; George P. Beckford, marshal; Arthur Longley, S. D.; Thomas O. Paige, J. D.; Edwin B. Nielsen, S. S.; William A. Jackson, J. S.; Henry M. Chase, I. S.; Henry T. Wade, organist, and B. Wesley Brown (P. M.), tyler.

The 15th grade, knight of east or sword, was conferred in full form and ceremony Friday evening in the Masonic temple by Giles F. Yates council, 16th degree, A. A. S. R., N. M. J. The aspirants numbered 24.

Benjamin Taft, 32 degrees, SP, presided, and the complete staff of officers assisted. The incidental music was by the consistory choir, with Everett J. Truetle at the organ. There was an attendance of about 250.

WOODROW WILSON IS CALLED UNFAIR ON SENATORSHIP

Action in Urging Nomination of James E. Martine Said by Mr. Smith to Be Unwarranted.

NEWARK, N. J. — Former United States Senator Smith said yesterday in answer to Governor-elect Wilson's open letter, in which Mr. Wilson urged the nomination of James E. Martine for United States senator to succeed Senator Kean:

"I have read Governor-elect Wilson's statement on the United States senatorial situation. The statement is a remarkable one for two reasons. It is a gratuitous attack upon one who has befriended him, but whose candidacy has not been announced, and it is an unwarranted attempt to coerce the Legislature.

"The Governor-elect knew that I had not reached a decision in this important matter, and that he saw fit to make an uncalled for reference to me deprives his act of that fine courtesy which should not only control southern gentlemen, but the conduct of all gentlemen.

"He says he has no means of knowing what the people want except as they expressed themselves at the primary. Three times as many voters cast their ballots for the legislative candidates as expressed a preference for United States senator.

"This great body of voters asked no pledge of the candidates. They received none. The legislators go into office as the representatives of all the people.

"Three fourths of the legislative supporters expressed no will. Dr. Wilson would have the men thus elected recognize a law which seeks to evade the constitution. He would have them disregard the interest of the vast body of voters because one fourth have expressed a preference."

NEEDHAM.

The holiday sale and entertainment of the Ladies Aid Society of the First Parish took place Friday afternoon and evening. A two-act comedy was presented by George L. Kingsbury, Herbert N. Mitchell, George W. Taylor, Ralph Starkweather, James E. Tisdale, William H. Wye, Jr., Miss Adele Howe, Miss Lillias McIntosh and Mrs. Theodore McIntosh.

Cloaks Furs

G. WILDES SMITH COMPANY

50 at $25 Party and Evening GOWNS
In a Special Holiday Sale

Just in time for the Christmas festivities we have received from one of New York's leading costumers, an exceptionally fine assortment of chiffon and net party and dancing frocks at greatly reduced prices.

We have added to this lot a number of pieces from our own stocks, making in all about fifty dresses from 14 year size to 40 bust measure. The colors are white, pink, light blue, maize and lavender; all are daintily trimmed and many are handsomely embroidered.

Values up to $45.00. Special Price $25.00

At $4.95 TAILORED WAISTS
Reduced from $7.50 and $10.00
Our entire stock of tailored linen waists in beautiful hand-embroidered pattern, now priced $4.95

Holiday Novelties Which Express Individuality

158 Tremont Street

Suits Waists

News in Brief Gathered Today from Towns and Cities in Massachusetts

WINTHROP.

The Rev. C. W. Henry, rector of St. John's Episcopal church, will have the assistance of Warren B. Bigelow, lay reader; Mrs. Worden, Episcopal diocesean visitor; and the newly organized circle of young women "Queens of Avalon." The tenor solos at the choral services will be given by Richard Wilson and the baritone by Charles Roberts.

The guest night of Winthrop Equal Suffrage League will be held at the home of the president, Mrs. Edwin H. Leonard, Dec. 31.

The annual election of officers of the First Baptist church will be held Monday evening. Mrs. Carrie N. Walsh will lead the prayer meeting to be held in the vestry Tuesday.

A review of the lessons of the religious day school, conducted by the pastor, the Rev. Frederick M. White, will be held during the next two weeks and then the examinations will be held and the prizes awarded.

MELROSE.

Phi Theta Xi sorority gave a four act play in the city auditorium Friday evening. Those taking part were the Misses Mary Colby, Anna Cornwall, Ethel H. Cooley, Florence Folsom, Marjorie Goodwin, Madelon Keedy, Doris G. Brown, Mabel E. Paul, Beatrice L. Pray, Marguerite Webster and Maisie G. Morgan. The managers were the Misses Stella W. Jones, Adele K. Emery, Florence M. Merrill, Hope O. Brittain, Mildred P. Merrill and Anna D. Smith. The patronesses were Mesdames E. E. Babb, W. W. Bevan, E. L. Carr, E. S. Jack, W. A. Jepson, G. R. Jones, E. H. Moore, F. P. Shumway and W. S. Townsend.

Local merchants report the heaviest holiday trade in the history of the city. Four new stores have been opened on Main stret in the business section during the past ten days. The Board of Trade is considering raising a fund for the erection of a block of stores on Main street near Foster street.

MALDEN.

The milk train which has hitherto left two cars for local dealers at Oak Grove in future will leave the cars at Charlestown.

Hiram G. Berry Womans Relief Corps has elected: President, Mrs. Mary J. Robinson; vice-presidents, Mrs. Mary E. Campbell and Mrs. Isabelle L. Dresser; treasurer, Mrs. Sarah E. Whittier; chaplain, Mrs. Eliza Smith; conductor, Mrs. William E. Hyslip; guard, Mrs. Addie Brown; delegates to national convention, Mrs. Susan G. Bacon and Mrs. B. B. Johns.

Two new companies of boy scouts were organized Friday night by Ralph W. Channell, with Roger Hard and Malcolm leaders.

Mayor Fall has decided that he will hold no rallies before the municipal election Tuesday, but will let the voters decide on the merits of his administration. His opponent, George L. Farrell, is holding rallies in every ward.

CHELSEA.

Magee Furnace employees have elected: President, Joseph Bangs; vice-president, Harry Lewis; recording and financial secretary, Thomas F. Sheehan; treasurer, Edward Ellis; auditors, J. Mason Hadaway, Charles H. Riley, Frederic Eastman; membership committee, Stanley Knowles, Frederic Woodland, Ettel O'Brien, Dennis Burke, Winnie Sinott, John J. Mcdonald, Augustus Boyanto.

Miss Mary Egan is the new clerk in the office of City Clerk Charles H. Reed.

There has been a large advance sale of tickets for the sacred concert Sunday evening. The proceeds will be used to carry holiday cheer into local homes. Among the committee are John E. Beck, Representatives-elect Melvin B. Breath and Louis R. Kiernan, Horace B. Lambert, William F. Bradley, William Butler, Samuel H. Robie, James H. Malone, William Eardley, Thomas Punch, Edward Creamer, Arthur Carolan, M. L. Young, Gilbert D. McLeod, Thomas F. Driscoll, Charles J. Donahue, John F. Twombly and many others.

WINCHESTER.

A talk on current history will be given in the town hall today.

An organ recital will be given Sunday afternoon by J. A. Wilson in the church of the Epiphany. He will be assisted by Frank E. Kendrick.

The Rev. W. R. Lord of Milton, Mass., will conduct a service in the Unitarian church Sunday.

The entertainment for the Fortnightly Monday evening will consist of two scenes from "The Courtship of Miles Standish," given by members of the club.

ARLINGTON.

Kiyo S. Inui, a Japanese graduate of Michigan University, will speak in the Unitarian church Friday evening on "Is it the East versus the West?"

Arlington Men's Club will meet Monday evening in Adelphian hall at 8 o'clock. William Lyman Underwood of Belmont will speak.

J. C. Kennedy of Cambridge has bought 5000 square feet of land on the northerly side of Windsor street, having 50 feet frontage, from the Squire Real Estate Trust.

U. S. CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS

The United States civil service commission announces examinations for filling the vacancies as follows:

Jan. 4, cadet engineers, lighthouse service, salary $660-780; lighthouse service aids, $1380; engineer and plumber in the Indian service, Washington, $800; lighthouse service superintendents, $1600 to $2400.

Jan. 7, men inspectors of textile fabrics, salary $1200; women cooks in the Indian service, $480 to $600.

Jan. 8, operator of ultra violet microscope in the department of agriculture, salary $960.

Voyes Bros.

HOSIERS, GLOVERS and SHIRTMAKERS

Useful Gifts for Christmas

ANGORA JACKETS

SILK MOTOR SCARFS

Early buying secures best attention and results.

Voyes Bros.

Washington and Summer Streets Boston, U. S. A.

SHOP EARLY SHOP EARLY

Native Handiwork At Reduced Prices

We again call the attention of Monitor readers to the fact that because of the late arrival of Holiday importations from Russia, we are obliged to mark this native Russian handiwork at unusually low prices in order to dispose of it before Christmas. The importations include metal ware, jewelry, linens, laces, needle-work and novelties.

UNIQUE TOYS for the CHILDREN at prices less than domestic merchandise.

TOYS from 25c to $25.00

RUSSIAN IMPORTING CO. 429 Boylston Street

SHOP EARLY SHOP EARLY

WHERE THE STAGE COACH STILL SERVES

This Antiquated Method Is All Many Towns Far Distant From Railroad Have to Depend on for Freight.

PERHAPS nowhere in America is there so full an exemplification of the "simple life" as can be found in certain parts of Oregon, 100 to 300 miles from the nearest railroad, where distance is figured by the number of days it requires to reach the nearest commercial centre. Fifty, 100, 200 miles away, the overland train rushes across the state with its burden of human freight, but its noise and bustle is lost to and unthought of by these isolated towns, sleeping peacefully in the sunshine, their inhabitants intent on "minding their own business." Much of the news of the world is almost ancient history before the details reach some of these people in their self-inflicted seclusion.

Oregon has more stage coach towns than any other two states in the Union, and as many miles of stage lines as all the rest of the country combined. Oregon has the longest stage road in America, and the greatest freighting concern on the continent has headquarters at Prineville, an interior town not far from the centre of the state. The man who is afraid to get out of hearing distance of the locomotive has had but little business in the "railroadless area" in the United States, in recent years.

Distances are not considered seriously in Central Oregon. Much of the spirit of the pioneer remains with the people, the spirit of doing today what must be done, and trusting until another opportunity to do what may be done.

Scattered across a vast domain of rolling plains on the one hand and of picturesque mountains on the other, in the out-of-the-way places of Oregon, many of them tucked in narrow gorges along isolated watercourses, are scores of thriving communities that have not known the railroad train and where the arrival of the "bootleg" stage is still the day's event.

Many people have come to associate the rumbling stage coach with the relics of pioneer days, when the deer and the buffalo grazed on the open range and the cowboy and the Indian were supreme in their control of the wide stretch of mountain and plain which make up the Pacific Coast. But the stage coach still has its place in the activities of parts of the expanding West.

To one accustomed to our modern life, to quick and luxurious travel and the daily use of the telephone and telegraph, a residence of a few weeks in one of these outposts of civilization is a novel and intersting experience. As on shipboard or in any isolated community, he will find that he soon knows everybody and that he is appraised for what he is worth according to local standards. Some of his luxuries will be missing, but few comforts will be denied him. He will not find summer hotels with their flitting crowds and chance acquaintances, but he will meet whole-souled people who will take unselfish interest in his welfare and wish him godspeed at his departure.

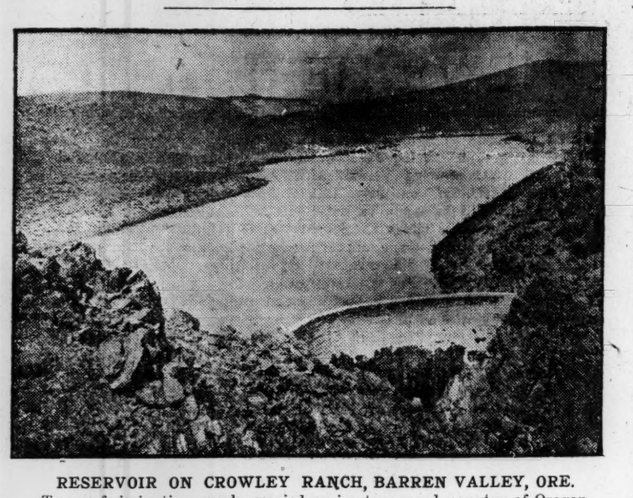
Lakeview, a thriving town near the Nevada line, is truly an outpost of Oregon civilization. Located at the southern end of a 282-mile stage line, the longest in the United States, the town is more than a week from the nearest daily newspaper, and perhaps a month from the necarest base of supplies. Hundreds of children living in the vicinity of the town have never seen a railroad, and in the course of events may be deprived of that privilege for two or three years yet.

The most remote postoffice in the United States is located in Oregon. Silver Lake, a thriving town 237 miles south of Shanike, is served by the longest mail stage route in all the country. For many years the community has prospered on the cattle 'crop" and the sheep "crop," the only products of the broad plains that can be sent to market.

Shaniko is the southern terminus of the branch of the Southern Pacific which serves central Oregon, and consequently is the centre of the greatest stage business in the country. South of Shaniko for 300 miles men have lived for many years, yet the whistle of the locomotive has never been heard in all that wide country. Over at the eastern end of the state lies Vale, connected with the world by a stub railroad and by stage lines with interior towns more than 200 miles away. A direct line runs from Vale to Burns, 125 miles, and branch lines extend in every direction from Burns.

From Shaniko and from Vale each month during the summer and fall more than 1,000,000 pounds of freight is taken to the interior by team. During the rush season the weight will be nearly doubled. Large quantities of this freight are taken more than 100 miles, while the extreme distance is 300 miles. And from the interior go back to the railroad towns millions of pounds of wool and hundreds of carloads of sheep and cattle for the markets of the world. The horse is at no discount in central Oregon, even if the automobile is being introduced as a passenger vehicle.

Nor are all the stage lines in central Oregon. Over on the western coast, even in the earliest settled sections, large areas are compelled to depend on more or less uncertain steamboat service and the stage coach. From Roseburg to Coos Bay, 96 miles, a stage service is maintained that during several months of the year tries severely men's dispositions. The road leads over mountains and valleys, over swamps and through canyons, where during the winter and spring months it is almost impossible to go with any sort of a vehicle. Yet at the western end of the route two cities,



RESERVOIR ON CROWLEY RANCH, BARREN VALLEY, ORE.
Type of irrigation work carried on in stage coach country of Oregon.

among the best and most enterprising in Oregon, await the arrival of the old stage coach with the expectancy that characterizes the boy with his first pair of boots. Marshfield and North Bend have long and bitterly regretted the absence of the railroad.

The whistle of the locomotive has never been heard in Harney, Lake, Crock, Wheeler and Curry counties, nearly one half the area of the entire state. In Curry, while the Pacific ocean washes the western fringe of the county, the people have had to depend upon the stage coach for their only connection with the life of the state and to freighters largely for the supplies which had to be gathered in the open market. Splendid towns have grown up in the seclusion of the dense forests which cover most of Curry county without the spur of the railroad, with but little of the bustle of the state at large. This condition is true of much of extreme western Oregon, where it has been difficult for railroads to be built on account of the mountainous topography of the country and the impracticability of cultivating the soil until the immense forests shall have been removed.

Many western stage lines penetrate sections noted for their scenic beauty. The old line from Globe to Kelvin in southern Arizona lies through rugged mountain passes, made the pathway of Geronimo and his band 30 years ago. The route from Baranca to Oje Caliente in northern New Mexico passes through a succession of wild mountain gorges, at times dipping close to the raging torrent and again climbing up the steep ledges which lie along the canyon walls. The view along this route is unexcelled by any of the famous gorges of the West, yet few of those who travel it by stage appreciate its grandeur. The problem of seeing the vehicle safely past the precarious points usually robs one of more esthetic considerations.

The long stretch of desert between El Paso and Tucson, so trying to the tourist, is bordered on both sides by mountain ranges, where rich mines and thriving towns abound. All of Arizona's noted mining towns are reached by stage roads. Probably the most notable of these inland towns is St. Johns, Ariz. Many tourists who are familiar with the town of Holbrook, in eastern Arizona, will learn with surprise that 65 miles south, across the rolling desert, reached only by stage, is a town of 1500 inhabitants, supporting a bank, newspaper, several well-stocked department stores and supplied with a local water works system and local and long distance telephone exchanges, and has thrived for many years. St. Johns, though one of the oldest Arizona towns, is so situated that a railroad has never been deemed practicable. Undaunted, its inhabitants have set out to build in the valley of the Little Colorado an empire worthy of more favored localities. The vicinity is one of the largest producers of wool in the Southwest, and an ambitious irrigation project for storing the water of the Little Colorado river has recently been started. Each day the long wagon trains grind across the desert, maintaining a regular freight and express schedule.

Without doubt the most picturesque inland town in the Southwest is the old pueblo of Taos, in northern New Mexico, 30 miles east of the Denver & Rio Grande narrow gauge road from Santa Fe to Durango. Here the old communal life of the Pueblo Indians, the Spanish customs of the native Mexicans, and the pioneer American home life have been blended in one community for half a century.

In the days of the Santa Fe trail Taos was one of the important points between Kansas and the coast, but with the advent of the railroads through the southern routes in the early '80s its importance waned. It has never lost its prestige as a local trading center, and does a thriving business, supporting a bank, three large trading stores, a flour mill, a church, a seminary and three

Areas Embracing Hundreds of Miles Have Never Heard Locomotive Whistle and Yet Are Prosperous.

newspapers. Supplies for all these must be freighted in by wagon over the 30-mile trail from the railroad.

The first English newspaper established west of the Missouri river was published in Taos. Here Kit Carson lived for many years, and here his body is buried. His house in the main part of the town has been occupied of late years as a newspaper office.

The town of White Oaks, in southern New Mexico, was for many years prior to the coming of the railroad through rival towns prominent as a gold mining center. The town is said to be the original of "Heart's Desire," in Emerson Hough's novel of that name. White Oaks is located in a spot of great scenic beauty. Some of the most stirring events of frontier days transpired in this neighborhood. It was here that Pat Garret earned his fame as slayer of "Billy the Kid."

Lincoln, county seat of Lincoln county, N. M., is one of the historic spots of the Southwest, which has held its place in spite of its lack of railroad facilities. For half a century it has been the center of a great cattle country. In the early days Lincoln was probably the best known "cow town" of the Southwest, and the life here was typical of the pioneer cattlemen's turgid existence. Like White Oaks, this section is the scene of a popular novel, "With Hoops of Steel." Both the hero and the villain portrayed in this book are easily recognized to those familiar with the stirring days of the cattlemen's wars, and both are living in New Mexico today.

Other "stage coach towns" are Mora and Hillsboro, N. H., county seats and prominent trading centers; Snowflake, Springerville and Granado, Ariz., the last named an isolated trading post in the heart of the Navajo country, 60 miles north of Holbrook. In these towns the spirit and color of the old days in the southwest is preserved to a larger degree than elsewhere.

The stage coach was a venerable institution long before men began to think of the possibilities of transportation by steamboat or by train. The Romans used the rumbling old coach when the center of the world was Rome. In the fifteenth century the vehicle was used generally as the favorite conveyance. In 1771 the large-wheeled pattern of coach first appeared. As early as 1625 stage coaches were used in England. Mail was first carried by the stage coach betv een London and Bristol, Aug. 8, 1784. The Concord coach was the first public conveyance used in America. The railroad will have a hard time driving this institution completely from Oregon and the mountain states, though already the automobile is rapidly replacing the slower horse-drawn vehicles.

HARNEY VALLEY, NEAR BURNS, ORE.
In this broad territory extending for hundreds of miles no means of travel exists but old-fashioned stage coach.

ONE MEXICAN STATE HAS THE RECORD FOR ACREAGE OF RUBBER

Chiapas on Pacific Coast Credited With More Land Devoted to This Product Than Rest of Nation.

PIONEER INDUSTRY

Chiapas, the most southwesterly state of Mexico on the Pacific coast, now holds the supremacy in rubber planting, having a larger acreage under cultivation than all the other rubber districts in Mexico, says Albert W. Brickwood, Jr., United States consul at Tapachula, in a recent report.

Mexico, he says, is among the pioneers in rubber culture as there exist today plantations more than a quarter of a century old. For many years Mexico has been one of the largest producers of rubber, and its exports have reached enormous figures.

The most important planting districts in Chiapas are Soconusco and Palenque. In the Soconusco department is located the plantation La Zacualpâ, which controls seven other companies, the whole forming the largest rubber plantation in the world. The holdings consist of more than 29 square miles. The planted area on the united plantations is 9500 acres.

There are several thousand 20-year-old trees planted by the original owner which now form a forest with an absolutely clean "floor," containing numberless seedlings. The average yield of these trees is one pound at a tapping, but some have yielded as high as two pounds 11 ounces of dry rubber per tree, which is considered an excellent showing. Record plantings have been made at La Zacualpa, as many as 3600 acres having been cleared and planted in one season; counting 300 trees to the acre, this gives a total of 1,080,000 trees in a season.

There are always many thousands ready to be tapped the year round, except durng a few weeks in the dry season when the latex or sap does not run freely. While at present the practise is to tap three times annually, a test is to be made soon to ascertain if it would not be possible to tap four or five times a year.

La Zacualpa has a modern plant for handling the output. The sap or latex is brought in from the fields in specially constructed zinc cans, strained through a sieve made for the purpose, of double and different sized mesh, to separate it from foreign and mechanical matter, mixed with clean water in the proportion of one to three, and allowed to stand for four hours, when the water containing the liquor from the sap is run into a tank for future treatment in the centrifugal machine, and fresh water is let in. The following day the sap or latex is washed again, then mixed with the juice from the amole plant (soap root), undergoing a final washing, when it is coagulated, rinsed in pure water, and sent to the drying room. The rubber is prepared in crepe or sheet form, then pressed into 100-pound blocks for shipment, the packing cases being made on the place, of native lumber.

It will no doubt appear curious that the rubber collected from the waste or wash water by the centrifugal machine has proved to be of the best quality, a recent shipment to England having sold for $2.30 gold per pound, believed to be the best price ever paid for castilloa rubber. It is claimed that this product of rubber, which was formerly wasted, closely resembles fine Para rubber.

Give the Home Folks a Gas or Electric Lamp

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Showing thoughtfulness on the part of a son or a daughter.

Illuminating the living room, library or dining room year after year with a soft, cheerful light, it gives the maximum of service, comfort and pleasure.

Special Parlors to give the same lighting effect as in your home.

Four Hundred selected styles from the best American and European makers.

Prices from 4.50 to 100.00

McKENNEY & WATERBURY & CO.
Designers, Manufacturers and Jobbers of Electric, Gas and Oil Lighting Fixtures
181 Franklin St. & 164, 166, 168 Congress St., Boston.

Army and Navy News

Today's Army Orders.

First Lieut. Roger D. Black, corps of engineers, from Ft. D. A. Russell, to Albany, for duty under Col. William M. Black, corps of engineers.

Capt. Albert W. Foreman, assigned to twentieth infantry.

First Lieut. Philip Matthews, coast artillery, from fifty-sixth company, to unassigned list.

Second Lieut. Frank S. Clark, coast artillery, to Fortress Monroe, examination for promotion.

First Lieut. John O'Neil, coast artillery, assume charge of construction work at Fts. Dade and De Soto, relieving First Lieut. John H. Pirie, coast artillery.

Second Lieut. Harry W. Stephenson, coast artillery, from sixtieth to fifty-seventh company.

Capt. Francis H. Beach, seventh cavalry, to his regiment.

Capt. William H. Peck, assigned to nineteenth company, coast artillery.

First Lieut. R. E. M. Goolrick, assigned to sixtieth company.

Leaves of absence: Capt. Frederick W. Altstatter, corps of engineers, one month and 20 days; Capt. Oscar J. Charles, seventeenth infantry, three months; Capt. Robert E. Frith, paymaster, and First Lieut. Alexander B. Coxe, eighth cavalry, two months.

Maj. J. Lockett, ninth cavalry, and Capt. F. T. Austin, third field artillery, detailed as members of board to consider and report upon cavalry changes.

Naval Orders.

Commander H. A. Bispham, to duty naval station, Cavite, P. I.

Lieut. Commander V. S. Houston, to duty the New Orleans.

Lieut. Commander J. P. J. Ryan, detached duty the New Orleans, to duty naval station, Olongapo, P. I.

Lieutenant Commander A. N. Mitchell, to duty the Rainbow.

Lieut. G. M. Baum, detached duty the Mindoro, to duty the Albany.

Lieut. G. C. Pegram, detached duty the New York to duty the Paragua.

Lieut. C. L. Arnold, to duty the Elcano.

Lieut. (junior grade) L. W. Townsend, detached duty command the Barry to home.

Ensign C. M. Stoer, to duty the Elcano.

Ensign C. A. Woodruff, to duty the Mindoro.

Ensign E. D. Washburn, to duty the New York.

Ensign R. Hill, to duty the New York.

Ensign H. Belt, to duty the Decatur.

Ensign R. W. Cabaniss, detached duty the Bainbridge, to duty the Barry.

Ensign R. V. Lowe, detached duty the New York, to duty the Mohican.

Ensign C. M. Yates, detached duty the New Orleans, to duty the Mohican.

Ensign G. H. Laird, detached duty the Mohican, to duty the New Orleans.

Midshipman J. A. Deem, detached duty the Albany, to duty the Shark.

Midshipman A. B. McNeill, from Portsmouth, N. H., granted leave until March 1, 1911, and resignation as a midshipman in the navy accepted, to take effect from March 1, 1911.

Assistant Surgeon G. E. Thomas, detached duty the naval hospital, Canacao, to duty naval station, Olongapo, P. I.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. A. Randall, detached duty naval hospital, Olongapo, P. I., to home.

Passed Assistant Surgeon H. L. Brown, detached duty naval hospital, Olongapo, P. I., to home.

Paymaster's Clerk C. V. McCarty, detached duty naval station, Olongapo, P. I., to home.

Machinist R. E. Rucker, detached duty naval station, Cavite, P. I., to duty the New Orleans.

Movements of Warships.

Arrived—The Rocket, at Norfolk; the Georgia, the Nebraska, the Rhode Island and the Virginia, at Gravesend; the Louisiana, the Kansas, the New Hampshire and the South Carolina, at Weymouth; the Connecticut, the Delaware, the Michigan and the North Dakota, at Cherbourg.

Sailed—The Drayton, from Hampton roads for Key West; the Hannibal, from Boston for Hampton roads; the Buffalo, from Honolulu for San Francisco; the Tacoma, from Cristobal for Puerto Cortez.

Navy Notes.

WASHINGTON—With a striking array of figures, Chief Constructor R. M. Watt explodes the popular fallacy that the United States is behind the majority of great naval powers in point of time in the construction of warships. In his annual report, just issued, he says:

"With the system and method of warship construction now in vogue in the United State, it is believed to be feasible for the United States to build first class battleships in as short a period of time as any other shipbuilding country, and actual experience seems to demonstrate that the rapidity of construction in the United States is greater than the average rate of construction in the principal foreign shipbuilding countries. It is also worthy of note that this decreased time of construction has been obtained concurrently with a decrease in the unit cost of construction."

Army Notes.

WASHINGTON—Secretary of War Dickinson in his annual report strongly indorses the flying machine and recommends to Congress an apropriation to provide the signal corps with a reasonable number of the better type of machine for instruction purposes and field work.

NINE WOMEN FOR LEGION OF HONOR

PARIS—Among the 70 Legion of Honor decorations conferred in connection with the inauguration of the monument to Jules Ferry, the unprecedented number of nine was granted to women.

All the women recipients of the decoration are connected with teaching, as the monument celebrates M. Ferry's work for lay education.

WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

THE selected editorial comments today deal with the reduction made by the Pullman Car Company in the price of upper berths:

BROOKLYN EAGLE—Hereafter we may witness a remarkable rise in the popularity of the upper berth. The inconvenience of getting into and getting out of an upper berth has always presented reasons enough against charging for an upper berth as much as was charged for a lower.

PITTSBURG DISPATCH—The announcement of the Pullman Car Company that it will reduce its sleeping car rates exhibits an almost Chinese desire to save its face. It protests that the reduction is voluntary and still theoretically denies the power of the interstate commerce commission to order a reduction. But it reduces them after the commission has ordered it done.

PHILADELPHIA LEDGER—The Pullman company has shown wisdom in its decision not to contest further the right of the interstate commerce commission to regulate sleeping car rates in interstate traffic. In struggling against reasonable regulation the Pullman directors were almost alone among the carriers of the country in their failure to recognize that a frank and genuine cooperation with the interstate commerce commission presents the most hopeful avenue to the attainment of that broader cooperation and friendly relationship with the general public so urgently desired by sensible railroad men and by rational people everywhere.

SYRACUSE POST-STANDARD — If the rate upon the upper berths is made three fourths the rate for lowers, we do not doubt that there will still be a greater call for lower than for upper berths. They are worth 2 per cent more and there has never been justice in charging the same rate for both.

BALTIMORE NEWS — Nobody has touched off any pinwheels or lit the landscape with any red fire to celebrate the outcome of a certain contest which was about to pass unnoticed, but for downright heart interest the capitulation of the upper berth will certainly rank in importance with the passing change of party ascendency in state and national councils.

BUFFALO COMMERCIAL—Where $2 is charged for a lower floor accommodation, $1.50 is certainly enough for a bunk in the attic. One of the consequences of this differentiation in the cost of berths will be the sudden realization of many travelers that they always preferred the upper shelf anyway.

ST. PAUL DESPATCH—An enlightened policy toward the public would have stood the company in good stead in the past. As matters now are, one can scarcely refrain from wondering why a differentiation did not occur to the acute Pullman managers early in the game, so that they might have put up the price of lowers and then fought for the maintenance as a matter of right.

PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER — The company has an annual income of nearly $40,000,000, and its profits are enormous. At present it pays 8 per cent on a capital that has been swelled many times by stock dividends.

NEW ORLEANS PICAYUNE—Travelers never take upper berths by choice, but when they are compelled to be content with an upper berth in a crowded sleeper they naturally feel that they have been imposed upon when they are made to pay the same price as if they enjoyed a lower berth.

LOWELL (Mass.) COURIER-CITIZEN —A Pullman car isn't a hotel, nor is it exactly a common carrier. But it is enough of both to make it a proper thing to regulate as common carriers are regulated.

TALKS TO HELP VOCATION CHOICE

Another step toward helping the younger school children to choose a vocation has been taken in the Boston schools. Pupils who are prominent in school work at the high schools will give talks to the elementary grades pointing out to prospective graduates the benefits obtained by the courses of study in the high schools.

MISSIONARY SAYS HE WAS TURNED BACK AT BORDER

Ottawa Man, Who Declined to Give Bond to U. S. Authorities, Has His Case Referred to Washington.

OTTAWA, Ont.—George Buskin, a missionary of the International Evangelical and Colportage mission, is the subject of international negotiations because of a complaint that he was turned back at the border filed with the Canadian government here.

Mr. Buskin's counsel, J. R. Roach, K. C., lodged the complaint, claiming that his client was on his way to visit his daughter at Rochester, N. Y. Mr. Buskin declined to give a bond that he would not become a public charge upon the people of the United States.

Mr. Roach has been notified by the secretary of state at Ottawa that the matter has been referred to the British ambassador at Washington for investigation.

Mr. Buskin maintains an agency at Rochester. He has transacted, it is stated, considerable business in the republic. When questioned by the United States government officials at the boundary he is said to have produced bank books showing that he had sufficient funds deposited to keep him.

AGRICULTURAL COURSES.

TORONTO, Ont. — Free agricultural courses will be held early in the new year at the high schools in 14 counties. That at Collingwood will this year be extended to six weeks. The classes will be held in Essex, Lambton, Waterloo, Simcoe, Norfolk, Victoria, Peterboro, Ontario, Hastings, Prince Edward, Dundas, Carleton, Durham and Lanark counties.

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An exceptional line of AUTOMOBILE GARMENTS, including coats, caps, gloves and robes.

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Our line of small Furs includes many attractive designs in Muffs and Neckpieces.

We have by far the most extensive line in New England. An inspection will be to your advantage before making Christmas purchases.

Lamson & Hubbard
92 Bedford Street, Corner Kingston Street, Boston

Events in the World of Musicians and the Playhouses

"The Barber of Seville" Is Sung Again

THE OPERA.

"The Barber of Seville" was presented at the Boston Opera House Friday night with the same comedians impersonating the characters of Dr. Bartolo's household as heretofore, and with the same master of tenor bel canto assuming the part of the nobleman who disturbs for a day Bartolo's bachelor domesticity.

Brilliant opera singing in the manner of the old school is quite as expensive a thing to provide as the stormy declamation of the new, and the Boston opera managers fortunately have a public that appreciates the talents of their artists in the department of coloratura. The cast of the Friday performance was as follows: Rosina, Mme. Lipkowska; Almaviva, Mr. Constantino; Figaro, Mr. Fornari; Bartolo, Mr. Tavecchia; Basilio, Mr. Sibiriakoff; Berta, Mme. Roberts; Fiorello, Mr. Pulcini; Ufficiale, Mr. Giaccone; Conductor, Mr. Conti.

Every performance at the Boston opera house the week of Dec. 12 has some new feature. On Monday night Mme. Melis appears in "Butterfly" with Mr. Martin of the Metropolitan opera house; on Wednesday night Laparra's opera, "La Habanera," will have its first performance in America with Mme. Dereyne and Messrs. Lasalle and Baklanoff in the leading roles; on Thursday night Mme. Melba appears in "Boheme"; at the Saturday matinee Mr. Zenatello, dramatic tenor, formerly of the Manhattan Opera Company, appears in "Otello."

Mr. Russell decided when he saw "La Habanera" presented in Europe last summer that it was better stage management to count off the three acts of the piece without long intermissions and follow the whole by one of the single-act operas, than to try to make it fill an entire evening; and so he will give his new production in double bill with "Cavalleria." The Santuzza of the second piece will be Mme. Melis, the Turiddu Mr. Martin.

CONCERT NOTES.

Josef Hofmann plays both at the Symphony concert in Cambridge Thursday evening, Dec. 15, and at the Boston concerts of Friday afternoon, Dec. 16, and Saturday evening, Dec. 17. In Cambridge Mr. Hofmann will play Liszt's piano concerto in E flat major, No. 1; in Boston he will play Rubinstein's concerto in D minor, No. 4. Debussy's "Rondes de printemps" will be played in Sanders theater for the first time, in Symphony hall for the second. The university audience will listen to the Brahms symphony in F major, No. 3; the home audiences to the Beethoven symphony in A major, No. 7. A Wagner number, the overture to "The Flying Dutchman," appears on both programs.

* * *

Anton Witek, Max Fiedler's new concert master, and Mrs. Witek, pianist, give a recital in Chickering hall Tuesday evening, Dec. 13. Their program holds Mr. Witek to the larger violin forms, the sonata and the concerto; it gives Mrs. Witek solo work in short, but technically exacting, piano pieces. Mr. Witek's composers are Beethoven and Paganini; Mrs. Witek's are Bach, Alkan, Chopin and Liszt.

* * *

David Mannes and Mrs. Clara Mannes of New York will give their first recital of sonatas for violin and piano at Steinert hall Tuesday evening, Dec. 13. They will play one seventeenth century work, Biber's sonata in C minor; Beethoven's sonata in G major, op. 96, and a novelty, Georges Enesco's sonata in F minor.

KOCIAN RECITAL.

What does a composer do when he wants to make us laugh? Tell his violinists that instead of using their bows, they are to pluck their strings with their finger tips; order his bassoon players to execute an ascending series of notes with quick puffs of the breath; make his trumpeters, before sounding their call, plug the bells of their instruments with the mute; have the cymbal player suspend one of his discs by a string and strike it smartly with a drumstick.

Musical buffoonery. It can be carried out with success only by a large orchestra. The laughter excited by tricks of instrumentation is but momentary, and ceases altogether when the pizzicato of violins, the staccato of bassoons, the muted tone of trumpet and the unusual cymbal clang are too much used.

The better resource of the composer is to write his music with a feeling of humor, to trust to touching our sensibilities indirectly. His best instrument for expressing himself genially or in a spirit of banter is, on all accounts, the violin.

But one thing he must have in order to reach us, or his composing is vain; he must have an interpreter who has genuine humor himself.

Were Jaroslav Kocian the right man for such a composer, some of the numbers he gave at his recital in Chickering hall Friday afternoon would have been more successful than they were. Is it conceivable that Kocian as composer is a humorist while Kocian as player of the violin is not? The performance of one number of the program seemed to indicate that this is so.

Mr. Kocian is an excellent Bach player; what would you have more? Many listeners would probably like, for one thing, a more artistically conceived concerto for the opening number of a recital than that of D'Ambrosio in C minor. Accompanied solo music, with no pauses of any consequence for the principal player, does not satisfy the concerto requirement of form. But soloists have complained all through the centuries that composers give them too long rests. Hence, probably, D'Ambrosio's piece.

Mr. Kocian played the following: Concerto, C minor, D'Ambrosio; Andante, "Praeludium," Bach; "Humoresque," Kocian; "Adagio," Ries; "Zephyr," Hubay; "I Palpiti," Paganini.

Maurice Eisner, the accompanist, played the following numbers as solos: "Sarabande," "Rigaudon," Rameau; Nocturne, opus 15, No. 2, Chopin; Etude, MacDowell.

STUDIO NOTES.

Pauline H. Clark, contralto, and teacher of singing, gave her pupils a "class lesson" last Saturday afternoon at her studio in hotel Cluny, 543 Boylston street.

After a short talk upon tone production Mrs. Clark illustrated the method and manner of teaching, by her pupils, who sang in turn the simplest exercises of song and aria with intelligence, beauty of tone and excellent diction. The voices ranged from high soprano and contralto to the unusual deep alto, and the few invited guests were convinced of the correctness of the method by the results.

Mrs. Clark added a group of songs at the close of the program.

After the concert tea was served with the assistance of Mrs. E. H. Tardivel of Brookline.

AMUSEMENTS

Boston Opera House

HENRY RUSSELL, Managing Director
Regular Prices $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $3.00, $4.00 and $5.00.

Tonight at 8, at Popular Prices, from 50c. to $2.50, IL TROVATORE, in Italian, by Verdi. Mmes. Rappold (debut), G. Fisher, Claessens; MM. Areson, Galeffi, Perini, Giaccone. Cond. Moranzoni.

Monday, Dec. 12, at 8, MADAMA BUTTERFLY, in Italian, by Puccini. Mmes. Melis, Swartz, Rogers, G. Fisher, Savage, MM. Martin (debut), Blanchart, Giaccone, Pulcini, Perini, Mogan, Montella, Stroesco. Cond. Conti.

Wednesday, Dec. 14, at 8, first performance in America, LA HABANERA, in French, by Laparra. Mmes. Dereyne, Savage, G. Fisher, Florence (debut), Wilson (debut), Lucas (debut), Dolfini (debut); MM. Baklanoff, Lassalle, Mardones, Dewaux, Stroesco, Fornari, Gantvoort, White, Tavecchia, Letol, Huddy, Cacicl (debut), Mauri (debut), Sandrini (debut), Varetti (debut), Ghidini (debut. Cond. Andre-Caplet. Followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA, in Italian, by Mascagni. Mmes. Melis, Czaplinska, Roberts; MM. Martin, Blanchart. Cond. Moranzoni.

Thursday, Dec. 15, at 8, LA BOHEME, in Italian, by Puccini.

Saturday Mat., Dec. 17, at 2, OTELLO, in Italian, by Verdi.

Saturday Eve., Dec. 17, at 8, at Popular Prices, from 50c. to $2.50; RIGOLETTO, in Italian, by Verdi.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The Imperial Russian Dancers Anna Pavlowa and Mikail Mordkin, will appear at the Boston Opera House Thursday night, Dec. 22, and Friday night, the 23d.

Although these famous dancers were not included in the list of artists announced to the subscribers and box holders, the management nevertheless desires to present them in the course of the regular subscription performances. As the dancers are engaged in New York on Wednesday night, Dec. 21, they are unable to appear here on that night; consequently the regular Wednesday subscription performance has been transferred to Thursday night, Dec. 22, on which occasion the Russian dancers will be presented in conjunction with an operatic performance to be announced later.

Seats on sale at Box Office and Downtown ticket office, 177 Tremont street (Eastern Talking Machine Co.)
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EMIL MOLLENHAUER, Conductor
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COMPLETE ORCHESTRA
CHORUS OF 400

MESSIAH
Two Performances
SUNDAY, DEC. 18—Miss Hinkle, Soprano; Miss BURNS, Alto; Mr. DUFFEY, Tenor; Mr. CAIRNS, Bass.
MONDAY, DEC. 19—Miss HUDSON, Soprano; Miss BENEDICT, Alto; Mr. MILLER, Tenor; Mr. MARTIN, Bass.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 12
VERDI'S REQUIEM
Mme. GLUCK (Met. Opera Co.), Soprano; Mme. SCHUMANN-HEINK, Mezzo-Soprano; Mr. HAMLIN, Tenor; Mr. CAIRNS, Bass.

EASTER SUNDAY, APRIL 16
THE CREATION
Mrs. GRACE BONNER WILLIAMS
Soprano
(Other Soloists to be announced)
SEASON TICKETS $6.00, $4.50 and $3.00, now on sale. Season tickets include one performance of the Messiah. The sale of single tickets for the Messiah concerts will open Monday, Dec. 12, $2.00, $1.50 and $1.00.

CHICKERING HALL
TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 13, AT 8:15.
RECITAL BY
VITA WITEK
Pianist Berlin Philharmonic Trio.
ANTON WITEK
Concert Master Boston Symphony Orchestra.
Tickets $1.50, $1.00 and 50c, Symphony Hall.

CHICKERING HALL
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 15, AT 3
SONG RECITAL
Reinhold von Warlich
BASSO
UDA WALDROP, Pianist
Tickets $1.50, $1.00 and 50c, Symphony Hall.

STEINERT HALL
Tuesday Evening, Dec. 13, at 8:15
FIRST SONATA RECITAL
(Violin and pianoforte)
CLARA DAVID **MANNES**
Tickets $1.50 and $1.00, on sale at Steinert Hall Ticket Office. Students' tickets half price.

CITY ENGINEER OF CHELSEA COMPLETES IMPROVEMENTS ON HISTORIC HIGH TIDE DIKE

A VIEW ALONG THE CHELSEA DIKE.

James A. O'Brien, city engineer of Chelsea, has just completed extensive improvements on the Chelsea dike, which, running from the government grounds along Island End river to a large manufacturing establishment in Everett, protects the high tides from surging over the lower part of the city.

A permit to build this dike was granted by the Legislature to Samuel Watts and others in 1789. No work was done until 1841, when the Winnisimet Ferry & Land Company entered into an agreement with the United States to have the present dike built, each party paying one half the cost.

The dike was transferred to the city of Chelsea about 40 years ago and in 1870 a new tide gate was constructed by the city at a cost of $8000. Last December there was a leak in the dike and the waves swept through Auburn street and over the lower part of the city.

The following day Mr. O'Brien, under the direction of the board of control, set a large force of men at work driving sheathed piles. During the last month the top of the water side of the embankment has been raised so that the grade is nine inches above the high-water mark of Dec. 6, 1909.

Mr. O'Brien says the dike is hereafter to be patrolled during heavy storms. He also proposed to the board of control that all ash dumps in the vicinity be concentrated on the land side of this dike, to strengthen the embankment.

SEEKS TO REDUCE FOOD IMPORTS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The state conservation commission is seeking to find out the quantity of imports of foodstuffs into the state in the last year to show to the people of the state that much more food is being imported than necessary if all the Rhode Island farm lands were utilized.

At the Railway Terminals

Operating department of Boston & Albany road received Friday the Quakeress, the first of three modern Pullman alcove, observation chair cars for the Twentieth Century limited. When the new dining cars arrive the equipment of these trains will be complete between Boston and Albany.

The private Pullman car occupied by Mrs. Louis Cabot and party will be attached to the New Haven road's Federal express from South station tonight en route to Aiken, N. C.

Joseph I. Vernon, signal engineer of the eastern district, New Haven road, has an interlocking crew at Medfield junction installing new D-rail switches and signals.

Readville shops of the New Haven road will send out as soon as possible all baggage cars on hand for repairs to relieve milk and branch combination cars on city terminal runs during the holiday season when large cars are necessary.

MISSIONARY WORK IN KOREA RELATED

"Missionaries in Korea are succeeding in their efforts to help women and girls to an education that will enable them to be self-supporting," said Mrs. Charles Park in an address in the rooms of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association late Friday afternoon.

Mrs. Stanley McCormick presided and Miss Alice Stone Blackwell gave a resume of the past month's suffrage news. Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead spoke of the new voters rally and other events in civic affairs with regard to the suffrage movement. She also spoke against the fortifying of the Panama canal.

PLAYHOUSE NEWS HERE AND ELSEWHERE

BOSTON THEATERS NEXT WEEK.

Three plays new to Boston will be offered to local theatergoers next week. Sydney Drew comes to the Majestic in "Billy," the Castle Square will offer "The Love Route," and Thomas E. Shea opens a week's repertoire engagement at the Grand Opera House with "A Self-Made Man."

* * *

Majestic—Sydney Drew in "Billy."

A farce which has entertained other cities for nearly three seasons comes to Boston Tuesday evening for the first time, when "Billy" will be presented at the Majestic theater with Sydney Drew in the title role. Mr. Drew was last seen here in drama as Tony Lumpkin in Miss Eleanor Robson's revival of "She Stoops to Conquer," but he is best known for his numerous appearances in vaudeville. The most recent of these appearances was in "Billy's Tombstones," from which the present farce was elaborated. The plot has to do with a popular college youth whom strenuous football has compelled to seek artificial substitutes for sundry teeth lost in an exciting match. Billy mislays the plate at a time when he is most anxious to make a sentimental impression. Complications develop of most amusing nature, it is said. The three acts are laid on board a yacht, and much briny atmosphere is promised.

* * *

Castle Square—"The Love Route."

Edward Peple wrote "The Love Route" several years ago and it had a considerable success, but for some reason never reached Boston with the touring company. On Monday Mr. Craig will produce "The Love Route" at the Castle Square with himself in the leading role. The plot sets forth sentimental, engineering and financial complications arising out of the building of a railroad through a new district. A highly romantic love story is developed and there is bright comic relief. The witty quality of the dialogue is assured by the amusing quality of Mr. Peple's other plays.

Mr. Craig will offer on Dec. 23 as his annual holiday musical production Barnet and Sloane's tuneful extravaganza, "Jack and the Beanstalk," happily for its long run at the old Boston Museum.

* * *

Grand Opera House—Thomas E. Shea in Repertoire.

Thomas E. Shea begins his annual engagement at the Grand Opera House with a performance of "A Self-Made Man" Monday evening. The drama, which is by Samuel Shipman, sets forth financial and domestic difficulties surrounding a banker who has risen from the foot of the ladder, and who is being plotted against by one of his clerks. Manager Magee announces the repertoire as follows: Monday and Friday evenings and Tuesday and Thursday matinees, "A Self-Made Man"; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde;" Wednesday evening and Saturday matinee, "The Bells."

* * *

B. F. Keith's—Vaudeville.

A musical comedy called "Tom Walker on Mars," presented by John B. Hymer and company will be a feature of the bill at B. F. Keith's theater next week. Others are the Mason-Keller company, comedians; Steve White, singer and dancer; Ellis-Nowlin troupe in "Fun in a Fire House;" Barnes and Robinson, musicians and singers; Dooley and Sales, comedians; Skronka sisters, aerial performers; Professor Braham's educated fleas.

* * *

"Mrs. Alexander's Progress."

The Harvard Dramatic Club will produce "The Progress of Mrs. Alexander," a farce comedy by Miss Louie R. Stanwood of Radcliffe, at Brattle hall, Cambridge, Monday and Tuesday, Dec. 12 and 13, and Jordan hall, Boston Friday, Dec. 16, at 8:15 p. m. Tickets are on sale at Herrick's and the Harvard Cooperative Society. The first act of the play passes in a city of the middle West where there are climbing families; one in the Newport of summer and one in Boston at the meeting of a Boston club. The central figure is Mrs. Alexander Smith, a character to be impersonated by Mrs. Anne Sturm Rotan Howe, who attracted such favorable praise for her acting in "Medea," last season at Jordan hall. The course of the play shows the rise of Mrs. Smith through various stratas of society in Newport and Boston. It is said that the play is highly witty and satirizes social and collegiate life of Boston and Cambridge.

* * *

Mr. Elmendorf to Picture Paris.

For his final lecture in his present travel series in Symphony hall, Dwight Elmendorf will describe and picture Paris next Friday evening and Saturday afternoon. The lecture will include a general tour through the city, visiting many of the prominent buildings and points of great historical interest; a steamboat ride up the Seine, passing many of the best known buildings; excursions through the Bois de Boulogne to Longchamps in time to see the greatest racing event of the year, and after visiting Versailles for "La Fete Nationale" on July 14, special excursions will be made to witness a balloon race, after which the latest and most fascinating craze of the time—aviation by some of the greatest "flyers" will be shown. During the visit to the Louvre and Luxembourg galleries the more modern works of art will be inspected.

* * *

Attractions That Hold Over.

Boston has taken kindly to "The Spring Maid" and to the new star, Miss Christie Macdonald. Nightly large audiences have been in attendance and have shown themselves much pleased with her, with the sprightly company and with the tuneful music.

Montgomery and Stone continue at the Colonial to enjoy the high measure of public favor that greeted their efforts when they returned in "The Old Town" over a month ago at the Colonial. Gus Luders and George Ade provided a vehicle that is serving them well.

Mr. Wilson has proved himself popular playwright as well as popular actor in his presentation of "The Bachelor's Baby," in which he begins the final week of his engagement at the Hollis on Monday evening. The play was written to amuse, but is not without its touch of pathos.

The second week of the engagement of "The Passing of the Third Floor Back" begins Monday evening at the Shubert. Mr. Forbes-Roertson's performance of the leading character in this amusing and significant play is as fine a thing as the season promises to offer.

"Seven Days," which on Monday begins its eighth week at the Park, is so mirthful that auditors have scarcely a breathing space between the waves of laughter that sweep over the house every few moments. No one player creats the fun; all have a hand.

"Katie Did," the musical comedy version of "My Friend From India," continues at the Boston theater. Karl Hoschna's music is agreeably tuneful, and the fun of the original farce is guarantee of the "book" end of the piece. Louis Simon and Miss May Vokes are most amusing.

* * *

Miss Ruth St. Denis Coming.

Miss Ruth St. Denis, who last season was seen in an exposition of Hindu dances in this city, will appear in conjunction with Andreeff's Balalaika Orchestra at the Hollis Street theater on Monday evening, Dec. 19, beginning a two weeks engagement. Miss St. Denis will introduce a new repertoire, consisting of dances symbolic of the religions and customs of ancient Egypt. There will be four dances in the new series and her manager, Henry B. Harris, has arranged to give them an elaborate setting. The Balalaika Orchestra has but recently made its first appearance in America. The members play the instruments of the Russian people as perfected by W. W. Andreeff, who conducts. During the engagement in Boston they will be heard in an extensive program of Russian folk songs and selections from distinguished composers. The musical critics of the New York papers assert that the Balalaika Orchestra is the most novel musical organization heard in America for years.

* * *

Presumptive List of Plays to Come.

The question is so often heard, "Is Miss So-and-So coming to Boston this season," or "what interesting plays are coming this year?" In an endeavor to satisfy this curiosity, the following list of theatrical attractions that may come to Boston this season has been compiled. It is not complete, for productions as yet unannounced will be made, and some of the plays referred may never reach Boston for one reason or another.

"Arsene Lupin," a sort of French "Raffles" is already promised as the next attraction at the Park. It had a long New York run. "The Echo" is next at the Colonial. Madame Sarah Bernhardt comes to the Boston theater on Jan. 9 for a two weeks engagement in repertoire selected from "L'Aiglon," "La Beffa," "Camille," "La Samaritaine," "Jeanne d'Arc," "Sapho," "La Sorciere," "Madam X," "Judas."

Attractions that may come, at what theaters it cannot be conjectured, are: Mrs. Fiske in a revival of "Becky Sharpe"; H. B. Warner in "Alias Jimmy Valentine," a polite melodrama by Paul Armstrong and O. Henry; Miss Helen Ware in "The Deserters," an interesting military melodrama; Miss Marie Tempest in a revival of "Caste"; Albert Chevalier in "Daddy Dufard"; Miss Mary Mannering in "A Man's World," an emotional comedy with a thesis, by Miss Rachel Crothers; Miss Adeline Genee in her wonderful dances in a musical play called "The Bachelor Belles"; "Madam X," a popular emotional drama from France, with Miss Dorothy Donnelly; Miss Olga Nethersole in Maeterlinck's newest drama, "Mary Magdalene"; Robert Mantell in repertoire; John Drew in "Smith," a new play by Maugham; the New theater company in "The Merry Wives of Windsor"; Pinero's "The Thunderbolt"; Austin's "The Arrow Maker," and other productions to be made, together with several plays popular in last year's repertoire; "The Fourth Estate," a newspaper play; Miss Maxine Elliott in "The Inferior Sex," a good light comedy; Otis Skinner in Tarkington and Wilson's comedy of theater life, "Your Humble Servant," unless he soon drops it for Lavedan's "Sire"; Cyril Scott in "The Lottery Man," Miss May Irwin in "Getting a Polish," Mrs. Leslie Carter in "Two Women," Miss Annie Russell in "The Imposter."

Musical plays that may come: "Our Miss Gibbs," "The Dollar Princess," "Hans the Flute Player," "The Girl of My Dreams," "Judy Forgot," "The Echo," De Wolfe Hopper in "A Matinee Idol," "Madam Troubadour," Mme. Trentini in "Naughty Marietta," Miss Lulu Glaser in "The Girl and the Kaiser," Sam Bernard in "He Came From Milwaukee," Frank Daniels in "The Girl in the Train."

Plays now enjoying long runs in New York, which may not reach Boston until next season, unless number two com-

(Continued on Page 13, Column 4.)

"The Progress of Mrs. Alexander"
A farce-comedy in three acts
By MISS LOUIE R. STANWOOD of Radcliffe
Given by THE
HARVARD DRAMATIC CLUB
Brattle Hall, Cambridge, Mon. and Tues., Dec. 12 and 13
Jordan Hall, Boston, Friday, Dec. 16, at 8:15
TICKETS at HERRICK'S and the HARVARD CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

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Voice placement, development, artistic singing. New Century bldg., 177 Huntington ave.

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THE STORY OF RACHMANINOFF'S WORK

Pushkin's "Miser Knight" as set to music by this composer; some songs and pianoforte pieces.

Russians hold Pushkin highest of all their brilliant literature and when they affirm that Rachmaninoff has succeeded in setting Pushkin's "Miser Knight" ("Geizige Ritter") to music in a form and manner that is fully worthy of the honored poet, we may conclude, some one has said, that to their ears Rachmaninoff's music sounds very splendid indeed.

Pushkin has furnished librettos for several other works which are more or less familiar to us by name, such as "Boris Godonoff," set by Moussorgsky, much discussed for the Metropolitan Opera House with Russian cast; his "Eugen Onegin," set by Tschaikowsky and heard here occasionally in concert excerpts, and the "Prisoner of the Caucasus," music by Cesar Cui.

The "Miser Knight" is hardly a drama at all, but a kind of parable of searching quality. The tale is of a miser who loves nothing but his gold and dies of a broken heart when it is at last decreed that he must spend some of his hoard to support his son in comfort. It is a curious sort of antithesis of the story of the prodigal son. The poem is set intact and to hear it sung in Russian is to realize something of the perfection of Rachmaninoff's fitting of words to music.

George Baklanoff created the role of the miser when the work was first performed in Moscow at the Imperial opera in 1905. This was just at the time of the famous revolutionary uprising. The city was in a state of siege. To be abroad on the streets at night was to take one's life in one's hand, for the soldiery, maddened by the resistance of the mob—patriots, shall we call them?—shot at the least provocation. The streets were plunged in darkness, yet Baklanoff went with Rachmaninoff every night to the house of Lensky, the great Russian actor, to study the action of the new work. He now says, remarks a contemporary, that this was the hardihood of a very young man. It is he who sang the section of the opera which was introduced to Boston last year and which is a part of this season's repertoire. The second scene is so distinct from the rest that it admits of such a presentation. It is a soliloquy for the knight, without other characters. This further permitted it to be sung in Baklanoff's native Russian.

The first act shows the son upbraiding his father for his niggardliness. The son is kept in want and disgrace, while the father gloats over his fabulous stores. The son entreats him in vain for some share of his patrimony, and accuses the father bitterly of being without feeling or conscience.

The second scene shows the cellars under the castle where the knight keeps his treasure. Deep caverns yawn, old armor on the wall looks down upon the single shabby chair which furnishes the place. All about are strewed chests and bags of gold; ingots lie heaped. The old man is seen coming with his lanterns. He wanders about gazing at his possessions, and fancying the power represented by them. They stand for the sufferings and sacrifices of countless human lives, and he weighs their value thus. He cites how this gold paid the widow's debt, and that was the stolen booty of a thief. His imagination then is busy with the visions of the worldly dominion which all this heaped up wealth would bring, should he choose to exchange potential possession for actual. He could buy what men he would to do his bidding. Genius were his to command. He could build himself a lordly pleasure house indeed, and vaunt himself over those who now despise him. He lights his candles one by one and sits there like the ruling sovereign of the place.

Now the vision is rudely broken for him by some memory of his son's reproaches. He is after all not supreme, for here is one who dares defy and assail him with words that sting.

In the third act, as has been intimated, the Duke hears the complaint of the son and decrees that the father shall provide properly for him. The old man is unable to sustain this misfortune. He will not let go his treasures; thereat he is of a sudden absolutely separated from them, and starts the journey upon which none may carry the things of earth. Now of course the spendthrift has them all at his command.

The music preludes the second act with grave and ominous sounds, descriptive of what the curtain is to disclose. Then across the darkness starts a theme which as it comes a little later in the piccolo speaks the extreme of shrewd cunning and avarice. It appears as the old man enters the vault with his lantern. At the fancies of the pleasure house the music becomes full of sirens and languors with rich color of sustained melody in the horns, middle reeds and strings. (We cite here from the Boston Globe.) There enter during the long soliloquy over the power of this gold four ominous notes given out repeatedly by the harp. The phrase has a spectral character which reminds one of the "Dies Irae" of which Rachmaninoff makes such effective use in the "Isle of the Dead" (performed here under Rachmaninoff's baton) where the phrase is repeated in the low register of the clarinets. And now the first theme of avarice comes in again in the hideous depths of the tuba and trombones.

The music is closely fitted to the soliloquy, by constant use of modulations and a not too obtrusive accent, and by elasticity of tempo and effective tone color. The voice part is a sort of recitative, with no set aria or formal melodic structure. It succeeds admirably in giving the atmosphere of isolation and omnivorous greed and that blighting of the inner nature which Pushkin's poem breathes.

The following excerpt is from the Boston Transcript: "The Russian composers except Tschaikowsky and Rubinstein frankly write music drama. The speech of their personages is melodious and significant declamation, fused intimately with the text, while the orchestra enhances, illumines, colors and pours around all its own atmosphere or mood. Rachmaninoff's music here and also in the 'Isle of the Dead' courts comparative simplicity, as music of the modern lyric drama goes, and yet reaches that simplicity by the tireless selection of a tireless quest for the perfect expressive means to the exact delineative end. This music seems to run monotonously, yet scrutinized is full of finely significant variety of harmony and rhythm, of instrumental coloring. It is music of a ones are 1, 2, 6, 11, 12. Number 1 is "Fate," an elaborate song of much interest. The opening phrase of Beethoven's fifth symphony, which is called "Fate Knocking at the Door," serves as a sort of motto, interwoven with the accompaniment in a telling fashion.

low but deep intensity, of pervading somber color, in which is sedulous diversity of shadow. It was mated not merely to larger moods, characterization and contrast of scene, but intimately to particular words and actions. It is as symphonic truly as Wagner's music is, yet is unfailingly of the character of the scene, the speech, the moment, as the music of operatic drama should be."

When Rachmaninoff went to London in 1899 to conduct his orchestral fantasy he played also his famous prelude in C sharp minor to great acclaim. This work was first played in this country by Siloti, the Russian pianist, who also performed it with a Rachmaninoff waltz during his tour of 1898. The fantasia was heard in New York through the Russian Symphony Society in 1904. A piano concerto was heard in Boston by the Symphony orchestra with Carlo Buonamici as soloist, a short time ago. The Rachmaninoff symphony, recently repeated by the Boston Symphony Orchestra has been discussed at some length in these columns elsewhere.

Rachmaninoff has many songs, of which a writer in Etude selects the following, Op. 14, nos. 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 11. Number 11 is "Spring's Approach," a brilliant and stirring number. Of op. 21 good

Of the piano works, the best known thus far are the "Variations" and "Moments Musicales," in which technical figures, says Etude, are novel and varied and harmonic conibinations original without being bizarre. Other smaller pieces are "Elegy," op. 3, no. 1; "Serenade," op. 5; waltz, op. 10, no. 2; prelude, as cited, op. 3, no. 2.

Vivian Carter of the London Musical Standard has said of the prelude: "It is a distinct thought, an inspiration. It is a musical dogma which had to be said. This is not to be said of many works. It is Rachmaninoff's comment on the trend of his time. The significance here is not as some will have it of exiles plodding to Siberia, resigned to a relentless fate, but a reflection rather of a mood, a significance which only attends great musical thoughts. The mood is fatalism."

The same critic said of Rachmaninoff in 1901, "Of all the Russians he seems most likely to wear the mantle of Tschaikowsky as the chief living representative of Slavonic music. . . . Like Tschaikowsky and Grieg in many respects, he differs from them. The peculiar sweetness peering through his Slavonic wildness should make him specially acceptable to amateurs who have not yet lived down their primeval love for Mendelssohn. Rachmaninoff is sweet without being sickly."

Rachmaninoff was born in Novgorod in 1873, and at the early age of nine years was a student at the conservatory in St. Petersburg. Later he went to the Moscow conservatory and was a pupil of Siloti and Sveroff, of Arensky and Taniefl. In his eighteenth year he won the great gold medal.

DUNBAR'S UNIQUE PLACE IN POETRY

The son of a former slave, his verse, like his gifts, was of his race, though he wrote amid a white civilization.

I.

THERE is a unique figure in our American literature, a poet who stands by himself in race and in the distinctive quality of much of his work, yet without whose name the catalogue of American poetry would be incomplete. His position among our poets is honorable, his achievement not to be esteemed because he was a negro, nor in spite of that fact, but upon its intrinsic excellence, and because he made an individual addition to that body of original poetry that America can claim as her own. Men called this poet Paul Laurance Dunbar. He came and went in less than the time allotted to a generation. There are elements of pathos in his story, and the import of his life and work is not yet well comprehended. Contained in both are profound lessons, alike for his own race and for that with which he lived, one in nationality, differing in color and opportunity.

He was the son of a father and mother of unmixed negro blood both born in slavery. His father, Joshua Dunbar, escaped to Canada some years previous to the civil war, and served in the fifty-fifth Massachusetts infantry. His experiences, disguised as fiction, form the substance of "The Ingrate," one of the remarkable short stories his son was to write.

Matilda, the poet's mother, grew up on a Kentucky plantation, where she was allowed to listen while her master read poetry to his wife. She was one of those emancipated by President Lincoln's proclamation. Subsequently, at Dayton, O., she met Joshua Dunbar, who was working at his trade of plastering. She was then Mrs. Murphy, a widow, and under that name was married. The two taught themselves and each other to read and write, and both read for pure love of it. he biography and history chiefly, while she delighted in poetry. Their son, Paul Laurance, was born July 27, 1872. Very early in his school life the boy won recognition as a good student, and among his teachers were some who encouraged the verse writing that seemed to come naturally to him from childhood. He was graduated with honors from the high school, where he had edited the school paper.

Then began his struggle for a livelihood for himself and his mother, his father having passed away. They had made many sacrifices in order that he might have at least this much of an education, he having assisted her in laundry work and done odd work of all kinds out of school hours. Both of them were sanguine that his ability and good character would procure him some position where he could continue to educate and broaden himself. They were disappointed. Even as far north as Ohio his color debarred him at many points, and "One Man's Fortunes," another of his stories, is almost a transcript of what befell himself. Finally he took a place as elevator boy at a very small wage. But he never failed to grasp an opportunity for culture and study and in time friends sought him out with offers of assistance. His hopes of higher education, however, did not fulfil, but in 1892 he had poems and stories enough to make a little book, and having passed through some harassing circumstances in connection with getting it published, he was able, two weeks after it appeared, to repay all the money loaned him for this purpose. From this time he moved on bravely, amid many discouragements, doing the humblest work and even selling his own book as a means of paving the way to better opportunities, until his sensitive soul finally rebelled against this as too great a tax upon his self-respect. Gradually his purpose became fixed to cultivate the gift that was in him, to the abandonment of some other ambitions. To a friend who had used kindly influence in his behalf he wrote: "I am glad to say that for the past two or three years I have been able to keep my mother from the hard toil by which she raised and educated me. . . . I did once want to be a lawyer, but the ambition has long since died out before the all-absorbing desire to be a worthy singer of the songs of God and nature—to be able to interpret my own people through song and story and to prove to the many that we are more human than African."

Among his appreciators was Mr. Howells, then editor of Harpers Weekly, and through him the young poet began the public reading of his own poems. In this he was very successful, winning plaudits from both northern and southern audiences. One of the poems in which he displayed marked powers of poetic interpretation was "The Cornstalk Fiddle." Accompanied by the orchestra he acted out the figures of the country dance:

"'Salute your partners,' comes the call.
'All join hands and circle round,'
'Grand train back,' and 'Balance all.'
Footsteps lightly spurn the ground.
'Take your lady and balance down the middle,'
To the merry strains of the cornstalk fiddle."

His biographer writes: "His lithe form, graceful as a gazelle's, glided about the stage, with a rhythm of movement which showed that his whole being responded to the music of the orchestra and to the beauty of his own conception. Every emotion depicted in the lines came out upon his face and found expression in his wonderful eyes."

Now an Anglo-Saxon poet could not have done this without loss of dignity, but it was a part of his privilege as one of a primitive race that has not lost its buoyancy and capacity for artless enjoyment in the pursuit of convention, and in this is akin to the early Greeks among whom the chanting of poetry to a musical accompaniment was almost invariably combined with a dance of appropriate gestures.

In 1897 Mr. Dunbar went to England as an entertainer. In London Ambassador John Hay introduced him to influential friends, and his readings were enthusiastically received, and he himself honored socially. His first novel, "The Uncalled," was written in England. It is a "story of soul conflict." This youth, who in the tale, was destined for a preacher, but relinquished his post because he became convinced that he was out of place, was but the figure upon whom the author hung a phase of his own experience, as friends had tried earnestly to persuade him into this profession. He must have known that here was a field where he could have been popular and beloved, but this was not sufficient to lure him where he felt he had no vocation.

He returned from his English trip as poor as he went, financially, owing to the dishonesty of his manager (his biographer says), but the episode was a cultural one and bore fruit.

In 1897 he was appointed an assistant librarian at the Congressional library at a small salary. Accustomed as he and his mother were to frugality this sufficed to provide them a home, while he used his position as an entrance into highways hitherto closed to him. He was faithful to his duties, using the nights for his own study and writing. He wrote for the Washington dailies, having considerable journalistic aptitude, and some of his finest stories were produced during the little more than a year that he spent in the library.

At this time, too, he was married to Miss Alice Ruth Moore of New Orleans, whom he had known and loved for many years. The young woman was his equal in refinement and character, and was another proof that the African race is not incapable of literary accomplishment, being herself talented as a writer, her creole stories being of decided merit. They were married in New York, where Miss Moore had been teaching, by Bishop Potter, another of Mr. Dunbar's friends. This marriage gave great joy to both for a few years, and seemed to others an ideal union. What it was that caused the two to walk apart after that, neither of them told, and the world has no right to speculate.

In 1899 Mr. Dunbar went South for the first time. He had intently studied the negro in his northern environment; now he wanted to continue his study by coming into contact with "my brother in the South." At Tuskege, he took heart for the future of his race from Booker T. Washington, "master spirit for a nation's need," and it was during this sojourn among his own people that he wrote the fine stories published under the title, "The Strength of Gideon." In these almost every phase of the negro problem is touched upon, and they are so free from passion, so just to the slave holder, so broad in their view of both sides, white and black, and withal so loyal in their clear sighted estimate of the negro's possibilities that they form no small part of his useful work.

Having made, during the few years preceding, several removals from place to place, he now settled again in Dayton, with his mother, who had been always tenderly cared for, and never far away. Here for four years more he wrote his later novels and short stories, and some poems that reflect the events of his eastern years, all evincing a ripening of power. Here, too, he received the visits of eminent men of letters who came with greeting as to one of their number.

And then, in 1906, the earthly story came to a close, leaving in his friends' hearts the echo of his own words, in a poem of earlier date:

"I greet the dawn, and not the setting sun."

Paul Laurance Dunbar appears to have had almost all the peculiar gifts of his race—the deeply religious and childlike nature, the love of music and the native talent for its expression, the sense of rhythm, the art of story-telling, the gift of platform entertaining. One is glad that he was not full African, blood—that these flowers of poetry, fine of texture, delicate of fragrance, and of quaint individuality, cannot be attributed to any white admixture of blood; they are of Ethiopian seed, though they blossomed in the heart of an American citizen. He may be truly designated the "first poet of his race." The poems of Phillis Wheatley, the Boston slave girl, who wrote more than a century earlier, can scarcely be adduced in comparison. For although she too was a full-blooded African, bought in the slave market, her verses, excepting one or two, in which she refers to her rescue from "the land of errors and Egyptian gloom," are not at all concerned with her own people. She was herself a strange and lovely flower, and her product of verse is nothing less than astonishing, but she wrote from the standpoint of the white people among whom she had found a home, and at too early a period to understand that there was a race problem. But Mr. Dunbar stood with his people, and spoke for them.

From the fact, however, that these two, belonging to a race widely differentiated from the Anglo-Saxon, the one only a few years away from the most degraded slavery, the other but one generation removed from a somewhat civilized bondage, could so voice the poetry within them, that no uninformed reader would suppose they were not white—this fact throws light upon the nature of the "one blood" of which God made "all nations of men"—that it is not corporeal, but indicates the one Life in which all have their being.

But although Mr. Dunbar's work is sufficiently of genius to rise above all such boundaries, there can be no doubt that he interpreted to the world the negro temperament and habit of thought as none else has done. His gift of intuitional sympathy, added to his inheritance, made him not only a narrator but a herald of intellectual deliverance, the second emancipation of his race. As such he ranks; high of aim, not faultless in deed, heir of a true poetic inspiration, an honor and an incentive to his negro brother, an awakening voice to his white brother, forming a bond between them that will strengthen with the years.

PLAYHOUSE NEWS

(Continued from Page Twelve.)

panies are sent here, are: Madam Sherry, in which Ralph Herz and Miss Lina Abarbanell are appearing at the New Amsterdam; Charles Klein's "The Gamblers" Cohan's "Get Rich Quick Wallingford," "The Country Boy," and "The Concert." "The Blue Bird" has been running for nearly three months in New York, but its presentation here is impossible except at matinees, on account of the laws governing stage appearances of children. A revival of Wilde's "Importance of Being Earnest." Blanche Bates in "Nobody's Widow." and "Mother.' are having indefinite New York runs that hardly promise to complete the season.

Announced productions that may be seen here are Otis Skinner in Lavedan's "Sire," Miss Grace George in "Sauce for the Goose." Miss Henrietta Crosman in "The Duchess of Suds." Edmund Breese in Mackeye's "The Scarecrow." Mrs. Patrick Campbell in Bataille's "The Foolish Virgin." Miss Billie Burke in "Suzanne." Walter Browne's modern morality, "Everywoman."

Miss Maude Adams probably will be kept in New York by public interest in her coming appearance in Rostand's "Chantecler." It is pleasant to hope that Miss Ethel Barrymore will bring her revival of Pinero's "Trelawney of the Wells" to Boston soon.

John Craig, beside his regular good quality of fare at the Castle Square, is preparing to present "Hamlet." "The White Sister," Pinero's "His House in Order" and "Faust."

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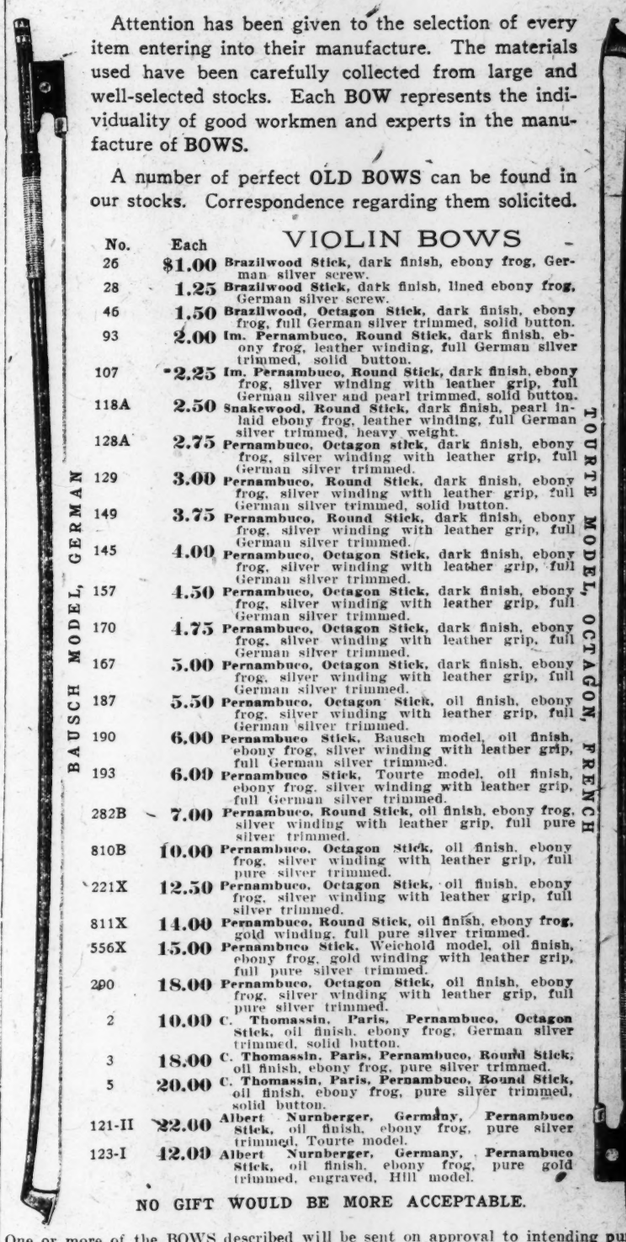

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The wind is howling down the lane,
The voter's busy hoping now
That living will get cheap again.
—Chicago Record-Herald.

DELUSION.

The pleasure of work, however, is too often believed to exist in the other fellow's job only.—Detroit Free Press.

HIS BEST GUESS.

"Waiter! You are the biggest dunce I ever saw."

"Yes, sir. Why, sir?"

"Didn't I ask you to get me a water cracker?"

"Yes, sir."

"And here you bring me an ice pick."—Cleveland Leader.

TACT DEFINED.

Jimmy—Pa, what is tact?

Pa—It's the art of letting a person know you know enough not to know.—Los Angeles Herald.

FIGURING.

Sing a song of sixpence!
How on earth am I
Four-and-twenty presents
Out of it to buy?
—Washington Herald.

A REMINDER.

A member of a eminent St. Louis law firm went to Chicago to consult a client. When he arrived he found that he had unaccountably forgotten the client's name. He telegraphed his partner, "What is our client's name?" The answer read, "Brown, Walter E. Yours is Allen, William B."—San Francisco Argonaut.

PEN PROFITS.

"They say his wife makes $5000 a year with her pen."

"I didn't know she was a writer."

"She isn't. She has a pig farm in Iowa."—Chicago Record-Herald.

BASEBALL SIGN.

"I might know this conservatory belonged to a baseball enthusiast."

"Why?"

"Because it has so many pitcher plants."—Baltimore American.

OIL LEASES SOLD FOR $300,000.

TULSA, Okla.—The Stervimac Oil Company, with headquarters in Henryetta, has sold 480 acres of leases with six wells, producing an average of 600 barrels of oil a day, to Pennsylvania capitalists. The purchase price was $300,000.

SOUTH AMERICAN BANKING PLAN.

ANTWERP—The Transatlantic Mortgage bank was founded here today by German, Dutch and Belgian bankers. The concern will operate with South America.

GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES.

OTTAWA, Ont.—Government annuities at the end of the fiscal year had been sold to 636 persons, 377 males and 259 females. The amount to the credit of the fund on March 31 was $484,925.

THE

GAS SHOW

Exhibition of Modern Gas Lighting and Gas Appliances

MECHANICS BUILDING
HUNTINGTON AVENUE

Dec. 7th to Dec. 13th

INCLUSIVE

SPECIAL FEATURES

Operating Mantle Making Exhibit, Music by the Fadettes Orchestra of Boston, Italian Marionettes, Moving Pictures.

Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

The Monitor
ON
SATURDAY
Is Now Running

Two Pages for The Boys and Girls

In Which Appear

The Busyville Bees
comical illustrations by Filoyd Triggs, with a story in verse by M. L. Baum, embodying information about flowers in a very delightful manner.

A Trip Around the World
in Pictures and Sketches along an Interesting Route is another continuous feature. You can join the party now and get much profit in a geographical way.

Junior Philatelist
A department (bi-weekly) on postage stamp collecting and all matters relating to this entertaining pursuit, which teaches both history and geography.

The Camera Contest
is still open, and a dollar award is made each week to the youthful Monitor photographer who sends in the most acceptable picture of children at play, school scenes, historic places, picturesque views, quaint houses, city or country scenes, either characteristic or unusual. (Blue prints not available.) Address "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

Poems, Puzzles and Short Stories
are also printed on these pages on Saturday and a great variety of other matter both entertaining and instructive.

The Monitor has a Children's Department every day, but devotes more room to the young people on Saturday than on other days.

¶Out-of-the-ordinary fabrics and novelties from Europe and the Orient. Also toys and children's books imported direct by us.

Davis East India House
373 BOYLSTON ST.
Near Arlington St. Church.
BOSTON.

THE CHOICEST VARIETY IN
XMAS CARDS
DAMON Successor to H. H. Carter & Co.
5 Ashburton Pl, (On Beacon Hill Between Court & State House)
DYKE MILL BAYBERRY DIPS
Fragrant hand-dipped candles of pure wax. Sample 15c, postpaid. Send for prices. THE DYKE MILL, Box C, Montague, Mass.

CONSUL HALSTEAD SEES MARKET FOR AUTOS IN ENGLAND

Believes American Manufacturers Can Do Well in That Field if They Fulfil Claims for Their Autos.

WANT MEDIUM PRICE

Considerable interest is manifested in the report that 600 of a certain make of American automobiles are to be shipped to England, according to United States Consul Albert Halstead at Birmingham, and that these are to be offered at attractive prices, with inducements such as to furnish a number of accessories to the purchasers of every sixth car at the end of a year's use and to furnish an entirely new car to the owner of the car making the greatest mileage in a given period.

One newspaper quotes a leading automobile manufacturer as saying that the American cars should sell well and advises British manufacturers to standardize a given type of car and push it for all it is worth, as is done in the United States.

Consul Halstead says there certainly should be a market for a reasonably priced, well made, perfectly adjusted, dependable car of comparatively low horsepower, because of the heavier taxation upon higher power cars. The automobile industry in the United Kingdom is in a flourishing condition, but the cars can not be produced so economically because of the greater productiveness of the American automobile manufactory, which enables it materially to reduce the cost.

"Now that this movement seems to have begun," says the consul, "it is highly important to impress upon American automobile manufacturers the absolute necessity of sending over only thoroughly tested cars of proved character, cars that in every sense will be creditable to the American industry. The experience with the shipment of bicycles some years since was such as to make the average Englishman somewhat doubtful of the quality and character of American automobiles. One of the newspapers in referring to this large shipment of American cars, quoted a manufacturer, in reply to the inquiry as to whether it would be "the same experience as with American bicycles," as saying that he thought not, for the American motor car was of good quality.

"There will certainly be an attitude of suspicion as to the quality of American cars in view of the experience with bicycles, and a number of times in conversations regarding motor cars the remark has been made that the American car is not so well made as the English, and the belief has been indicated that the English car is far better finished. In this connection it should be said that much stress is placed upon the finishing of cars, and even greater stress upon the car meeting every claim made for it in durability, reliability and strength.

"There is apparently a good opportunity for American automobiles here, but manufacturers should appreciate that with an original prejudice against them the greatest possible care is necessary to overcome that prejudice or a promising field would to a considerable extent be lost."

TOMLINSON PRIZE ESSAY CONDITIONS ARE ANNOUNCED

Tufts Weekly in its current issue calls attention to the Dewitt C. Tomlinson scholarship prizes of $30 and $20 offered by the Rev. Irving C. Tomlinson for the best two essays on the subject of "The Ministry of Christ Jesus."

Should the judges deem only one paper worthy the writer will be given the entire award.

The offer is open to members of the senior classes in the school of liberal arts, the engineering school, the Crane theological school and the graduate school.

Essays must be in the hands of the president not later than May 1 of each year, and are to be between 2500 and 10,000 words in length.

The judges will consider equally literary merit, evidence of research and unbiased study, and the application of the Nazarene's ministry to all human needs.

DRIVER EMMONS OF HERRESHOFF TEAM IN BOSTON

Is Now Allied With the Taylor Motor Sales Company Which Is the New England Agent.

Walter T. Emmons, the driver of automobiles, who led the Herreshoff force on their racing campaign through the western racing circuit last summer, is in Boston. He came on last week from the Herreshoff Motor Company's factory in Detroit to ally himself with the Taylor Motor Sales Company, of 157 Massachusetts avenue, the New England distributors of the Herreshoff product. Emmons is a University of Michigan man. At Ann Arbor he took a course of engineering and went into the details of automobile construction. After leaving college he became a pupil of Herreshoff, the celebrated designer of automobile motors, and last summer took charge of the racing team sent out from the Herreshoff factory.

Among the races Emmons won in his Herreshoff car was the five-mile national championship on the great Indianapolis motor speedway, his time being the fastest the event has ever been run in that class.

"I am certainly delighted with the Herreshoff car," said Mr. Emmons recently. "It will do anything I ask of it. I had heard so much of your New England hills that I didn't know what I would be up against when I came to Boston. But I have yet to find a hill around here that my car will not take with ease. I wish there were some races here that I could enter. I would like the people of Boston to see how the little Herreshoff can get up and dust. Of course, no private owner of a Herreshoff car would care to drive as fast as we drive in our races, but the power is right there in the motor for all who care to use it. It is a wonderfully economical motor, both in the consumption of gasoline and in tires."

Mr. Emmons did not take up the racing of automobiles for the money there is in it, but simply for the experience. His family strenuously objects to his racing, and he says he will quit after he has established some new records next summer with the new Herreshoff runabout model 25.

FORD BUILDING PROVIDED WITH NEW "CRANE WAY"

The "Crane way" building is the very latest addition to the many buildings of the mammoth new factory of the Ford Motor Company at Detroit. Erected directly behind the immense saw tooth roofed machine shop, and running the entire length of the building, the crane way is indeed in a most conspicuous and advantageous position for the purpose for which it was erected. It's a mammoth store room, 860 feet long by 57 feet wide. Here are all raw materials for use in the manufacture of the Ford car are to be stored immediately on their receipt from the railway freight cars.

Running the entire length of the building is a huge crane for transporting the materials from the railroad to any part of the store room. Long passages from the main factory building through the machine shop lead into the side openings of the crane way. Through these avenues the materials may be delivered rapidly and directly to the proper department where hundreds of workmen are waiting, each to do his part in the handling of the material which is to be finally delivered in the form of a complete Ford car.

At the present time the railroad passes but one end of the crane way, the northern end, but it is expected that a branch from the main line will in the very near future be run along the southern end of the building so that before long the crane way will serve a railway at both ends and thus facilitate the loading and unloading of the immense amount of raw material that is daily brought to the Ford factory. It's just another addition to the many time and labor saving methods that are distinctively Ford, and that makes it possible to manufacture a car of model T quality at a price low enough to meet the average man's pocketbook.

BILL TO ENLARGE FREE LIST.

WASHINGTON—Representative Henry of Texas Friday introduced a bill providing that the free list shall include coal, coal slack, iron ore, cotton ties and bitumen.

COMPLETE DISPLAY OF COLE "30" CARS NOW IN THIS CITY

New 1911 Toy Tonneau and Touring Cars Arrive at Store of G. E. & H. J. Habich Company.

SALES HEAD HERE

G. E. & H. J. Habich Co., New England distributors for the Cole 30 automobiles, now have a full line of their various models at their salesrooms, 117 Massachusetts avenue, the 1911 toy tonneau and convertible foredore touring car having arrived from the Indianapolis factory this week. Both cars, according to G. E. Habich, exceed the expectations of the firm. They have been turned out with minute detail given to every particular.

The cars have long graceful lines, 118 in. wheel base, and an excellent finish. The working qualities of the cars have been designed, as in the previous models, with a view to the elimination of trouble, and to give the engine silent running proclivities. They are equipped with a unit power plant, 4¼ in. bore and 4½ in. stroke. The exhaust pipe is large, and the motor is hung on a three point suspension, tilted just enough to give the straight line drive which is an automobile essential to more power and easy riding. Both cars came through having as standard equipment Bosch magneto and demountable rims.

The cars now on the floor of the salesroom are to go to customers the first of the week, but an additional shipment is now on the way to the local distributors.

C. P. Henderson, general sales manager for the Cole 30 models, made a trip to the local salesrooms this week and expressed himself as well pleased with the firm's new showrooms. He brought to G. E. and H. J. Habich gratifying reports of the progress of the Cole 30, and stated that from every source glowing reports about the car were coming. Especially was this true, he explained, from present users.

This feature, Mr. Henderson said, was responsible for instilling into the employees at the factory a desire to put their best efforts into the cars. The Cole factory starts day and night work Monday.

During the past week the Cole 30 racing car, which was driven by William Endicott on the various race tracks throughout the country, winning the Massapequa sweepstakes in the Vanderbilt cup race at Long Island, and making the world's record for 50 miles at the Los Angeles race track in April for cars of the Cole 30 class, visited Lowell, Lawrence, Haverhill, Newburyport, Essex, Gloucester, Salem, Lynn, Marlboro, Worcester, Woonsocket, Warren, Bristol, New Bedford, Fall River, Taunton, Middleboro, Brockton and Quincy. The object of the trip was to show the car and urge the public to ask questions.

BRITISH AUTO TIRE INVENTED WHICH HAS NO RUBBER

Consul at London Describes It as Being Made of Strips of Special Steel in Spiral Coils.

WASHINGTON — From England comes the story of the invention of an automobile tire with all the good qualities of a pneumatic tire but containing no rubber, in a report by Consul-General John L. Griffiths from London, which says:

"The springs are made of slightly tapered strips of special steel coiled spirally in such a way that the greater part of each turn is within the preceding one and that under sufficient compression the whole of the inner coils can be forced within the outermost one. To the surfaces of the links which roll on the ground are cemented blocks of a hard composition of fiber and guttapercha compacted under pressure, and these, it is said, can be renewed when worn away at a cost of 97 cents to $1.22 for each wheel.

"The aim of the invention has been to imitate the action of the pneumatic tire. An obstacle such as a stone does not cause the whole wheel to rise, as in the case with an ordinary iron-tired wheel, but is, as it were, swallowed up, the link or links immediately affected yielding by virtue of the hinges and bringing into play the resiliency not merely of one or two of the springs, but of the whole of them round the entire circumference.

"The wheel is intended for use on heavy commercial vehicles and motor omnibuses, to give them the benefit of the pneumatic tire with the employment of no particle of rubber. Another advantage claimed is immunity from side slip, while dust is sucked up to a much smaller extent than with pneumatic tires.

"A short run in London traffic on a pleasure car experimentally fitted with these wheels showed that they afford a remarkable degree of resiliency, and it is stated that their effectiveness is enhanced at high speeds."

1911 EMPIRE "20" COUPE-$1250

A Christmas Idea! Why Not This Car?

For $1,250 you get the powerful Empire 20 Chassis and two bodies—Coupe and Roadster. Bodies are changed quickly and easily. An all-the-year-round motor craft; shaft-driven, sweet-running, luxuriously comfortable; patrician of light cars.

"The Little Aristocrat"

Elegance
Service
Economy

FULL LAMP EQUIPMENT
SINGLE OR DUAL IGNITION

Illuminated by Electric Dome Light

Open Territory for Agents

Empire Motor Car Agency, 94 Massachusetts Avenue

TEL. B. B. 4055 BOSTON.

CHALMERS AGENT PREDICTS FINE FUTURE FOR AUTO

Convention of Dealers in Detroit Brings Out Great Enthusiasm Regarding the Outlook for Industry.

C. E. Whitten, president of the Whitten Gilmore Company, Boston, who has just returned to the city from the convention of Chalmers dealers which was held in Detroit Nov. 28, 29, 30 and Dec. 1 is enthusiastic not only over the cars which he represents, but also the prospects for business for the coming season.

"I have never seen such enthusiasm as prevailed at the Chalmers dealers' convention," he said. "Most of us had visited the factory several times before, but I am sure that none of us realized what a magnificent institution it is.

"As for the business prospects for next year I am convinced that they are most excellent. I believe that the business in 1911 cars will be fully equal to, if not greater than the business for 1910. One has only to see such a plant as that of the Chalmers Motor Company and listen to such a man as Mr. Chalmers to be convinced that the future of the automobile industry is sure.

"When you stop to think that here is a company comprised of some of the best business men in the United States and that this company has invested $1,600,000 in buildings and machinery in the past 18 months, you begin to feel sure that the automobile industry is no mushroom growth.

"But more impressive than all of this to me was the evidence of the Chalmers dealers themselves. Just think of 160 men going to Detroit from all parts of the United States, some even from Canada, Porto Rico, Cuba, the Hawaiian islands. These 160 men left their business to attend this convention. Each of these men is close to the automobile buying public. In this convention they were not talking to outsiders.

"This convention of Chalmers dealers was one of the largest conventions of the kind that has ever been held and it certainly was the most valuable that I have ever attended. We had some very instructive talks on the proposition of selling automobiles and on automobile construction and on the business in general.

"The banquet to the dealers, which closed the convention, was the finest thing of the kind I have ever attended. We were addressed by several of the most prominent men in Detroit, among them the present mayor and the mayor-elect. This first convention was such a great success that the company is going to hold one annually."

MANY NOVELTIES ARE PLANNED FOR MOTOR BOAT SHOW

Applications for Space Already Received Assure the Most Extensive Exhibit Ever Seen Here.

Each year shows an added interest, not only on the part of the enthusiast but the general public as well in the annual motor boat and engine show in Boston. Manager C. I. Campbell, who so ably directs the affairs of the New England Engine and Boat Association, under whose auspices the show is held, is always on the lookout for novelties to draw the public, knowing that every visitor may become a devotee of the sport, and the more enthusiasts the better for the boat, engine and accessory manufacturers.

This year the Boston show will be held the week of Jan. 28 to Feb. 4, 1911, and even at this early date the list of exhibitors is much larger than ever before. Present indications are that this, the eighth annual exhibition in Boston, will present the largest and most diversified line of complete hulls, engines and sundries ever brought together on any similar occasion.

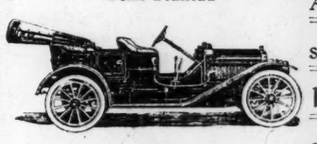
The Boston show has also had the reputation of being the biggest business-getter on the whole circuit and this year should be no exception to the rule. Being the only show in the East recognized by the National Association of Engine and Boat Manufacturers, naturally the leaders in the trade make their special offerings at this time. By its natural environments, New England should take the lead in motor boating. With its many lakes and rivers, as well as hundreds of miles of coastline, with countless snug harbors and bays, there are more motor boats owned there than in any other section of the country, and the number is being rapidly increased each year. Also naturally the show is looked forward to each year by these owners to keep abreast of the times and informed of the latest improvements. This the manufacturers realize, with the result that this year as formerly practically all of the exhibit space is already spoken for. Manager Campbell always has a new decorative scheme to enhance the value of his exhibits.

TAXICABS IN ISLAND OF CEYLON.

The Indian Motor Taxicab Company (Limited), operators of taxicabs in Bombay and Calcutta, are shortly to begin operations in Ceylon. Minister William C. Magelssen writes that a representative of the company is making the preliminary arrangements and offices have been opened at 4 Darley Stores, Darley road, Colombo. It is believed that taxicabs will become very popular there.

Karren-Detroit "30"

Demi-Tonneau



Price $1300

A strong, hardy, powerful, speedy car. One chassis; 10 models. Standard and distinctive.

Essex Automobile Co.
174 Columbus Ave., Boston
NEW ENGLAND DISTRIBUTORS.

MANY MODELS THE FEATURE OF FOREIGN AUTO BUILDING

Cars of English Manufacture Show Greatest Popularity in Home Market as Well as France and Germany—Chance for American Make.

President Benjamin Briscoe of the United States Motor Company, who has returned from a trip to England, where he organized the United International Motors, Limited, to handle the foreign output of the United States Company, says:

"There are now over 240 models of automobiles manufactured in Great Britain, which of the total number of cars there make an average of only 60 cars per model. It seems to be the ambition of manufacturers there to multiply models in great variety, thereby confusing the business. Some manufacturers, however, have adopted the American system of manufacture with notable success. In fact, the largest concern outside of America is managed by natives of America, although they have become practically dyed-in-the-wool Englishmen.

"Practically a general preference obtains in England for fore-door body construction; it seems impossible to sell a car in England or Europe which has not a body with fore-doors.

"Some figures I obtained as to the condition of the automobile trade in England, France and Germany, the three countries I visited, show that for the year ended Jan. 1 last there were sold in England 19,184 cars, 14,239 of which were English-made. Average value of the English-made car appears to be about $1900. This indicates the limited conception the English manufacturer and people have of the ultimate use of the automobile. But the English public is fast waking up, for demand for medium-priced cars is growing much faster than production, although several English manufacturers are now preparing to meet this demand with cars selling around $1000.

"In Germany in 1909 there were about 8000 cars sold, and in France between 8000 and 9000. While, therefore, the number of cars sold in these countries is only about one sixth of the total number sold in America, on account of the increased selling price per car the annual turnover is nearly one half of what it is in America.

"America, so far, has done but very little business in either England or the continent. In 1909 there were imported into England:

	Automobiles to the value of
From France	$10,301,780
From Germany	4,028,000
From Belgium	1,883,020
From Italy	1,068,000
From United States	712,480
Total	$18,021,200

"Investigation forced upon me the opinion that it is impracticable for an American manufacturer to place a line of cars (as they are made for American roads and American conditions) with a European dealer in the hope of any very large business, nor can the American manufacturer hope for any considerable volume of business if it is to be handled at long range."

HEAR FRIAR LAND CHARGES.

WASHINGTON — Representative Martin of Colorado made a statement before the House committee on insular affairs Friday, outlining his charges against the administration of the friar lands by the Philippine government. Next Tuesday Dean C. Worcester of the Philippine commission will testify.

OMAHA IS BUSY PLANNING BIG AUTOMOBILE EXHIBIT

OMAHA, Neb.—Elaborate plans are being made by the officers of the Omaha Automobile Dealers Show Association for the annual exhibit which will be held Feb. 20-25. The list of exhibitors has been prepared and the decorative scheme for the auditorium has already been worked out, containing many new features, but this is being kept quiet at present.

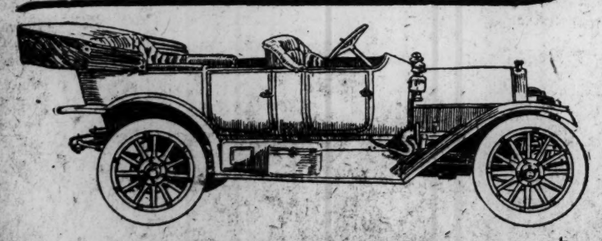
Two new companies have recently been organized in Omaha, and they will probably be added to the list of exhibitors, which is as follows: Capron & Wright, Speedwell automobile; Coit Auto Company, Mitchell; Cadillac Auto Company, Cadillac, Woods Electric; John Deere Plow Company, Velie; Deright Auto Company, Stoddard-Dayton, Locomobile, Waverley; Electric Garage Company, Packard, Rauch-Lang, Baker; E. M. F. Co., E. M. F., Flanders; H. E. Frederickson Company, Pierce-Arrow, Thomas, Chalmers, Hudson; Freeland-Brothers-Ashley, Midland, Maytag-Mason; Ford Motor Car Company, Ford; Huffman Auto Company, Hupmobile; Kissel Auto Company, Kisselkar; Lininger Implement Company, Oakland; Mid-West Auto Company, Cole, Marmon; Andrew Morgan & Sons, Frayer-Miller, Randolph trucks, and International; T. G. Northwall Company, Brush; Nebraska Buick Auto Company, Buick, Olds; Omaha Auto Company, Auburn; Rambler Motor Company, Rambler; Guy L. Smith, Franklin, Peerless; Standard Auto Company, National; United Motor Omaha Company; Van Brunt Auto Company, Oakland, Marion, Pope-Hartford; Walhite Auto Company, Stearns; Apperson Sales Agency, Apperson; E. R. Wilson Auto Company, Lexington; Baum Iron Company, supplies; Central Tire & Rubber Company; Omaha Rubber Company, Powell Supply Company, Western Automobile Supply Company.

Several factories whose cars are not sold in this city have applied for space, so that every available inch of room in the auditorium is sure to be occupied.

INSURANCE MEN ORGANIZE.

ATLANTA, Ga.—The conference of southern insurance companies, at its closing sessions here, organized itself into an association, to be known as the southern casualty and surety conference. M. D. Johnson of Jacksonville, Fla., was elected president.

SPEEDWELL



Always in the Lead

We have an Electric Lighting Outfit for 1911 (3 1-3 times the candle power of gas) that every owner or prospective owner should see.

THE CURTIS-HAWKINS CO.
162 COLUMBUS AVENUE. Next to Cadet Armory.

DEAD STORAGE
For 200 Automobiles; $2.50 to $5 a month. Cars listed for sale, if desired.
BLAKE MOTOR CO.
2178 WASHINGTON ST.
Tel. 1160 Dux.

Collins & Fairbanks Co.

FINE FURS

COATS NECKPIECES MUFFS
MOTOR FURS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

CATALOGUE C ON REQUEST

FOR CHRISTMAS

UMBRELLAS .. CANES .. RIDING CROPS
GLOVES .. TRAVELLING BAGS .. HAT BOXES

MILLINERY CLEARANCE SALE

Our entire stock including many Imported Models substantially reduced in price to close

383 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON

BIG NEW YORK AUTO SHOW IS ASSURED RECORD ENTRY LIST

Three Hundred and Eighty-Seven Pleasure Vehicles Will Be Exhibited in Part One.

MANY MOTOR TRUCKS

NEW YORK—Already the all around record smashing foreshadowed for the eleventh national automobile show in Madison square garden, Jan. 7 to 21, has begun. That for forthcoming affair will eclipse any motor car exhibition held here in point of number of exhibitors, comprehensiveness and in the total value of goods to be displayed, is now assured by the official list of exhibitors just issued by the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers, under whose auspices the show is held.

While the list includes only those exhibitors of pleasure or passenger carrying motor cars and accessories, who will display their products during the part one period from Jan. 7 to 14, the total exceeds by 64 the combined number of exhibits of pleasure vehicles, motor trucks, motorcycles and accessories of the garden show of last January. The exact number of exhibitors for the part one period is 387. Of this number 67 will be exhibits of complete cars and 320 will be exhibits of accessories and parts. The total number of the part one exhibitors added to the approximate number of exhibitors for the part two period, Jan. 16 to 21, at which will be shown commercial vehicles, motorcycles, electric pleasure vehicles and accessories, is 687.

During the part one period the standard makes of pleasure or passenger carrying cars will be displayed mostly on the main floor, but there will be car exhibits also on the elevated platform, balcony and in the "exhibition hall," second tier and in the basement. The cars will range from the costliest on the market down to the little runabout that sells for $485. The total value of the exhibits at the part one period will be more than $2,500,000.

Never before since the big automobile shows began to be held in the garden was there so much space available for exhibition purposes as for the forthcoming exhibition. Nevertheless, every inch of the 100,000 square feet has been allotted to the part one exhibition. This situation is indeed a striking commentary on the growth of the industry when it is realized that at the first automobile show held in the garden in 1900 there were only 51 exhibitors.

Something new, either great or small, will be found in nearly all of the models to be exhibited, and as some makers cling to the old habit of keeping something back until show time, there is no telling what surprises may be in store. Visitors to the garden show will be agreeably surprised at the distribution of the exhibits which will give the impression of a vast space not uncomfortably filled with cars and allowing plenty of elbow room.

Joined with the manufacturers who have always exhibited their cars at the garden show will be practically all the members of the old American Motor Car Manufacturers Association, who have joined the ranks of the Association of License Automobile Manufacturers. Of the A. M. C. M. A. members who exhibited at the Grand Central palace last year 37 of them will be at the garden show, leaving but two or three who are not scheduled to exhibit in New York this season. Thus the cars on exhibition at Madison Square garden will comprise the most representative display of the motor car industry ever shown under one roof here. The following makes of American cars will be exhibited:

Alco, American, Amplex, Atlas, Autocar, Brush, Buick, Cadillac, Cartercar, Case, Chadwick, Chalmers, Columbia, Corbin, Courier, E-M-F, Elmore, Everitt, Flanders, Franklin, Garford, Haynes, Hudson, Hupmobile, Interstate, Jackson, Kissel Kar, Knox, Lambert, Locomobile, Lozier, McIntyre, Marion, Marmon, Matheson, Maxwell, Mercer, Midland, Mitchell, Moline, Moon, National, Okland, Ohio, Oldsmobile, Overland, Packard, Palmer-Singer, Peerless, Pierce-Arrow, Pope-Hartford, Premier, Pullman, Rainier, Regal, Reo, Royal Tourist, Selden, Simplex, Speedwell, Stearns, Stevens-Duryea, Stoddard-Dayton, Studebaker, Thomas, White, Winton.

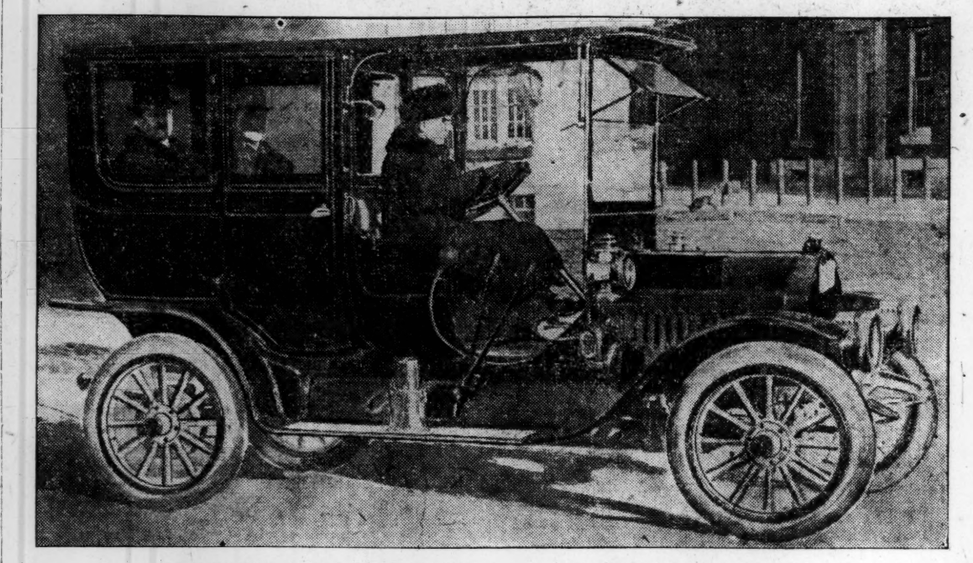
Three cars of foreign manufacture also will be shown. These are the Hotchkiss, Brasier and Mercedes.

The part two period of the Garden show promises to be equally as interesting as the first period. It will offer one of the greatest gatherings of commercial trucks and wagons and motorcycles to be seen in the East this season. The following makes of commercial trucks and wagons will be exhibited: Stearns, Morgan, Pierce-Arrow, Knox, Peerless, Hewitt, Autocar, Reliance, Rapid, Alden Sampson, Grabowsky, Studebaker, White, Packard, Mask, Alco, General Vehicle, Buick, Cartercar, Pope-Hartford, Glide, Reo, Franklin, Overland, Brush, Atlas, McIntyre, Garford, Kissel-Kar, Randolph, Lozier and Lansden. Several electric carriages will be shown, among them being the Waverly, Anderson and Hupp-Yeats.

Those persons who are interested in motorcycles will find much to hold their attention in the motorcycle exhibition which is to be held during the part two period. So far 19 of the leading makers have reserved space at the show and the list comprises the best there is in the motorcycle world. The following makes will be on exhibition: Indian, Reliance, Pontiac, N. S. U., Miami, Harley-Davidson, R-S, Excelsior, Thor, Emblem, Pierce, Yale, Merkle, M. M., Marvel, S. D., Wagner, New Era, Detroit.

While the products of the motor world will undoubtedly be sufficient to hold the attention of the public, the scenic surroundings are promised to be the most elaborate and beautiful of any ever seen at an automobile show.

ATTRACTIVE AUTO BODIES



D. C. BRIGGS AND J. R. BRADFORD IN A 1911 MODEL BUICK LIMOUSINE.

LOOK FOR MORE MOTOR RACING

Now that the executive committee of the National Association of Engine and Boat Manufacturers at a recent meeting has adopted a resolution amending the deeds of gift of all championship trophies, much greater activity is expected in the five national races for speed boats and cruising yachts. Formerly, according to those deeds, it was stipulated that all contests for the trophies should be held on the Hudson river. Last fall at the annual carnival the river was so covered with floating logs and debris that many of the racers were forced out of the races and it was decided then that some change must be made or owners would not race their boats. Huntington harbor was thought to be the best course for these races, but to go there changes in the deeds were necessary.

As the changes have been made Long Island sound has been included with the Hudson river, and it is very probable that next fall the carnival will be at Huntington, and the Chateau des Beaux Arts the headquarters of the motor men.

POPULAR AUTO BODY.

A popular form of the automobile body now is with shield running clear up over the steering wheel and protecting the driver and the person on the other front seat. It looks very much like an apron tied up to the neck of the car, so to speak. The tendency of succeeding seasons of automobile body building is to make the car less and less lofty and to bring the steering column down to the angle where the driver is almost lying down.

WHEN the Buick Motor Company decided to produce closed bodies adaptable to its standard touring chassis, it determined to get the best, and after a thorough investigation the Clark Carriage Company of Amesbury was selected. One of the stipulations, when quotations were requested, was that the limousine and landaulette bodies made for the Buick Motor Company be equal in every respect to those built for the most expensive cars and no detail of equipment or finish be slighted.

The result has been entirely satisfactory, for the most fastidious can find no fault with the closed body cars which have been sold or exhibited by the local branch. Aluminum is used quite extensively for the body and panels, as it is lighter and better adapted for the work required and it is solidly braced inside by numerous oak "strainers."

In the details of construction inside and out only the best and highest class goods are used, the locks, hinges, etc., all of which are especially essential in a well constructed limousine. Genuine mahogany, richly finished, is used for the exposed woodwork of the ceiling over the driver's seat, the dash and windshield and this in connection with the dark colors generally used in the painting give the cars an elegance of appearance that leaves nothing to be desired.

The painting of the body is a long drawn out undertaking, plenty of time being allowed for each of the many coats of paint and varnish to dry before the next is applied. The results justify what seems to the layman a waste of time for when the finishing varnish has dried a lasting and piano-like finish remains.

PITTSBURG HAS ASSOCIATION

PITTSBURG—An incorporated association of some 30 automobile dealers has been formed here to hold annual automobile shows. The Pittsburg Exposition building, on account of its central location and adaptability for show purposes, has been selected for the exhibit, as it has more floor space than Madison square garden, New York. The show will be held early in February.

Thomas I. Cochoran, who was on the show committee and managed the first two automobile shows held in Pittsburg, has been appointed manager. Floor plans of exposition hall are being prepared, and the drawing of spaces will take place in another week, and all automobile and accessory dealers will be invited to take spaces. All grades of pleasure cars and motor trucks from $50 values to $8000 will be shown. It is planned to have a large exhibition of motor trucks of all sizes and capacities.

An extensive display of motor boats, canoes, etc., will also be given. Arrangements have been made for one of the largest displays of aeroplanes shown in this country.

ANNUAL FORD AUTO RUN.

On the stroke of 12 New Year's eve the annual century run of Ford cars will be held in Chicago. This unique run, which was originated several years ago by T. J. Hay, of the Ford Chicago branch, was opened last year at the request of the Chicago Auto Club, to all car owners. Whether this will be the case this New Year's eve has not yet been determined.

MANY ATTRACTIONS ASSURED AT GRAND CENTRAL AUTO SHOW

Three-Wheel Runabouts Are to Be Exhibited for First Time — Special Musical Program.

EXHIBIT AIRSHIPS

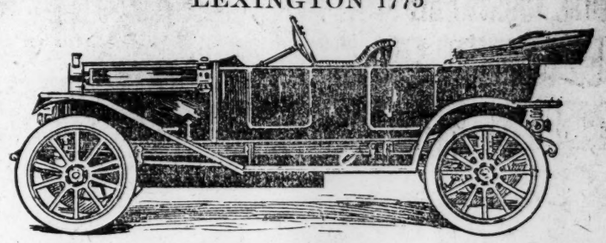
NEW YORK—With a collection of motor cars already provided for, and very costly decorations for setting under way, the management of the Grand Central Palace automobile show, Dec. 31 to Jan. 7, seeks to make the affair still more worthy and memorable. In place of the usual ordinary musical program, a concert, with celebrated instrumental and vocal soloists, will be furnished afternoon and evening. Thirty-five selected musicians, of whom 20 will play reed instruments to soften the tone and volume of the melodies, have been engaged under the leadership of W. E. Baufuss, the famous Chicago conductor.

In the motor car section there will be seen some new ideas that may tend to revolutionize the industry. Prominent among these are two new three-wheel runabouts for which the makers claim great economy of operation. They are entirely different in conception and design, one having the single wheel in the rear and the other utilizing it at the forward end of the car. In the pleasure vehicle division will also be found standard cars at a wide range of prices. Many really remarkable new efforts in the line of decreasing the cost without impairing efficiency will make their bid for popular favor alongside the most elaborate and expensive high-powered cars.

The "built for business" section of commercial cars will be especially strong, both numerically and in point of cost and ability to do things. Many firms, which formerly devoted all energy to the pleasure car, have seen the "signs of the times" during the last 12 months. The result will be seen in the Palace show in the range and variety covered by these new productions.

Great interest has been aroused by last week's announcement of a complete aeroplane exposition as an adjunct to the motor car exhibit. Not only will over 20 complete planes be exhibited, among them machines that have made historic flights, but there will be booths devoted to parts and accessories for the flying ships. The business of making planes has reached such proportions that many automobile parts makers have taken up the manufacture of aeroplane accessories. Clifford B. Harmon has loaned two of the remarkable Gnome motors, while the aeronautic society will furnish an interesting feature.

"LEXINGTON 1775"



Model E, Four-Passenger Torpedo, 40 H. P. $1775

THIS WONDERFUL CAR HAS EXCESS POWER

Some Points

117 Inch Wheel Base
40 H. P. Rutenber Motor
Schebler Carburetor
Double Ignition
Bosch H. T. Magneto
Selective Type, Sliding Gear Transmission
Timken Bearings
Wheels—Schwartz, 34x3½
Weight—Roadster 2500 lbs
Touring Car or Torpedo 2650 lbs

Which means, instead of just enough (or almost enough)—an actual surplus or reserve of power to be had in no other automobile at anything like this price! Think of it—10 horse-power "emergency margin" to draw on at need! It is the popular price car with the high price power plant. And, furthermore, this principle of "surplus-value-for-your-money" is embodied in every detail of

"The Car with the Surplus"

The Lexington

The Line

Roadster, Mod. E 40, $1650
Torpedo, Mod. E 40, 1775
Tr'g Car, Mod. D 40, 1650
Tr'g Car, Mod. F 40, 1850 (122-inch wh. base).
Tr'g Car, Mod. A 45, 2500 (122-inch wh. base).

Price on Model A includes both Bosch magneto and storage battery, top, prest-o-lite tank, two folding seats and the usual equipment of lamps and tools. 36x4½ tires.

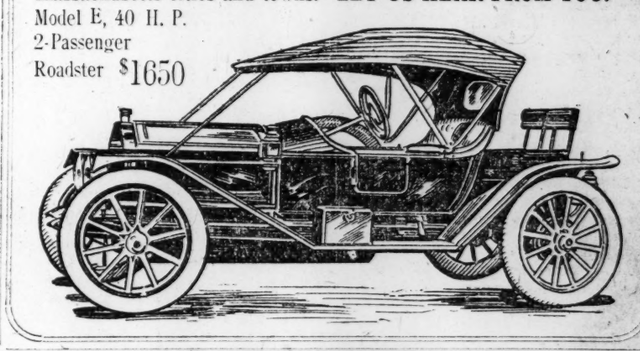
In design, in material, in finish throughout, the Lexington is truly "the car with the surplus"—a little better than the best. It is a car of extreme elegance—of "classy," aristocratic lines, and what is equally important, its Glidden tour record proves its superb reliability.

Call and See Our 1911 Models

Davis Automobile Sales Co. Inc.
Until Jan. 1 Room 7, MOTOR MART, Park Square.
After Jan. 1, 1911, Motor Mart, 87 Church St., Cor. Tennyson

SPECIAL TO DEALERS: We control the Lexington car for this state and will make an attractive proposition to dealers in Massachusetts cities and towns. LET US HEAR FROM YOU.

Model E, 40 H. P. 2-Passenger Roadster $1650



ORIGINAL DECORATIVE SCHEME FOR BOSTON SHOW

With the advent of the winter season the automobile is somewhat relegated to the background; but the one subject with the ardent motorist now is the opening of the new season, which is usually ushered in by the automobile show. March 4 is not very far away, and with the advent of the show in the Mechanics building a new year begins. From present indications it will be a most successful one, too. Manager Campbell has never before had so many applications for space, and by a new plan of arrangements has never been able to accommodate so many exhibits in the previous shows. In fact the total number will exceed by nearly 100 that of any show before held in Boston.

As usual, a unique and original decorative scheme will be employed. Those who remember last year's apple orchard, as well as the beautiful settings of former shows, will naturally look for something at least as distinctive and they will not be disappointed. Everything that artistic skill and lavish use of money can avail will be used in making the environment worthy of the interest the public has taken in Boston's ninth annual automobile show.

CARE OF PNEUMATIC AUTO TIRES DURING THE WINTER

Now that many motorists are laying up their cars for the winter, information as to the proper care of tires during this period is timely. The following advice is being spread broadcast by The Firestone Tire & Rubber Company who say that the time and trouble will be amply repaid by extra tire service next year.

First: Jack up car off all tires and allow enough air to escape to release the internal pressure on the fabric, but not enough to totally collapse the inner tube. The tires in this condition should be kept from heat and wrapped to exclude the light. If the tires are in perfect condition this will suffice, otherwise observe the following directions.

Second: Take off the tires, clean outside carefully removing all dirt, oil, grease and foreign material. Do not allow water to get inside the casing. If any of the cuts penetrate to the fabric have the tire inspected by a competent repairman and repaired or retreaded as deemed advisable. Wrap each casing and tube in paper or cloth to keep away light and air and store tires in a cool dark place. Clean all rust off the inside of rims and polish with graphite or stove polish to prevent further rust.

Notes of Interest to the Automobilists

The inspector and deputy state commissioner of motor vehicles for New Jersey is now issuing 1911 New Jersey automobile licenses. The license plates are steel gray with red numerals.

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Automobile dealers of course are trying to compel attention when they leave a showroom well lighted at night, but most of them don't realize probably how great an attraction Automobile row is at night. A car seen by the best possible light effects has all its lines softened and becomes much less a piece of machinery.

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General Manager R. H. Salmons of the Selden Motor Vehicle Company is a firm believer in the advisability of attaching distinctive names to his various models. It has been his custom for a number of years to do this and it was only in line with his policy to call the six passenger torpedo for 1911 "the Tandem Tonneau," and the two and three passenger roadster, "Varsity Roadster."

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The New Jersey Automobile and Motor Club will hold its eighth annual banquet in Newark in the early part of January next, and Vice-President Harry D. Bowman, who has this event in his charge, expects to make this year's event bigger and better than ever. Legislative matters will be discussed and speakers of national repute will address the assemblage, which will prove the banner social ev[illegible] of north Jersey.

A motorist who has been out Ohio way reports that it is hard to get high proof gasoline in the middle West. He says that most of what he got was 58 degree fuel and that other automobilists have had the same trouble. This doesn't entirely coincide with reports made by some other folks, but it is clear that there is a difference in various sections. The carbureters will take the lower proof stuff but it makes starting in cold weather doubly hard.

—ooo—

A large percentage of the added cost of living is due to the unnecessary cost of trucking with horses. Charles E. Stone, sales manager of the Alden Sampson Manufacturing Company, makers of the Sampson motor trucks, says that $156,000,000 is expended annually in New York on trucking alone, to say nothing of the wear and tear on pavements and the expense of keeping them clean. New York has 130,000 horses and over half of them are hauling merchandise. Mr. Stone says that the substitution of a large number of these horses with motor trucks will save $18,000,000 to $20,000,000 a year.

—ooo—

Wire wheels, which are attracting general attention in England and on the continent, will be seen here on some show cars. Several makers who will have models on view at the garden will display wire wheels as an alternative selection. It is unlikely that they will soon be stock for cars, at least not this season; but the chances are that another year may see this arrangement. There is no unanimity of opinion on the part of the American makers, because some are firmly of the idea that wire wheels are not coming back and that they won't do for cars here. The fact that some manufacturers are going to display them shows that there are others who have an idea that wire wheels are coming in again.

—ooo—

One of the smaller, but most appreciated of the numerous improvements in detail on the 1911 Peerless car, is a simple device to insure instant starting of the motor, even in the coldest weather. Any one who has vainly tried to start an absolutely cold motor will appreciate the advantages of this ingenious contrivance, which consists of a small hand-pump, operated from the front of the car. A single stroke of this pump, instead of flooding the carbureter in the usual manner, forces a jet of gasoline spray directly into the mixing chamber, supplying a rich mixture which is even more effective than going to the trouble of introducing gasoline through the cylinder petcocks.

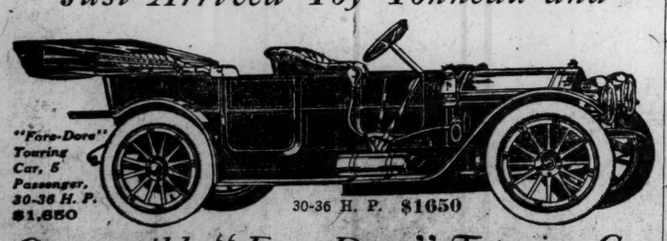
AUTO LAMPS MUST BE LIGHTED.

Dec. 10.....From 4:32 p. m. to 6:32 a. m.
Dec. 11.....From 4:32 p. m. to 6:33 a. m.
Dec. 12.....From 4:32 p. m. to 6:34 a. m.
Dec. 13.....From 4:32 p. m. to 6:35 a. m.
Dec. 14.....From 4:32 p. m. to 6:36 a. m.
Dec. 15.....From 4:33 p. m. to 6:37 a. m.
Dec. 16.....From 4:33 p. m. to 6:38 a. m.

COLE-30-1911

"Contains the Best of All the Rest"

Just Arrived Toy Tonneau and



"Fore-Dore" Touring Car, 5 Passenger, 30-36 H. P. $1,650

30-36 H. P. $1650

Convertible "Fore Dore" Touring Car

G. E. & H. J. HABICH CO.

Back Bay 2840 117 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston

Atterbury Motor Truck

Are you going to buy a Motor Truck?
Better look into this one!

WAITE-ROBBINS MOTOR CO., 549 BOYLSTON STREET

BACK BAY 3413

NEW CHICAGO OFFICE BUILDING SECOND LARGEST IN WORLD

Work on Insurance Exchange to Be Erected at a Cost of $5,250,000 to Start Early in January.

EVERY ROOM LEASED

CHICAGO, Ill.—Practically every fire insurance company and agent in Chicago will be located, after 1912, in the new $5,250,000 building to be erected on Jackson boulevard between Sherman street and Fifth avenue, work upon which will start about the first of January.

This is one of the largest real estate and building operations in Chicago history. At the present time final details are being arranged to close up leases for nearly 500,000 square feet of office space, for a period of 30 years. The total amount represented by these leases is $19,499,400. Every rentable foot of office space has been leased before actual work on the structure has been started.

The building itself is to be the largest office building in Chicago and second only to the Metropolitan of New York in the world. In ground space it will exceed the Metropolitan, being 202 by 202 feet, or nearly one acre. It will be 21 stories above the ground and will be known as the Insurance Exchange.

Napoleon Rickard, who has been attending to the details of the work, announces that the tenants of the new building will save, in the course of their 30-year leases, the sum of $9,210,000 in rentals over what they would pay in their present quarters. He estimates the cost of the building at approximately $5,250,000, and that of the land at $3,400,000; with an annual net income of nearly 8 per cent over all expenses including interest on $4,000,000 of construction bonds.

The land has been bought in fee, this requiring a great deal of work, as the ownership was widely scattered. A part of the plant was bought literally by inches. One part was owned by the Chicago public library board, which had it leased at $5000 a year for a period of 165 years. Before the board would consent to sell the fee, Mr. Picard was compelled to take up that unexpired lease and replace the loan for the library board at 5 per cent. for 165 years.

The plans for the Insurance Exchange were prepared by D. H. Burnham & Co. Construction work will be done by the Thompson-Starret Company of New York and Chicago.

The exterior will be of classic Greek type, light in color, built entirely of white enameled terra cotta and white enameled brick. There will be impressive colonades over 30 feet high along three sides of the building.

Shops will occupy the ground floor. The main entrance will be at the corner on Jackson boulevard, with two other entrances on Sherman street and Fifth avenue. Sixteen passenger elevators, reached from all the entrances, will give complete service in this regard.

In the interior will be a rotunda 60 by 60 feet by 40 feet high, surrounded by a Greek colonade carrying a mezzanine floor. Glazed white terra cotta will be used. The shops will open onto the rotunda.

PANAMA CANAL BOND IS PROPOSED TO STOP DRAIN ON TREASURY

WASHINGTON — Secretary MacVeagh of the treasury department is considering the issuance of Panama canal bonds with a design to end a drain upon the working balance of the treasury.

Mr. MacVeagh had a long conference Friday on the subject with Senator Aldrich, chairman of the Senate committee on finance.

It appears that several complications had arisen and that further legislation will be necessary if the proposed new securities are to find a market without depressing the upward of $700,000,000 of 2 per cent bonds now outstanding.

Epitomized, the situation is this: Under the authorization for the issue of $292,000,000 additional Panama bonds it was provided that they might bear 3 per cent interest. Most of the government securities now outstanding bear 2 per cent. In order to equalize the two classes of bonds, when used for bank circulation, it was provided that the 3 per cents should be taxed 1 per cent as against ½ of 1 per cent paid by the 2 per cent bonds when so used.

Secretary MacVeagh has advanced the idea that if the new 3 per cent bonds were made non-available for bank circulation it would prevent a curtailment of the healthy demand which now exists for the 2 per cents, as the latter would continue to be required by the banks as a basis for circulation.

The secretary's plan to issue $50,000,000 or $100,000,000 of the new securities on a 3 per cent basis, without the privilege of their being used by national banks for note circulation, as outlined in his annual report, probably will be pressed upon Congress as the best way to remedy the condition of the nation's cash drawer.

School Peace League Wins Favor Abroad

European Visit by Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews of Boston Aids International Friendliness Movement.

A GARDEN PARTY OF PEACE DELEGATES IN SWEDEN.

Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews is fourth from the left edge of the picture, in first row, while Dr. Benjamin F. Trueblood of the American Peace Society is the third man from the right edge in second row.

No part of the vast movement for the advancement of international peace is more important or more interesting than the work among the children. Free from the educated prejudices and sophistries of their elders, unequivocal justice is theirs; right is right and wrong is wrong; no matter whom it strikes or whom it frees. At the same time their sympathies are tender and sweet, forming a combination that is a fertile field for the sowing of those seeds that make for the future peace of nations.

The work that has been carried on during the last two years by the American School Peace League, characterized as splendid by Edwin D. Mead, secretary of the Ginn foundation, it is now endeavoring to establish in the schools of European countries. To inaugurate and further it the secretary of the league, Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews of Boston was sent abroad last summer. The report of her work among educators of foreign lands, made public for the first time today, interesting as it would be at any time, is made especially so at present by reason of the expressed wish of the men connected with the Ginn foundation to keep the league in close affiliation with their own work.

This league was organized in 1908, with Supt. James H. Van Sickle of Baltimore as president. It comprises today representative educators from every state in the Union and has 18 duly organized state branches. The work of the league lies in three directions. First, it aims to acquaint the teachers of the country with the facts and principles of the new internationalism. It does this through its committee on meetings and discussion, which proposes appropriate speakers for teachers' conventions and prepares programs for teachers' reading circles; also through its press committee which enlists the interests of educational magazines and the daily press; and the publications committee which is preparing articles on internationalism directly applicable to the teacher's work.

On account of the special opportunities in teaching history a committee on the teaching of history was organized with Supt. Wilbur F. Gordy of Springfield, Mass., as chairman. This committee has compiled the results of a wide investigation of history examinations given to teachers, in one case, and to pupils in the higher grammar grades in the other. The report states that "in some school systems much time is devoted to the study of (1) such useless details as unimportant dates and statistical matter; (2) the complex principles underlying the organization and evolution of political parties, and (3) battles and military campaigns."

The report further states that "by far the greatest waste in history teaching results from the excessive and disproportionate amount of time which is spent in the study of wars. While, of course, wars should be studied and should receive much attention on account of the important part they have played in both racial and national evolution, they should not involve the teaching of the military minutiae of campaigns and battles.

Finally, the committee says, "when we learn to keep in mind the right perspective in teaching the national biography of such a peace-loving people as we have been from the beginning of our history, we shall devote to the arts of peace and to the social and industrial conditions of life that large measure of attention which is their due."

The third line of action which the league is pursuing is its effort to secure the interest of the teachers in all countries in the movement for international cooperation, so that the whole world will move simultaneously in one direction. It was for the purpose of developing this plan that Mrs. Andrews went abroad last summer. In her account of her work she lays emphasis on the potential value of forming an international council. The league, she says, realizes it has an important function to fulfil in advancing this work to the stage of realization.

Her tour extended to Denmark, Sweden, Germany, Belgium, Holland, France and England. The first objective point was the international peace congress at Stockholm which afforded an excellent opportunity to study the educational situation in the international peace movement. Here were assembled delegates from 32 different countries, all of whom, either in general session or in conference, expressed particular interest in the educational work for peace. A number of resolutions were adopted by the congress, urging the peace workers in different countries to enlist the interest of teachers and educational leaders in instructing the pupils in the principles and facts of the pacifist movement. One resolution was passed expressing marked approval of the American School Peace League and the urgent desire to see similar organizations established in other countries.

In the educational conference the plan proposed by the executive committee of the league was discussed from almost every point of view, and one fact was made clear that the same plan would not necessarily prove effective in every country. Mrs. Andrews' address on "The Peace Question and Education," in which she explained the work of the American School Peace League, and outlined the plan for international cooperation, aroused great interest in the work. At a dinner given for her at which were present Dr. N. G. W. Lagerstedt, member of the royal supervisory board for the secondary schools of Sweden, he gave a clear explanation as to the best methods to pursue in that country. Particularly helpful were suggestions of Jacques Dumas of Versailles, France, and Miss Sophia Sturge of Birmingham, England. At a luncheon given by Miss Sturge to Carl Heath, secretary of the national peace council, London, Miss M. H. Huntsman, assistant secretary of the national peace council, and Mrs. Andrews, plans were discussed which have since been worked out in England. The very recent organization of the School Peace League of Great Britain and Ireland is the first step in the extension of national leagues similar to the American School Peace League.

Before leaving Stockholm, she addressed the northern teachers' congress, which was composed of teachers from Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Finland. The meeting was presided over by Ernst Beckman, member of the Swedish Parliament, who translated her address into Swedish. An interesting discussion was carried on after the lecture by prominent educators from the four countries, and a resolution was passed expressing sympathy with the objects of the American School Peace League, and the plan which she had presented for international cooperation. After the meeting, she had personal interviews with teachers and school directors who bespoke hearty cooperation in carrying on the work in their respective countries.

The plan for an international association was discussed very carefully by several German teachers whom she visited while in Europe. Some modifications were advanced, but the general idea was endorsed, and thought to be practicable. F. Bloh of Hamburg, principal of an elementary school and president of the Hamburg Peace Society, proposed practical means of acquainting the teachers of northern Germany with the work of the American School Peace League and also with the project for international cooperation. He particularly recommended publishing in the German school papers accounts of each. This plan was also indorsed by Heinrich Harder, a teacher in Hamburg and a delegate to the congress in Stockholm. Mr. Harder thought it very probable that the teachers' associations in Germany would put this subject on their programs as is so widely done in the United States, and expressed the hope that some form of organized effort could be carried on among the German teachers.

In Frankfurt Mrs. Andrews was fortunate in her association with Miss Auguste Barth, a teacher in the normal school, who had just returned from a six months visit to the United States, where she had been sent by the government to study educational methods. Miss Barth had learned something of the work of the American School Peace League while in this country, and could, therefore, view the situation from an international standpoint. Especially keen were her observations as to the difference in methods which must obtain in different countries.

When in Stockholm, Baron de Neufville had given his letters of introduction to F. Dorr and Mr. Walther, headmasters of two large high schools in Frankfurt. Mr. Dorr is the editor of Die Neueren Sprachen" and offered to publish an article on the American School Peace League. Mr. Walthar, who has numerous connections in other countries, particularly through his interest in the international exchange of pupils, expressed cordial sympathy with the general idea of international cooperation.

While in Frankfurt, she called on Prof. Dr. jur Otfried Nippold, who is connected with the Frankfurter Zeitung. Dr. Nippold listened with much interest to the plans for an international association and then explained the contemplated organization of an association for international understanding. A meeting was to be held in Frankfurt during the autumn when Dr. Nippold hoped such an organization would be formed. Although definite procedure could not be decided on before the meeting of delegates, which included among others Georg Jellinek, Franz von Liszt, Otfried Nippold, Robert Piloty, Walther Schuckling, Emanuel von Ullmann, Dr. Nippold thought that the organization might take some such form as that of the Association for international conciliation. Whatever shape it took, however, he strongly favored having an educational department, and queried if this might not be linked in some way to the plan which Mrs. Andrews explained to him. All this shows how important it is, she says, to study the ideas and plans of those who are interested in developing the work for international understanding.

From Frankfurt she went to Brussels to attend the international congress on home education, where she gave an address on the Boston Home School Association.

This congress was attended by delegates from many countries, and in conferences, at luncheons, and dinners, the American representative had an opportunity to discuss with leading educators of several countries the probability of inaugurating international work in their respective countries. It is an interesting fact that all educators with whom she talked were favorable to the peace idea.

MRS. FANNIE FERN ANDREWS.

As secretary of School Peace League she has gained valuable information as to peace progress abroad.

While in Brussels she had an extended interview with Senator Henri La Fontaine who had heard the plan for an international association which she gave in Stockholm. He proposed that the International Bureau of Federations of Teachers, an international association composed of national organizations of primary teachers, might, through a duly organized peace department, perform the same functions as the international organization which she advocated. He argued that such a plan would avoid the duplication of associations, and that inasmuch as this international bureau strongly supported the international peace movement in its annual meetings and in the Journal des Instituteurs, the official organ of the bureau, this already existing organization was the logical channel for international work among teachers.

The international congress on popular education which was held in Brussels directly after the international congress on home education brought together many representatives of different countries. Although Mrs. Andrews was not able to attend the sessions, she met some of the leading officers of the association who expressed interest in the general idea of international cooperation but were unable to give the subject a place on the program, since this was already filled.

In France she had no opportunity to visit schools or to come into direct contact with the teachers, since the schools were not in session, but she met several French educators in Brussels at the educational conferences. In a discussion on the subject of family education with Madame Charles Bertinot in Paris, she found that the possibilities of developing the international idea through associations for th improvement of home education were as great as in almost any line of action.

While in Paris, she visited the veteran peace worker, Frederic Passy, also Gaston Moch, Dr. I. A. Riviere, and had frequent interviews with Emile Arnaud, the president of the educational conference at the Stockholm congress, and also President de la Ligue Internationale de la Paix et de la Liberte. In order to discuss the plan which she had proposed at Stockholm and also that of Mr. Lafontaine, Mr. Arnaud gave her a luncheon to which were invited Ferdinand Buisson, former minister of public instruction in France, Frederic Gaston Moch, Leon Bollack, Dr. Riviere, Madame McKinty, and two or three teachers who are officers in educational associations. Dr. David Starr Jordan, who happened to be in Paris at the time, was a special guest of honor, and gained the closest attention.

The plan to form an international association of teachers was regarded favorably, and those present were enthusiastic in starting something in which the French teachers might tak an active part. It was thought, however, practically by all present, that an international body of teachers, such as the international bureau of federations of teachers, whose objects are general, would not be able to carry on the work as vigorously as it should be done. Moreover, it was argued that this association, being composed of teachers of primary education, would not be able to reach, as effectively as it ought, the teachers of secondary education. Opinions were expressed very frankly, and the conference was most beneficial.

"It was exceedingly interesting to learn of the advances which the French have made in the teaching of international peace," said Mrs. Andrews. "Mr. Arnaud showed the program of instruction for the primary, secondary and normal schools of France, in which is prescribed the teaching of international duties and rights, international solidarity, humanity, love of humanity and its reconciliation with the duties toward one's country, the right of nations, the aspiration for an international juridical deal, namely, arbitration. And not only are these subjects prescribed, but the teachers are to be supplied with specific practical helps. Mr. Buisson spoke commendably of the Cours d'Enseignement Pacifiste, which the Ligue Internationale de la Paix et de la Liberte is planning to put into the hands of the teachers. This book by A. Seve, chief of the bureau of primary instruction a la prefecture de l'Ain, having a preface by Frederic Passy, won one of the three first prizes of 1500 marks offered by the Bureau Internationale de la Paix for the best works on the subject which could be used by teachers of all grades. Mr. Seve divides his book into two parts—the principles of international peace, and the applications. The whole treatise is extremely instructive and will prove a valuable aid to teachers.

"In official recognition of the importance of teaching international duties and rights, the French certainly lead, and from them we may hope to receive stimulation for a united effort among the teachers of the world. The discussion with the French people, however, led me to think of another possible plan for organized work, and I am of the opinion now that this probably is more practicable than any yet considered. Instead of an international association, based on membership, I should recommend the organization of an international council, in which all activities shall be centered.

"The council shall, however, create and direct the departments of propaganda, publications, press, speakers, international exchanges, education and instruction, and such others as the council may from time to time decide upon.

"The selection of the initial membership of the international council presents, of course, a most important organization problem. As one solution, I offer the suggestion that the American School Peace League take initiatory action by naming two members of the council to represent the United States and by selecting two representatives from each of the other nations. One councilor from each nation shall be selected for one year and the other for two years. Thereafter all councilors shall serve for two years and shall be elected by the council itself. The councilors shall elect from among themselves a president, secretary and treasurer.

"As soon as councilors representing six nations have been secured, the international council shall be declared constituted and shall proceed to its own organization. Until this time, one of the councilors from the United States shall act as temporary secretary."

In summing up Mrs. Andrews says: "In more ways than I had anticipated this European visit has proved greatly beneficial in forwarding the educational movement for promoting international friendliness. The two objects which prompted the trip, namely, to test the practicability of carrying out the plan of forming an international association and of laying the foundation for permanent cooperation with European teachers, have been more than realized. The evolving of a final decision for an international council, resulting from serious and thorough discussion of the whole subject with educators of many countries, presents a workable plan for international cooperation and puts the project on a basis of general indorsement. The foundation for permanent cooperation with European teachers is certainly laid, for in at least 12 countries I have secured one or more influential educators to represent their country when the plan shall be put into practical operation.

"In my opinion there is nothing more needed in the extension of the idea of international solidarity than a concerted effort among the teachers of the world to train the children of today to become the just, sympathetic and righteous citizens of the next generation."

The officers of the league are:

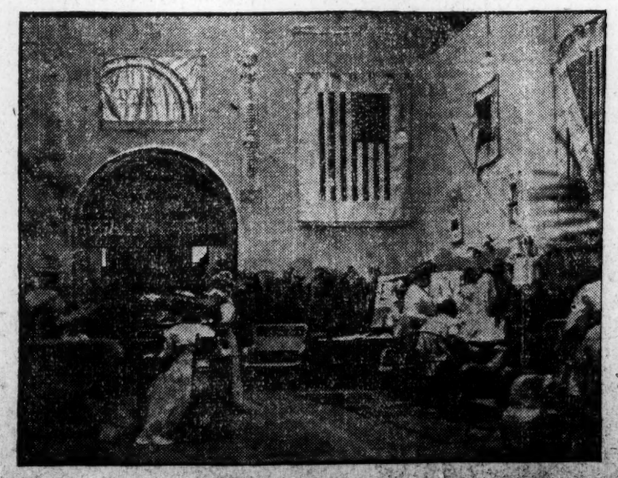
President—James H. Van Sickle, superintendent of schools, Baltimore, Md.

Acting-treasurer, John C. S. Andrews, high school, Lynn, Mass.

Secretary—Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, Marlborough street, Boston, Mass.

Vice-presidents—James M. Greenwood, superintendent of schools, Kansas City, Mo.; Charles M. Chadsey, superintendent of schools, Denver, Col.; David Starr Jordan, president Leland Stanford, Jr., University, Palo Alto, Cal.; H. B. Frissell, principal, Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, Hampton, Va.; Endicott Peabody, headmaster, Groton school, Groton, Mass.; William H. Elson, superintendent of schools, Cleveland, O.; Miss Jane Addams, Hull house, Chicago, Ill.; John H. Phillips, superintendent of schools, Birmingham, Ala.; Ben Blewett, superintendent of schools, St. Louis, Mo.; L. H. Jones, principal, Michigan State Normal College, Ypsilanti, Mich.; Frank B. Cooper, superintendent of schools, Seattle, Wash.; P. P. Claxton, professor of science and art of teaching, University of Tennessee, Knoxville; Miss Laura Drake Gill, president, Association of Collegiate Alumnae, Washington, D. C.; William T. Reid, Jr., Belmont school, Belmont, Cal.; Randall J. Condon, superintendent of schools, Providence, R. I.; Miss Mary E. Woolley, president Mt. Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass.; J. Y. Joyner, state superintendent of public instruction, Raleigh, N. C.; and Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, superintendent of schools, Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. Andrews answers many questions regarding the work of the league at her home, 405 Marlborough street, Boston. She will have the second annual report ready for distribution on Monday.



A SCHOOL PEACE LEAGUE CENTER.

Room that served for temporary headquarters in the old Boston Museum of Fine Arts building during the educators' convention last summer.

UNITED STATES BEATS WORLD'S RECORD IN 1910 FARM PRODUCT

Secretary of Agriculture, in Annual Report, Gives $8,926,000,000 as the Total Value for the Year.

CORN CROP IN LEAD

WASHINGTON—Not in the history of the world has a country produced farm products within one year with a value reaching $8,926,000,000, the value of the agricultural products of this country for 1910, says the report of the secretary of agriculture. The total value of farm products for the last 12 years is $79,000,000.

The corn crop of 3,121,381,000 bushels exceeds that of the record year 1906 and is greater than the average crop of the preceding five years by 14 per cent.

The cotton crop of this year may be worth in lint and seed $900,000,000 at the farm. This value is 13 per cent above the five year average.

The value of the hay crop is about $720,000,000, an amount which has been exceeded but once, and that in 1907; it is 13 per cent above the average of the preceding five years.

The production of spring and winter wheat is 691,767,000 bushels, or substantially the average of the preceding five years, whereas the value is about $625,000,000, or 7.6 per cent above the five-year average.

Easily the fifth crop in point of value is oats, the value of which this year is $380,000,000, or 12 per cent above the average of the five preceding years. For the second time in the history of this country the crop exceeds 1,000,000,000 bushels, the precise estimate standing at 1,096,396,000 bushels, or 22 per cent greater than the average of the five preceding years.

Next in order of value is the potato crop, which has been exceeded only in two or three former years. With the exception of the crop of 1909, which was in a degree an overproduction, the crop of this year is the largest ever grown in this country; the preliminary estimate of the department is 328,787,000 bushels, or 8 per cent above the average of the preceding five years.

Beet sugar production in 1910 will about equal that of 1909.

In no previous year has the production of the cereal crops equaled the grand total of 5,140,896,000 bushels of the cereals of 1910. This is 13 per cent above the five-year average.

The value of the farm products of 1910 shows both gains and losses in comparison with 1909. A gain of $130,000,000 is made for cotton lint and seed; $30,000,000 for hay, and $3,000,000 for barley. A loss was suffered in the case of wheat amounting to $104,000,000, corn $98,000,000, oats $26,000,000, potatoes and wool $23,000,000 each.

The farm value of the cereal crops decline $230,000,000 in 1910 from 1909 and the value of all crops declined $119,000,000. A gain was made, however, in the value of animal products amounting to $424,000,000.

Except for two years, 1898 and 1901, the highest balance of trade in favor of this country in foreign trade in farm products was $488,004,797 for 1908, a year which seems to mark the culminating point in the course of the balance of foreign trade in farm products. In 1909 the balance declined to $274,210,152, and in 1910 the decline continued to $198,090,925.

After presenting many details with regard to the increase of prices on farm products between farmer and consumer, the secretary of agriculture declares that "the conclusion is inevitable that the consumer has no well-grounded complaint against the farmer for the prices he pays."

He believes that the problem of high prices is one for treatment by the consumer. "Why do not consumers buy directly from the farmers?" he asks. Farmers coperative selling associations are numerous in this country, but cooperative buying associations among the people of cities and towns are few. It is apparent, therefore, that the consumer has much to do to work out his own salvation with regard to the prices he pays.

WARSHIPS BUILT RAPIDLY IN THE UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON—Rapidity in the construction of warships in the United States is emphasized by the annual report of R. M. Watt, chief constructor of the navy, who says:

"With the system and methods of warship construction, now in vogue in the United States, it is believed to be feasible for the United States to build first-class battleships in as short a period of time as any other shipbuilding country, and actual experience seems to prove that the rapidity of construction in the United States is greater than the average rate of construction in the principal foreign shipbuilding countries.

"It is also worthy of note that this decreased time of construction has been obtained concurrently with a decrease in the unit cost of construction."

The chief constructor declares that the contrary belief, which generally prevails, has been owing to the fact that the basis of comparison between our own and foreign shipbuilding operations was not identical.

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Pages 17 to 32

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1910.

Public Owes Debt to William Morris, the Master Craftsman

Recommended to Mankind, "Have Nothing in Your Houses That You Do Not Know to Be Useful or Believe to Be Beautiful."

VARIOUS DESIGNS NUMBER NEARLY 600

Worked With Rossetti in Early Days of Career, and It Was His Influence Which Led Morris to Take Up Painting.

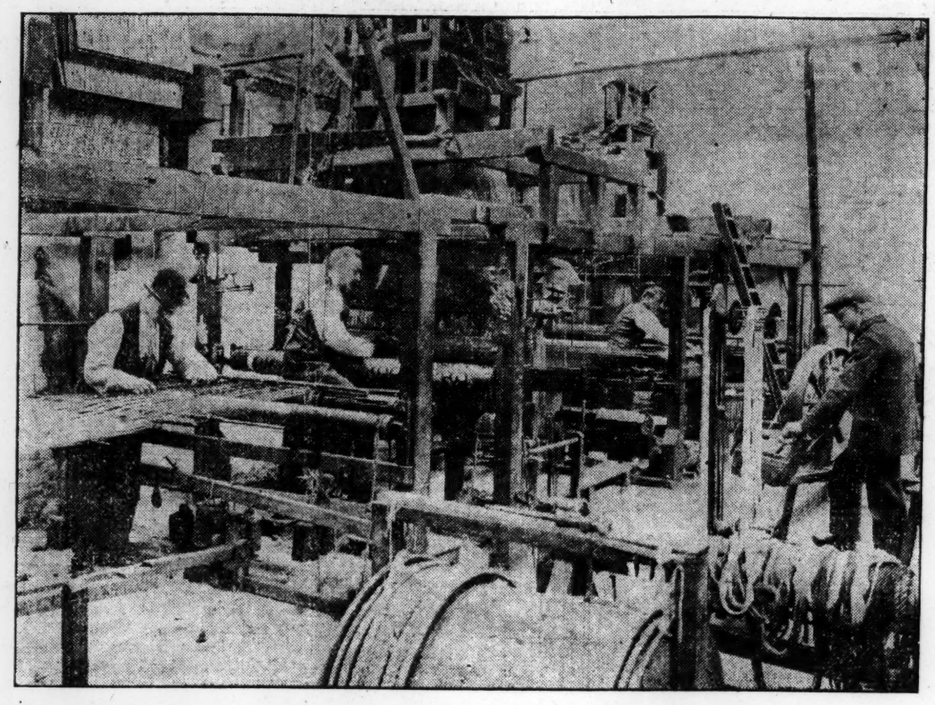
IN PARTNERSHIP WITH FAMOUS MEN

IT IS hard in these days for us to realize the difficulties which were encountered by William Morris, when he decided to take rooms in Red Lion square which needed furnishing. Cabinet making and upholstery were at their ugliest, and he could not bring himself to accept what the shops had to offer. This was the fall of the apple which first started him on his work as a manufacturer and decorator.

Brought up at Marlborough and Oxford, he was destined for the church, but neither he nor his friend Burne-Jones kept to their original intention, and it was while together at Havre that they decided one night to be artists, Burne-Jones a painter and Morris an architect. it was through the influence of Rossetti, with whom Burne-Jones and Morris spent their weekends, that Morris abandoned all thought of being an architect and devoted himself to painting, and finally settled with Burne-Jones in Red Lion square. This place was furnished slowly, as Morris had to make designs for all the furniture and get it carried out as best he could by a local carpenter. Both Burne-Jones and Rossetti did paintings on the furniture made, Rossetti's Meeting of Dante and Beatrice in Florence, and their Meeting in Paradise being done on panels, since removed, from a large settle surmounted with cupboards. So began the work in broidery. He had a frame made from an old pattern, and with specially dyed worsted worked until he had mastered the art of good embroidery.

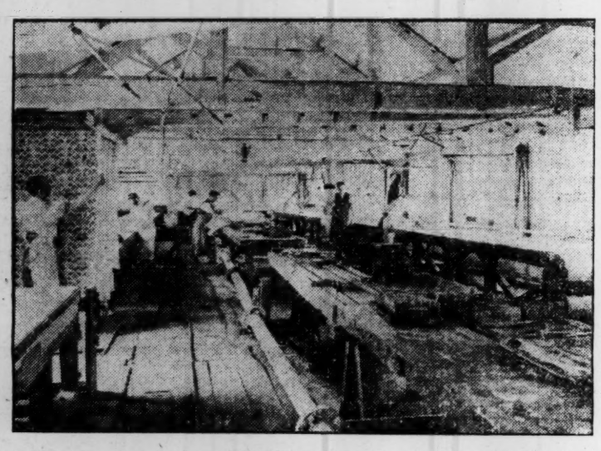
On marrying Miss Burdon he conceived the project of building himself a house near Upton, and the carrying-out of this and his joy in craftsmanship led him to carry out the old idea of a brotherhood in the form of a working firm of artist decorators. Burne-Jones, Webb, Rossetti, Madox Brown and Faulkner all worked together in these early days. Church decoration was the first work of the firm, but the indomitable energy of Morris led to more and more scope being given to their work. Paper hangings in 1862 came first, and the trellis pattern was the first design, although the daisy was the first put on the market. In 1865 it became necessary to move to Queen square, where more space was obtainable, and gradually weaving, dyeing and printing on cloth were added to the original handicrafts, and in 1867 the decoration of the green dining room at the South Kensington Museum having been given them to execute the firm became better known.

Speaking of Morris' literary work which is not touched upon in this article, J. W. Mackail in his "Life of William Morris" says: "The seriousness of mind which had been so remarkable in him



(The three larger photos used with this article are by courtesy of Morris & Co.)

HAND WEAVING.
In the William Morris factory.



CHINTZ PRINTING.
Handblocks are used in this work.

which Morris and his friends were so closely connected, and which was to be the foundation stone of the firm of Morris & Co., Burne-Jones working at the figures, Webb at the animals and Morris at the design.

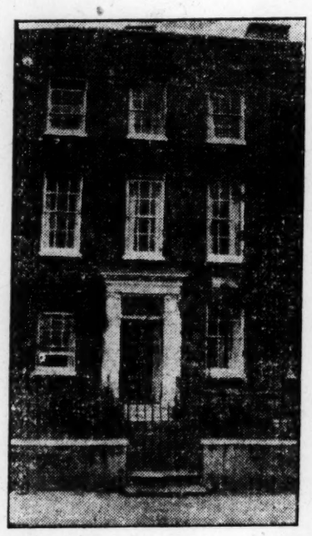
About this time Morris expended time and boundless energy on the decoration of the Union debating hall at Oxford, which had just been built. This work unfortunately, which was carried out by the best English painters of the day, has not stood, owing to the walls not having been in any way prepared. During 1857 he was modeling in clay, carving, drawing and coloring designs for stained glass windows and reviving the art of embroidery. He had a frame made from an old pattern, and with specially dyed worsted worked until he had mastered the art of good embroidery.

On marrying Miss Burdon he conceived the project of building himself a house near Upton, and the carrying-out of this and his joy in craftsmanship led him to carry out the old idea of a brotherhood in the form of a working firm of artist decorators. Burne-Jones, Webb, Rossetti, Madox Brown and Faulkner all worked together in these early days. Church decoration was the first work of the firm, but the indomitable energy of Morris led to more and more scope being given to their work. Paper hangings in 1862 came first, and the trellis pattern was the first design, although the daisy was the first put on the market. In 1865 it became necessary to move to Queen square, where more space was obtainable, and gradually weaving, dyeing and printing on cloth were added to the original handicrafts, and in 1867 the decoration of the green dining room at the South Kensington Museum having been given them to execute the firm became better known.

Speaking of Morris' literary work which is not touched upon in this article, J. W. Mackail in his "Life of William Morris" says: "The seriousness of mind which had been so remarkable in him from the first comes out here again. No great artist was ever less self-conscious about his own work, more absolutely free from either vanity or fatuity. But it was matter of simple duty with him, in a poem as in a design for decoration, to do everything he did as well as he could. It was not with him a matter of inspiration—he never used either the word or the idea—but of sheer honesty and seriousness of workmanship."

After Morris' trip to Iceland he took up illuminating, which had been previously tried by him, and beautiful examples of his handiwork exist. Again a lack of space drove him to live in other quarters, and he took a house at Theresa terrace, Hammersmith, turning the basement of the Queen square house into a dye-house. Dyeing now largely occupied his thought. "The art of dyeing," he writes in his little essay "Of Dyeing as an Art," which came out in the catalogue of the second exhibition of the Arts and Crafts Society, 1889, "is a difficult one, needing for its practise a good craftsman, with plenty of experiency. Matching a color by means of it is an agreeable, but somewhat anxious game to play." He searched old French books and herbals for information and he visited Thomas Wardle's works at Leek to learn the practical side of dyeing. Morris set up his carpet looms in the top story of Queen square and used his dyed yarns for carpet weaving, which his girls learned to do from a Glasgow carpet knotter.

In 1875 the original firm of Morris, Marshall, Faulkner & Co. was dissolved and Morris carried on the business alone, though Burne-Jones and Webb continued to help him with designs for stained glass and furniture. His enthusiasm was aroused in 1877 (in spite of his great interest at this time in public affairs) by the establishing of calico and chintz printing, the manufacture of brocades in silk and silk and wool, a Frenchman being got over to teach brocade work. He also began to think of tapestry, though this could not be attended to till later in the year, and it was when he took Kelmscott house, on the upper mall, Hammersmith, that he had a tapestry loom put up in his bedroom, rising early to practise the art of tapestry weaving. Carpet looms were built in the stables and here the first Hammersmith carpets were made. Kelmscott house faces the river and had been lived in by Francis Ronalds, the inventor of the electric telegraph, who laid eight miles of wire in his garden, his apparatus being the first electric communication ever practically worked. In 1881 weaving, dyeing and cotton printing necessitated bigger premises, with easy access to water, and the works were established at Merton Abbey on the banks of the Wandle. A circular issued at this time gave the following list of work undertaken: Painted glass windows, arras tapestry woven in the high-warp loom, carpets, embroidery, tiles, furniture, general house decorations, printed cotton goods, paper hangings, figured woven stuffs, furniture velvets and cloths, upholstery.



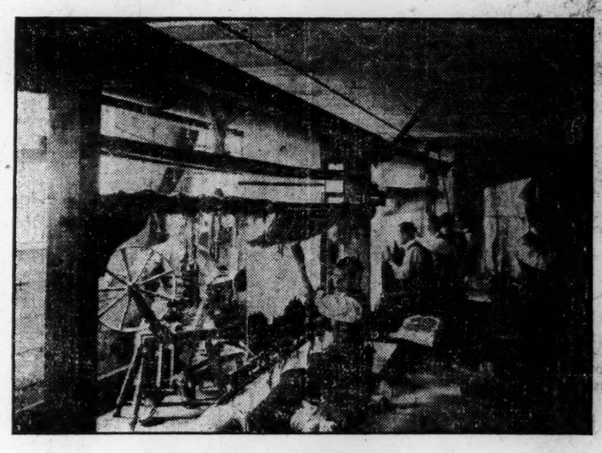
(Photo specially taken for The Monitor.)

KELMSCOTT HOUSE.
At Hammersmith, where William Morris lived after Iceland trip.

Large carpet looms were set up in Merton and boys were taught tapestry work, but the most important development perhaps was the production of printed cotton goods, i.e., "Morris' chintzes" which are more used than any of his other fabrics. Between 70 and 80 wall paper designs and nearly 40 chintzes were invented and carried out by Morris, though if the various colorings were counted separately his designs would amount to 400. "The sum total of his designs for paper hangings, chintzes, woven stuffs, silk damasks, stamped velvets, carpets, and tapestries (excluding the hand made carpets and the arras tapestries, which were each specially designed, and as a rule not duplicated) which were actually carried out, amounts to little short of 600, besides countless designs for embroidery" (ibid. Mackail).

In fact Morris labored to supply the world with material which made possible his recommendation "Have nothing in your houses that you do not know to be useful, or believe to be beautiful," and it was his great pleasure in his work which gave voice to these words "No work which cannot be done with pleasure in the doing, is worth doing." Morris loved the river, and the names of many of his chintzes bear witness to this fact: The Evenlode, the Wandle, the Lea, the Kennet, the Yare, the Bourne, the Brook, the Lodden, the Cray, and so on. The most popular chintz design is the Rose, which is given here. The other photographs show the work being carried on at Merton Abbey works. These premises were disused print works when taken by Morris, but originally they were a silk weaving factory founded last century by Huguenot refugees, who settled in large numbers in the district of Wandsworth and Streatham. The peaceful little Wandle—that perfect dyer's stream—flows by in calm beauty, giving a dainty little touch of country to the meadows which have withstood the encroachment of surrounding buildings.

The process of block printing of "discharged prints" is one that Morris revived at the cost of about £2000. It was only to be found still in use in Persia and northern India. The cotton is first dyed indigo, which is the most perfect and fast color there is: the selvedge shows the original color used. To obtain the light blue and lighter patches blocks are cut and printed with acid, which while not destroying the basic color, partially bleaches it. The material is then washed and the same acid is applied in the same way to obtain the white portion of the design. In this way of treating it the indigo is not removed but changed in nature. Each color is set with a mordant applied on a block. Madder is used for the red portions, which are first bleached and then dipped in madder for the light parts, set and redipped for the darker red. The same process is gone through to obtain the yellow (welds) and these three colors superimposed on one another give green, purple and orange. A simple pattern such as the one here given has to be printed and washed six times at least.



ARRAS WEAVING.
On high warp at Morris & Co.'s works.

Arras tapestry weaving is also shown, men and boys being at work. The long threads of the warp are stretched from the top roller to the bottom, and the colored wools are threaded from the back, the pattern being horizontally woven to avoid rigid lines in the design; a looking glass shows the weaver the progress of the pattern. Boys are put to learn this work, which is carried on exclusively by men, though French women are employed invariably in the repairing of old tapestry with the needle. A piece of tapestry is now in hand at Merton Abbey which is being done from a painting of Edward the Confessor which was fast disappearing in Westminster Abbey. The third picture shows ordinary hand weaving.

The writer had no idea of the variety of textures and colors produced by Morris before visiting the Oxford street shop, where hand-woven linens with silk designs, silk damasks, brocades, chintzes of every hue and kind were most kindly shown her. One beautiful brocatelle, which was supplied for the decoration of Stanmore hall, was of a design that has hardly been equalled since the fifteenth century. On the stairs there were some of Morris' original drawings, among others the well-known Pomegranate design. In the rooms above the show room tapestry weaving and mending were being done and there was, on the first floor, a big tapestry designed by Byam Shaw hung on the wall, and Burne-Jones' Beautiful Women from Chaucer adorn the top of the windows.

It is impossible in a short article to give any idea of the work that Morris accomplished and established, even when the literary work is not taken into account. To again quote Mr. Mackail: "Not only as a craftsman and manufacturer, a worker in dyed stuffs and textiles and glass, a pattern designer and decorator, but throughout the whole range of life he was from first to last the architect, the master craftsman, whose range of work was so phenomenal and his sudden transitions from one to another form of productive energy so swift and perplexing because, himself secure in the center, he struck outwards to any point of the circumference with equal directness, with equal precision, unperplexed by artificial subdivisions of art and untrammeled by any limiting rules of professional custom."

SUCCESS OF CLEVELAND TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOL IS PROVED

Institution Is Different From Ordinary Manual Training Affair Because Academic Work Is Made Subordinate

HISTORY IS TAUGHT

Knowledge Got From Books Is Put into Practical Application in Departments for Proper Training of Hands.

SESSIONS ALL YEAR

CLEVELAND—The Cleveland technical high school is distinctive among the technical or manual training schools, institutes or colleges in this country. The technical work is made the more prominent feature, and this is supplemented or co-related with the academic in such a way that the latter is made to strengthen and assist the technical. Mechanical drawing and mathematics are expressed in practical application by constructing tools and articles in the machine shop or pattern-making department; freehand drawing finds expression in its forms and designs and outlines in the pottery, printing, millinery or dressmaking departments; applied chemistry, experiments in food adulterations, etc., add interest and instruction to the departments of cooking. Thus the hand and head are educated, one in sympathy and harmony with the other.

In the Cleveland technical high school all are taught language, arithmetic, geography, science and history. In connection with this academic training those boys and girls who wish to learn some special work toward which inclination or aptitude directs have ample opportunity to train for arts and crafts under competent instructors with the use of the latest applied machinery and instruments available.

Mind and hand have been alternately called into activity in a way that relieves much of the strain of ordinary school work, while at the same time the work of each supplements and mutually illustrates and strengthens the other. What is learned in the recitation room is applied in the shop or laboratory; theories are put into practise, ideas are wrought into tangible form, and labor in turn, when shown in its relations to human thought and history and art, becomes transformed into a noble and fascinating thing.

This combination of the academic and technical does not mean the gross materialism of education. It means rather the union of the real with the ideal, and that all varied human likes and loves shall have their natural expression.

Upon entering the Technical high school from the main front entrance there is a large reception room at the right, while at the left are offices. Directly opposite the entrance across the main corridor, which connects the north and south wings, is the spacious auditorium with a seating capacity of nearly 1400. The lecture rooms and laboratories for physics and chemistry are at each end of the main building. In the north wing the entire area is devoted to a lunch room, with large kitchen and serving rooms. The main dining room for pupils seats about 350, and a smaller room for teachers accommodates about 40, where noon day lunch is served at nominal cost.

The entire south wing basement as well as the first floor is occupied by the shops. The pottery department is well equipped with potter's wheels, lathes, for turning models, a slip house and glaze room set, kilns, cabinets, etc. Adjacent to this is the forge shop with provisions for a blacksmith class of 36. The forges have down draft and the entire equipment is thoroughly modern. The next room is the machine shop with heavy equipment suitable for the best of trade instruction. At the end of the corridor is a foundry with a cupola for melting iron, a brass furnace, suitable core ovens, etc. At the extreme rear of the building the heating and power plant is installed. This furnishes heat, ventilation, electric light and power and has a capacity of over 400 horsepower.

On the first floor of the main building at the front corners are two large rooms, with seating capacity of 250, reserved as study halls, one for boys and one for girls. In the wing above the shops are woodworking rooms, including joinery, turning, cabinet making and pattern-making shops and a [illegible] for storing and storing stock. In addition to the usual hand tools in these rooms, suitable woodworking machinery has been installed to meet the requirements of modern methods of manufacture. Opposite the entrance to this corridor is a drafting room for the preparation of designs for school problems. There is also a room for varnishing and finishing woodwork.

The second floor is devoted to recitation rooms, the school library and mechanical drawing rooms.

The third floor, north wing, is entirely devoted to the girls' departments. Here are located the kitchen for instruction in cooking, the dining rooms for lessons in table service, and the laundry. Rooms for instruction in plain sewing, dressmaking and millinery are situated in the corner of the building. Additional mechanical and free-hand drawing, applied art and recitation rooms, a club room for school organizations and a rest room occupy the remaining floor space.

The fourth floor has additional rooms for the department of applied arts and for the printing department.

The Cleveland technical high school has two immediate ends in view: To prepare youth of both sexes for a definite vocation and for efficient industrial citizenship and to help men and women already engaged in a vocation to better their condition by increasing their technical knowledge and skill.

In most classes the nature of the studies and the purposes in view are so different as to demand a separation of the boys and the girls. There is, therefore, organized within the one building a boys' school and a girls' school.

The daily session consists of nine periods of 45 minutes each, beginning at 8:25 and ending at 3:25. Ordinarily each student is expected to carry three academic and two technical or laboratory subjects.

(Continued on Page 20, Column 7.)

CLASS OF LADS MAKING SHAVINGS FLY.
Mechanical advantages for boys include lathes where patterns are turned out.

GIRLS' CLASS MODELING DISHES FROM CLAY.
Pottery is one branch of industrial knowledge taught in Cleveland's new technical school.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

THE BUSYVILLE BEES

Drawings by FLLOYD TRIGGS
Rhymes by M. L. BAUM

Christmas time has come again and all the world is gay,
Buzz and Busy kindly plan a party for their friends,
Froggie will play Santa Claus and give the things away,
While to string the berries Mr. June assistance lends.

Everybody gets a card that bids him to the fun,
Hi-ber-nat-ing though they be they break their bonds and scurry,
Hedgehog, Turtle, bashful Fox and Squirrel, every one,
Come a-scamper or a-crawl, in feather coat or furry.

Owl from out his midnight tree looks boldly at the light,
Butterfly with Boston bag's in all her azure best,
Chantecler and little Hen and Mother Goose in white,
Pussy with her pretty bow and Rabbit and the rest.

There a noble Christmas tree is stretching out its arms,
Full of gifts and good things, all that any heart can ask
"For a good child," if it reads, they see without alarms,
For these happy creatures to be good is not a task.

Blue Jay with a perky tail lilts lightly to a bough,
Chubby Robin carols high to help the Christmas cheer;
On a stump most gracefully Sir Frog is standing now,
What a happy company will welcome in the year!

Sammy has some lesson books all crowded full of learning,
Flying Squirrel, a balloon to lift him to the sky;
Butterfly, a parasol that has a rosy lining;
Snail, a locomotive that enables him to fly.

Kitty gets a strip-ed ball that's all the world to her,
Cricket has a violin that's got a silver string,
Mother Goose's auto hat is trimmed with downy fur,
Turtle's ship's a galleon already on the wing,

Squirrel has a bag of nuts, we see they're X-tra fine;
Apples here for Porcupine upon a pine tree are,
Turtle's seven league-ed boots are standing in a line,
Four of them there have to be, on each a jolly star.

Mr. Bullfrog has a drum to help him sing "Ger-round!"
Froggie doesn't know it, but he's going to get a horn;
Down behind the Christmas tree a dollie will be found,
Little Fizzikin, I guess, to peek at it has gone.

Everybody has a gift and then the feast is on,
Fireflies flit about and shine as brightly as they can;
No one is forgotten and the lesson let us con—
Christmas still must bring good will to all the friends of man

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ADVICE FOR YOUNG ENGINEER

There are few if any callings that fire the imagination of the young man more than engineering.

Although not every one entering the profession can leave behind him a Brooklyn bridge, an Alpine tunnel, a transcontinental railway, or a new form of power application, the opportunity to do these things is as present today as it was in the past.

But the young man asks, "How am I to start?" "How am I to get on?"

In America the questioner has probably just finished a scientific course in some college or technical school. Such a course is not necessary for success. Many of the most eminent members of the profession never sat in a classroom higher than that of a public school, and began their careers in some drafting office, survey party, or machine shop.

Nor does a college education in itself insure success, or even make an engineer. It is, however, a tremendous help, and the years thus spent should be productive of far more ultimate good than similar time spent in so-called but thoroughly misnamed "practical" work on a lathe or carrying a transit.

Except in certain special circumstances, it is best to get into actual work as quickly as possible, regardless of immediate remuneration, and after obtaining experience and the equipment that comes with it, to take the path that is most congenial.

On beginning work, especially if there is, as is likely, difficulty in obtaining a first position, the embryo engineer may be discouraged by thinking the career overcrowded. So it is at the bottom. The old adage that there is plenty of room at the top is nowhere applicable with greater force than in engineering.

Some time ago I wanted to find an engineer to take charge of building and operating a railway under somewhat difficult but very pleasant personal circumstances. After a vain search, I called on the late Mr. Spencer, president of the Southern railway, for aid.

"How much do you want to pay?" asked Mr. Spencer.

"Twenty-five thousand dollars a year."

"Keep on looking," replied Mr. Spencer, "and if you find more than one such man let me know. I have need of six."

So it is, and so it will be. The man who knows, who can control himself first and other men afterward, is scarce. Every young engineer should keep this fact in mind, noting the qualities that constitute success in others, and should struggle onward to reach that part of the ladder where there is plenty of room.

Another mistake that many young men make is in frequently changing their field of work, allured by some small increase in salary or temporarily better surroundings.

Experience to an engineer is what capital is to a merchant. The merchant keeps on adding to his capital from his profits, and investing it, not in other businesses, but in his own. The engineer, after his preliminary years, should do the same. When he reaches the age of, say, 35, the very fact that he can point to a continuous experience of 10 years or more in some given line has a great and special value, and gives him the same advantage over his fellow engineer of equal age, but with a scattering record, that concentrated capital gives to the merchant.

Always remember that it is life's journey that each one of us is making, and that while today with its momentary advantage or gain seems all-important, there is also a tomorrow which will later become a today, and the importance of that tomorrow must be kept equally in mind.

One's education does not terminate with receiving the college degree. One of the things that few of our technical colleges include in their course adequately, if at all, is English, and yet the ability to write and speak good English is of the greatest importance.

Not only must orders be given, but ideas have to be communicated, contracts and specifications covering elaborate details have to be drawn, and reports written. Many men have good ideas, which are of little value because they cannot convey them to others, and are compelled laboriously to work them out themselves.

When a man does work himself, he is controlling the time of one man only. When, however, he sets out to control others, his power and consequent value are multiplied by the number of men he can direct. Hence the great importance of being able to convey thoughts.

The young engineer should study English, should study to express thoughts concisely and clearly. He should read the masters of the language as well as technical books and journals.—William Barclay Parsons in Youths Companion.

WHO IS SHE?

I know the dearest little girl
About as big as you.
Her eyes are black or brown or gray,
Or maybe they are blue.

But, anyway, her hands are clean,
Her teeth are white as snow;
Her little dress is always neat;
She goes to school, you know.

This little girl—I love her well,
And see her often, too—
If I today her name should tell,
She—might—be—you.

—Pacific Baptist.

PICTURE PUZZLE

What tree?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE.

Carpet.

MILKMEN LIVE ON MILK STREET IN LONDON

If some one promised to take you to a circus you would be very happy, for you would expect to see wild animals, acrobats and chariot races. In London a friend might take you to Ludgate circus, Piccadilly circus or Oxford circus, yet you would see only a circle where four of five streets meet. London streets are among the best made in the world. To keep them clean they are washed every morning by a fire hose and cared for during the day by men and boys who keep them swept.

At the street crossings there is usually a sweeper, into whose hat travelers often drop pennies or half pennies to help pay for the sweeper's work. Many London streets are narrow, crooked and join one another in puzzling ways.

The French people living in the city have their homes mostly in one neighborhood, the Germans in another, and so on with the people from other countries.

The milkmen live on Milk street, and the dealers in honey are to be found on Honey street. All day and most of the night the business streets are crowded with buses, cabs, hansoms and motor cars, in fact, vehicles of all descriptions, which move three or four abreast. In London drivers keep to the left, instead of to the right.

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AN OBJECT LESSON.

The teacher was giving the juvenile class an object lesson on the word "transparent." She told them water and glass were transparent, because one can see through them, then asked them to name something else that was transparent. One little fellow promptly raised his hand.

"Well, Alvin, what is it?" she asked

"A hole!" was the unexpected reply.

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HANDED DOWN.

"What is your little boy complaining about?"

"He says his big brother always outgrows his clothes, but never outgrows his college yells."—Washington Herald.

TED'S WISH

"Mabel, when you have finished your dinner, let's make a wish on the pull bone," said Ted.

"All right," replied Mabel, "and I know what I am going to wish for."

Soon the children stood each with one prong of the bone in hand, for the family had dined on turkey that day. Mabel closed her eyes and puckered up her little brow in deep thought.

"Yes," she said, "that's what I am going to wish. Now I have my wish all made, and O Ted, I do hope I get the wishing end. I want my wish to come true so much."

Ted paused a moment. Ted was wanting much down in his heart to own a pair of skates. He had been wishing for them for days. Should he wish for a pair of skates? He looked at Mabel and he felt that he knew what her wish had been, for Mabel was wanting a new carriage for her dear dolly.

"Hurry up, Ted," cried Mabel. "I am anxious to see who gets the wish."

"All right," replied Ted. "I am ready. Pull."

Snap went the bone.

"O, Ted," cried Mabel, "you got the wishing end. Now I won't get my wish, will I?"

"Sure," replied Ted, as he manfully straightened his shoulders. "Sure you'll get it, for I got the wishing end and I wished that you would get your wish, so whatever you wished will come true just the same."

"O Ted, you are such a good brother," said Mabel.

And don't you think Ted was unselfish?—Child's Gem.

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TWO HALVES ARE EQUAL.

"Jennie's half is the biggest!" declared little Mabel when she discovered that in dividing a cookie she had the smaller piece.

"That is impossible," said her mother.

"Well, you can see for yourself," said Mabel, showing the two pieces.

"Yes, I see," mamma smiled, "but it's impossible that you should have the smaller half."

And still Mabel does not see why. Do you?—Selected.

AN ANIMATED SPELLING BEE.

This spelling bee was originated by the pupils and teachers of a primary school. Each child represented a letter of the alphabet, and carried around a placard on which a large A or Z or L, as the case might be, was printed. When the word to be spelled was given out the various letters came forward and ranged themselves in the proper order, with placards held slightly forward in a straight row. Some mistakes were made, of course, but these added to the mirth of the occasion among the onlookers.—Good Housekeeping.

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HONEST TOMMY.

"So," said Tommy's father, "you took dinner at Willie Stout's house today. I hope when it came to extra helpings you had manners enough to say 'No.'"

"Yes, sir," replied Tommy. "I said 'No' several times."

"Ah! you did?"

"Yes, sir. Mrs. Stout kept askin' me if I had enough."—The Continent.

EDIBLE FLOWER.

Cloves are the unexpanded flowerbuds of a beautiful evergreen tree which grows only in tropical countries. The buds are at first a pale color, and gradually become green, after which they develop into a bright red, when they are ready for collecting.

During the drying process they are exposed to the smoke of a wood fire and then to the action of the sun, which accounts for their dark brown color when ready for the market.

The clove tree, which attains a height of 30 feet, is a native of a small group of islands in the Indian archipelago, called the Spice islands, but in the last four centuries it has been carried to all the warmer parts of the world.

Cloves were one of the principal oriental spices which early excited the cupidity of western commercial communities, having been the basis of a rich and lucrative trade since the early part of the Christian era.

MONITOR BOOK OF GAMES

HERE I BAKE, HERE I STEW.

The players join hands in a circle, with one of their number in the middle, who is supposed to be a captive, longing for freedom and reduced to diplomatic means to secure it. The prisoner then touches one pair of joined hands in the circle, saying, "Here I bake"; then, passing to the other side, says, "Here I stew," as she touches another pair of hands.

Suddenly, then, in a place least suspected, perhaps, whirling around and springing at two of the clasped hands behind her, or at the pair which she had touched before, if their owners appear to be off guard, she exclaims, "Here I mean to break through!" and forces her way out of the circle if she can.

The players must be on the alert and strongly resist the captive's effort to escape. Those who permit her to regain her freedom must then make use of the "counts" familiar to children, to decide which shall take the place of the prisoner.

PORTRAIT.

In the game called portrait one person leaves the room while the others choose the name of some one they all know. The person on reentering the room has to guess the name selected by asking questions, which must be answered only by "Yes" or "No." For instance, "Is it a man?" "No." "Is it a woman?" "Yes." "Is she married?" "No." "Is she tall?" "Has she fair hair?" "Are her eyes blue?" "Is she in this room?" And so on till the portrait is recognized.

Sometimes the company choose the one who went outside to be the portrait, which naturally makes the guessing rather more difficult.

The Monitor prints one or two games each Saturday. Cut out and save them and you will have a good collection.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

INFINITUDE OF THE UNIVERSE

By FREDERICK C. LEONARD.

BY many of the ancient philosophers, the earth was regarded as the center of the universe, around which every other material body swung. Now, however, we know that the earth is but one small member of a great collection of bodies which we term the solar system. The solar system, of which the sun, merely a star, is the center, is a member of a vast aggregation of sidereal bodies, known as the stellar universe.

The sun is distant from the earth approximately 93,000,000 miles. This distance is better realized after the statement is made that if it were possible for a train to travel from here to the sun, never stopping and moving with the velocity of 60 miles per hour, it would require about 178 years to reach its destination! The sun is about 850,000 miles in diameter (the earth nearly 8000), and the bulk is over a million times larger than the earth. The same imaginary train spoken of would require about five years to make an equatorial journey around the sun. Some of the eruptive prominences on the sun rise to heights of 300,000 miles with velocities as great as 600 miles a second, while it is not at all infrequent to find sun spots that are large enough to engulf the entire earth without touching it! "Were the sun placed in one pan of a mighty weighing balance," says Sir Robert Ball, "and were 300,000 bodies as heavy as our earth placed in the other the luminary would turn the scale." This is illustrative of the weight of cosmical bodies.

Proceeding outward from the sun we reach the mighty planet Jupiter, which, in round numbers, is 1300 times larger than our globe, and lastly we reach the distant planet Neptune which is almost 2,800,000,000 miles from the central luminary.

The distances from here to the stars are so great that a unit known as a "light year" is used to express them. A "light year" is the velocity of a ray of light in a year. Light travels 186,330 miles per second and expressed in miles a light year is equal to nearly 6,000,000,000,000! The nearest known star to the earth, Alpha Centauri, one visible from the southern hemisphere, is distant more than 4½ light years, or expressed in miles, almost 25,000,000,000,000, while most of the stars are distant 50, 100, 200 and some possibly 4000 light years. The north or pole star, Polaris, is distant about 50 light years, in miles about 300,000,000,000,000, while the familiar star Vega is removed from us from 20 to 30 light years. Alcyone, the lucida of the Pleiades, is so far away that a ray of light would require nearly 270 years to traverse the distance between that star and us.

A star visible from the southern hemisphere known as Canopus is supposed to possess an intrinsic brilliancy which exceeds that of the sun 10,000 times. This star is about (actually but not apparently) 250 times as bright as Sirius, which is 40 times as bright as our sun. Capella, a beautiful first magnitude star visible in our latitudes, as also very great in intrinsic brilliancy, being 200 times as great in light radiation as the Sun, according to Maunder's computation.

Those great aggregations of stars scattered here and there over the celestial sphere, known as the star clusters, are exceedingly large. Many are so remote that although some of the component stars may be billions of miles apart, yet in small telescopes they appear merely as hazy masses. Such is true of the great star cluster in Hercules, which contains undoubtedly 6000 stars, probably many more. In our largest telescopes 100,000,000 stars are visible, and this number is doubtless limited to the light-gathering capacity of our most powerful instruments!

The great nebula in the constellation Orion is probably distant 1000 light years and the great nebula in Andromeda is as large, if not larger, than the Orion nebula.

FREDERICK C. LEONARD.
Boy astronomer of Chicago, from photograph taken two years ago, when he was 14.

TEXAS BOY WINS PRIZE AS CORN RAISER

THE prize for producing the largest yield of corn per acre in Texas this season has been awarded to 15-year-old Willie R. Smith of Karnes City. He had more than 3000 competitors, scattered all over the state. All of them were boys under 20 years of age, as was required by the rules of the contest, which was conducted under the auspices of the Texas State Bankers Association.

The record made by the Smith boy was 83 1-9 bushels of corn per acre. He planted, cultivated and harvested the crop himself. The soil upon which he grew this large yield is similar to that which is found all through south Texas. It was through special and careful cultural methods that he was able to obtain the large yield and win the championship of the state in the corn-growing contest. He broke the land to a depth of eight inches in November, 1909, and planted it March 5, this year. He used white native seed that had been carefully selected.

As a reward for being the champion corn grower young Smith had the alternative of receiving from the Texas State Bankers Association a free trip to Washington, D. C., and return, or a year's instruction at the state agricultural and mechanical college. He was given a prize of $50 gold by the Texas State Fair Association and a $15 suit of clothes by the Karnes County Fair Association.—Exchange.

A B C RACE.

In the A B C race six girls have old fashioned school slates and six boys have slate pencils. Partners are chosen beforehand. A signal is given the boys, who stand ranged at one end of the room, who rush to their partners at the other end, and each endeavors to write the alphabet on the slate held out to him before any one else accomplishes the task. Another six contest until all have tried. Those winning the races get the prizes.

KEEPING BABY QUIET.

Mother—Children, what are you making such a noise for?

Children (in chorus)—To keep the baby quiet, mamma.

Children's Camera Contest

WATCHING THE FISHES.
Award to M. R. Freeman, San Diego, Cal.

WHAT do you suppose the children in the picture are looking at so intently? I will tell you. Fishes. Not the ordinary little fishes you may see in a pond, but goldfishes. The youngsters are in a park in San Diego, Cal. The two boys with heads uncovered are Donald and Warren C. Freeman. How interested they appear to be in the beautiful shiny little creatures flitting through the water. Perhaps they wish they had some goldfishes at home. The photograph was sent by M. R. Freeman, who gets this week's award in The Monitor's camera contest.

Honorable mention: Adah K. C. Allen, Long Beach, Cal.; Hazel L. Kennedy, Chicago; Elinor Eppich, Denver, Col.

In The Monitor's camera contest $1 will be paid for the best photograph received each week. The subjects may be historic places, quaint houses, parks, picturesque landscapes, marine views, river views, old bridges, school gardens or playgrounds, or children at play. With the photograph should be sent a title and the location of the view.

If a suitable descriptive story of not over 200 words comes with the picture and is used it will be paid for. Write name and address plainly and inclose stamps if return of the picture is desired. Send to "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

BOBBY'S GEOGRAPHY LESSON

MOTHER looked sorrowfully at the report card Bobby handed her.

"Well, I don't care, geography isn't any use anyhow. What difference does it make about Africa and the British Isles? I'm an American, and so's everybody else I know," said Bobby: "I don't believe there are any such places anyhow. I just believe the geography men made 'em up on purpose to bother us."

Mother began to wrinkle her forehead as if she were trying to think of something. Suddenly she nodded.

"So he thinks we're all Americans," she said to herself; "he thinks geography was made up to bother folks. He doesn't think there are any such places." She smiled as if she was very much amused and went on with her sewing.

"What is it, mother? Please tell me," pleaded Bobby. "What are you laughing at?"

"I'm laughing at the surprise waiting for you," she answered. "Bobby, will you do this for me? Ask the first person you meet where he was born. Will you?"

"Why, yes," replied Bobby, "but that seems sillier than geography. Americans are born in America, of course, just the way Germans are born in Germany."

Mother laughed merrily. "Oh, you funny little boy!" she cried. "Come back in an hour, and, if you haven't been surprised, I will give you three caraway-seed cookies."

It was less than an hour later when Bobby rushed into the room where his mother was still sewing.

"Why, Mother Barrows, what do you think!" he exclaimed. "I asked grandmother first and—let me see if I can remember it—she said she was born in Peebles. She was surprised that I didn't know where Peebles was. She said, 'Why, it's Peebleshire, near Edinburgh. My father was a Peebleshire shepherd,' and, mother, I didn't know where Edinburgh was. I was so 'shamed, I wouldn't ask her; but I asked George, and he said it was in Scotland. I'll never forget that, I guess. I'm going to look it right up in my geography," and away he ran. "But, O mother," he stopped and came back. "I haven't told you about George. He was mowing the lawn, and I was watching him, and then I remembered, and I said, 'O George, where were you born?' and he said, 'Why, in London, of course, where else was there for me to be born?' I can't remember just where London is. I'm going to look it up."

He had almost reached the door, when he came back again. "I'll take it all back, mother," he exclaimed, throwing his arms around her neck. "Geography isn't a make-believe, it's real and it's fun, and next month I'll have a good report in it, honest I will."—Annie Louise Berray, in Sunday School Times.

WORKING DOGS IN BELGIUM

THE dog is an animal which has not generally been compelled to work. It is true that it has been used to help the shepherd and the herdsman and to guard the household, but that is light labor. The hauling of sledges over the ice in Arctic regions is work for which dogs have shown much fitness.

In England, meat is roasted before open fires, after being hung on a bar called a "spit." And at one time dogs were put in a hollow revolving wheel, like that seen in squirrel cages, which was attached to and turned the spit. Thus they were called "turn-spits"; but they never took kindly to the work, and no doubt thought it an injustice that they were not given a share of the roast.

The dog has really been made to work in Belgium. The city of Liege is a great manufacturing city, and employs as many horses as any other place of its size in Europe; and yet, for every horse, at least two dogs are to be seen in harness on the streets.

Early in the morning, women, with brightly painted carts drawn by sleek and well-fed dogs, hurry to the market to sell their wares. The gardener, the butcher, the baker, the grocer, the expressman, all engage the services of the dog.

Its step is so much quicker than that of the horse that it can in an hour go twice the distance covered by the latter, and draw a heavier load in proportion to its size. The dogs are driven in their wagons single, double and sometimes three and four abreast.

The expense of feeding them where a number are kept, or when placed like horses at livery, is from 5 to 6 cents a day, horseflesh and black bread being their food.

There are markets where they are bought and sold, and a well-built and well-broken dog will sell for $20 to $25.

SPEED OF HORSES' FEET.

Did you ever think how fast a horse in a 2.20 gait moves his feet? When a horse is trotting a 2.20 gait his feet move a little faster than a mile in 1.10. As his body is moving at 2.20, and as each of his feet when in contact with the ground is stationary, and then is picked up and moved forward to take the next step, the foot must move as much faster than the body as to make the step, which is over twice as fast. Now the action is: The foot is at rest upon the ground and is raised one or two feet high, then forced forward nearly the full length of the leg, then lowered to the ground, and is at rest for nearly two thirds of the time that the next step is being taken. The time, nearly two thirds, is too long, but it is from one half to two thirds of the next step.

PEANUT CREAM CANDY.

Two cupfuls of granulated sugar, two-thirds of a cupful of boiling water and one fourth of a teaspoonful of cream of tartar. Stir the cream of tartar into the sugar and add the water, boil till a drop put into cold water will crack. Pour on buttered slabs and place on top pieces of peanut butter, enough so that if it were spread out it would cover the candy. When partly cold, pull it as you would molasses candy and cut in small pieces. Set away four or five days to "ripen" or cream.

HE SPOKE OUT IN MEETING

LAFAYETTE was one of the brightest of blue-eyed, curly-haired little boys. He lived in the country, and went to school in a little schoolhouse. Of all his studies he liked arithmetic best, and could recite rule after rule with ease.

One evening Lafayette went to the old schoolhouse to a meeting with his two older sisters. The room was nearly full when they entered, and they were obliged to sit directly in front of the platform. Ruth and Helen did not like to sit there, for Lafayette was often restless, which troubled his sisters very much.

For half an hour the little boy was so quiet that his sisters quite forgot him. Then Ruth discovered that he was fast asleep. Her first thought was, "What if he should snore" for he did sometimes. So she made up her mind to awaken him quietly.

By this time Helen found out that her brother was asleep, and so it happened that, as the speaker finished, in the hush that followed, there was a tug at both arms of the sleeping boy.

Instead of quietly opening his eyes, Lafayette started, sat upright, and called out in a clear voice, just as if he were reciting in school:

"Invert the divisor, and proceed as in multiplication."

Of course everybody laughed, and as for Lafayette, the sound of his own voice awoke him thoroughly, and he covered his face with his hands, as chagrined a little boy as you ever saw.—Selected.

FALLING BODIES

ALL falling bodies, whether they be crystal raindrops or meteorites, fall with "a uniform accelerated motion;" in other words, if a body be moving at a certain velocity at the expiration of one second from the beginning of its fall, it will be moving with twice that velocity at the expiration of two seconds, gaining in speed at a uniform rate throughout the whole course of its fall.

Careful experiments have shown that the rate at which a body acquires velocity in falling through the air is 32 feet per second at the end of the first second from starting. At the end of the next second it is going at the rate of 64 feet per second, and so on through the whole time of falling. Where the velocity is known, the space through which the body has fallen may be ascertained by multiplying the velocity at that period by the number of seconds during which it has been falling, and dividing the result by two.

This rule applies, however, only to bodies falling through a vacuum. The resistance of our atmosphere materially retards raindrops, hailstones, aerolites and all other bodies which fall through it.

The Children's Star

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WHY?

WHY are the eyes of the elephant remarkably small? By their smallness they are more easily protected from injury while the animal is engaged in breaking down branches of trees. And they are also rendered more secure from the attacks of insects, which, in the geographical range of the elephant, are exceedingly troublesome.

The elephant's eye is not only protected by its size, but it is provided with a thin lid, by which the elephant is enabled to free the eye from fragments that may fall into it. This is not the ordinary eyelid, but a third provision specially adapted for cleansing the eye, but not for closing it.

INTERESTING FACTS.

Boys of ancient Egypt played with toy soldiers.

Vineyards of Algeria produce the greatest yield per acre.

The Laplander's average height is 4 feet 11 inches for the men and two inches less for the women.

A special trolley car made a trip of almost 1000 miles recently, going from Louisville, Ky., to Cleveland, O.

The shadow of the moon falling on the earth during an eclipse generally covers an area of about 50 miles.

Salt making by evaporation of sea water is an industry which has been carried on for 800 years at Malden, Essex, England.

If the number of people daily entering London were to be despatched from any given station by rail, 1977 trains, each conveying 600 persons, would be required. If all these trains were arranged in a straight line they would cover 221 miles of railway.

TRIP AROUND THE WORLD

WESTWARD FROM BOSTON.—XXXVIII.

EAGER to visit the home town of Shakespeare, we sped by rail from London to Stratford-on-Avon, which is pleasantly situated about eight miles southwest of Warwick. The Avon is crossed by a stone bridge of 14 arches, built by Sir Hugh Clopton in the reign of Henry VII.; by a bridge of nine arches, built of brick in 1826, and by a footbridge built in 1812. The streets of Stratford are wide and regular. An English writer states that "with the exception of a few diffused buildings, scarcely one of which is in its original condition, there is no resemblance between the present town and the Shakespearean borough." Its population is about 10,000.

The house in which Shakespeare was born still stands, and is the chief point of interest in Stratford. In 1597 Shakespeare purchased New Place for his residence. This Shakespeare house was razed by Sir John Clopton in 1702, and the large new mansion erected on its site was pulled down by Sir Francis Gastrell in 1759. The site of New Place was purchased by public subscription and in 1876 handed over to the trustees of the birthplace. The old theater, which had occupied part of the ground, was taken down in 1872, and in 1877 a new memorial theater was erected at a cost of $150,000. The Edward VI. grammar school, where Shakespeare received his education, was founded in 1553.

The remains of Shakespeare lie in the chancel of the Church of the Holy Trinity, built on the site of a Saxon monastery which existed before 691, when the bishop of Worcester received it in exchange from Ethelred, King of Mercia. The church is a fine cruciform structure, partly early English and partly perpendicular, with central tower and lofty octagonal spire.

What is known as Harvard house in Stratford, the early home of John Harvard, founder of Harvard University in Cambridge, Mass., was purchased two years since by Edward Morris of Chicago, renovated and fitted up as a museum.

LONG JOURNEY

LET us suppose a railway to have been built between the earth and the fixed star, Alpha Centauri," said a lecturer. "By a consideration of this railway's workings we can get some idea of the enormous distance that intervenes between this star and us.

"Suppose that I should decide to take a trip on this new aerial line to the fixed star. I ask the ticket agent what the fare is, and he answers:

"'The fare is very low, sir. It is only a cent each hundred miles.'

"'And what, at that rate?' I asked.

"'It will cost you $2,750,000,000,' he answers.

"I pay for my ticket and board the train. We set off at a tremendous rate.

"'How fast?' I ask the brakeman, 'are we going?'

"'Sixty miles an hour, sir,' says he, 'and it's a through train. There are no stoppages.'

"'We'll soon be there, then, won't we?' I resume.

"'We'll make good time, sir,' says the brakeman.

"'And when shall we arrive?'

"'In just 48,633,000 years.'"—San Francisco Star.

BOOKS OF THE BIBLE

DO you know how many books are in the Bible? You once knew, but have forgotten? Let me tell you one good way to remember, so as never to forget. First, write down the words, "Old Testament."

Now, how many letters are in the word "Old"? Three. How many in the word "Testament"? Nine. Put three and nine together and you have 39—the number of books in the Old Testament.

Next write down the words "New Testament."

There are also in "New" and "Testament" three and nine letters. Now multiply by nine and you have 27—the number of books in the New Testament.

Of course by adding 39 and 27 you have 66—the number of books in the Bible.

Probably any boy or girl who will read this over twice will never forget how many books are in the Bible.—Pacific Christian Advocate.

CRYSTALLIZED POPCORN.

Put into an iron kettle one tablespoonful of butter, three tablespoonfuls of water and one teacupful of white sugar; boil until ready to candy, then throw in three quarts of nicely popped corn and stir briskly until the candy is evenly distributed over the corn. Care should be taken not to have too hot a fire, or the corn will be scorched while crystallizing. Nuts of any kind may be treated in the same way.

HER ODD NAME.

Johnny—Mother, there's a girl at our school we call "Postscript."

Mother—"Postscript!" Why do you call her "Postscript"?

Johnny—'Cause her name's Adeline Moore!

ELEPHANT GAVE HORSES A LIFT

SOME years ago I spent several months at a hotel in New York just opposite the side of the Hippodrome, says a writer in the Children's Star Magazine. There had been a heavy fall of snow, and the streets were nearly impassable. Hearing an unusual noise in the street, I went to the window of my little sitting room to see what caused so much commotion. The street was thronged with crowds hurrying home from their work. Just opposite the window I saw that a wagon heavily loaded with coal had run into a deep rut, while trying to get up the alley back of the Hippodrome. The poor horses tried to pull the heavy load up and across the sidewalk to its destination but were unable to start it.

At last the men ceased shouting and cracking the whip, and I wondered what would be the next move.

Pretty soon a large dark object came down the sidewalk. The people began scrambling out of the way. The big dark object proved to be an elephant walking calmly along. Possibly his keeper may have been with him, but I did not see him, all my interest being centered in Mr. Elephant.

When he came to where the wagon was stuck, he looked at it a moment—went around to one side and examined that; then to the other side, as if he were thinking the matter over, and then, getting directly behind the wagon, put his head down against the back end, gave one good push, and up the wagon rose out of the rut with a bound, while the horses just flew up the alley and I saw them no more. Then, not stopping to look at anything else, Mr. Elephant went back the same way he came.

We have read of the intelligence displayed by these animals in lumber camps in foreign countries and accept the statement without question, but I doubt if many would expect to see such an illustration of combined intelligence and strength in a crowded street of a great metropolis; yet I assure you this is a perfectly true story.

ANIMALS THAT NEVER DRINK.

Mr. Blanford, in his book on Abyssinia, says that neither the doreas nor Benett's gazelle (two allied species) ever drinks.

Darwin states, in his "Voyage of a Naturalist," that, unless the wind llamas of Patagonia drink salt water, in many localities they must drink none at all. The large and interesting group of sloths are alike in never drinking. A parrot is said to have lived in the Zoological Gardens, London, for 52 years without a drop of water.

It is often said that rabbits in a wild state never drink. The late Rev. J. G. Wood doubted whether this idea was correct, and recorded the fact that they feed on the herbage when it is heavy with dew, and, therefore, practically drink when eating. In the autumn and winter, when sheep are feeding on turnips, they require little or no water.

HICKORYNUT FUDGE.

Three cupfuls brown sugar, one cupful cream and milk, one cupful meats of hickorynuts, one tablespoonful vanilla, two tablespoonfuls of chocolate. Place sugar and milk in vessel over fire, boil 15 minutes and stir frequently. Put in chocolate and vanilla while boiling. Take from fire and stir briskly until it begins to grain. Add nuts while stirring. Pour in a well-greased platter to cool. Cut in squares

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U. S. Goods Must Be Adapted to South American Demand

Exports From This Country to the Southern Neighbors, Compared With Those From England and Germany, Emphasize the Desirability of Remedial Action.

WHY AMERICANS ARE OUTDISTANCED

Prosperity in Times Past Has Caused the Business Men Here to Overlook the Need of an Outlet in Future for the Surplus Production of Expanding Industries.

PRESIDENT TAFT, in his message to Congress, makes pointed reference to the necessity for better trade relations with the Latin Americans. The markets of South America, especially, are among the choicest in the world. For a considerable time Europe has held a dominant position as exporter thereto, and the opening of the Panama canal will be the occasion for extra efforts on the part of foreign manufacturers to extend their business in this hemisphere. Why the United States has become a laggard in the race for South American trade is explained in the following article:

It is, of course, needless to say that the American man of business likes to do business, and plenty of it. By nature and environment he is on trade bent. The traditions of the country speak of commercial conquests, of accumulations in money due to successful business ventures. Why, then, the natural question arises, has he permitted other countries to get ahead of him in South America? How does it come that he is just discovering commercial opportunities which have been plain to Europe for many years?

The answer may be put plainly. Prosperity at home has kept the American business man so occupied with catering to home consumption that he has failed to look ahead. He has not understood sufficiently that increased manufacturing must mean eventually the finding of markets away from home.

For years he has been satisfied with sending foodstuffs to other countries as balancing the imports. Now that the country's millions need more of the necessities there must be found an outlet for the surplus manufacturing products.

Methods of Germany

To Europe he cannot look especially, for there, too, problems not dissimilar to those of the United States confront the people. Then looms up of a sudden South America and because of indifferent efforts in that direction he has failed to make the proper impression.

There can be no better way of pointing out why the United States has failed to get its proper share of the Latin-American trade than to show the methods which Germany employs. It is true that the Germans have become past masters in the art of getting business, but they have had no copyright on their methods. If Americans had gone at the task with the same persistence the result would have been identically satisfying.

John Barrett, whose knowledge of South American affairs is well known, a few years ago declared in public that "the next 10 years would be a Latin-American decade; that all the world will then be studying and watching Latin America as it now does Japan and the Orient generally, and that a material, economic, intellectual and political advancement will be witnessed in Latin America which will rival what has been accomplished in the United States."

Of course Mr. Barrett spoke largely for the benefit of Americans, but it seems almost as if the Germans, in addition to their then knowledge of South American affairs, took special heed of what was said by the American diplomat, for within the past two years they have become more active than ever.

Representatives of German houses have been more and more conspicuous in Brazil, Argentina, Peru, Chile and elsewhere in the southern latitudes. They are not unmindful that some day the American will wake up, and give them battle, and hence their preparedness in order to meet eventualities.

Serving Buyers' Interests

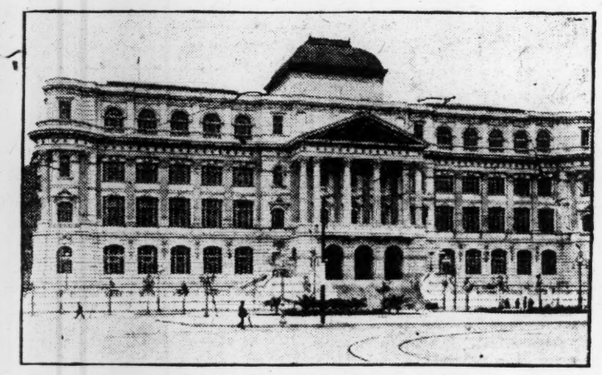
Let it be said at this point that the world is agreed that for excellence in manufacture the United States is a leader. It has never been a question of not-good-enough. But while quality always counts, the interests of the buyer must be served. If the Latin-American merchant says, "I like your goods but they are too expensive: can you not furnish me with something to meet my requirements?" the American manufacturer as a rule turns away and refuses to comply.

Undoubtedly it would not be impossible for him to present an article as good as the German produces and for the same money. Cost of labor abroad may be less, but in most cases this is equalized by the greater facilities for producing which the American manufacturer possesses. Besides, often he sells to the Germans goods which the latter have resold to South America. In instances such as these, at any rate, the American ought to be able to compete.

It has been said, as illustrating the accommodating attitude of the German manufacturer and exporter, that if, for example, the Latin-American merchant should desire a hatchet with a bright red paper seal on the blade or the handle, instead of an equally good hatchet wrapped in brown paper, the German gives it to him. If large keys are in use and the Latin-American wants large keys, the German does not argue with him that a small key is more convenient and that size makes no difference in the matter of using it. He complies and furnishes the large key. The American not infrequently declares it a whim on the part of the buyer and goes no farther. As a result the key business remains in the hands of the German.

Cater to Local Conditions

The Germans study the markets from A to Z, and not one detail escapes them.



NEW LIBRARY AT RIO DE JANEIRO.
One of the show places of the city, with its million volumes, bespeaks respectful attention for a large and growing population.

It may be said for the English and the French that they likewise cater to local conditions. It would be well for the chambers of commerce that are now so vitally interested in furthering the foreign trade of their respective communities to investigate thoroughly how the Germans manage to possess themselves of what is so essential to Latin-American trade success.

It may take time and it may take work, but what is learned today will prove of benefit to whatever further knowledge may be desired afterward. There is no text-book of German methods. It appears to be a matter of common sense and a policy of sticking to it.

Continuing along the subject of supplying the Latin-American merchant with what he wants, an investigator tells how American makers of canvas shoes insist on furnishing the kind that is used in the northern countries during the summer season and when the weather is clear. In this specific instance reference was made to Porto Rico. Here canvas shoes are worn the year round. If these shoes were designed for durability, with oak-tanned soles, there would be a ready market for them in the Antilles.

Lack of Adaptability

The lack of adaptability on the part of American manufacturers induced W. A. Graham Clark, special agent of the department of commerce and labor, after a careful investigation to inform the home office as follows:

"The delay in shipping from abroad is usually more than counterbalanced in the customer's eyes by the fact that the English will make the goods to order as he desires them. If the Cuban wants a cloth slightly wider or narrower, if he wants a little different finish to look nearly the same, but to be more cheaply constructed, if he wants a large number of designs in a limited order, if he wants the goods differently marked or put up in certain sized cases, the Englishman is usually willing to meet his wishes and, in fact, is careful to ascertain his desires before making up the goods. Most piece goods here are handled by several different houses and very frequently an importer wants the label on his goods changed so that it will not seem that he is handling the same goods as his competitor. Usually the American houses refuse to go to the expense of new labels, but during the dull season last year an American exporter went to the expense of having a large number of Spanish-lettered brands made to meet the desires of various customers and has since found that he was well repaid for the extra cost."

Had Mr. Clark written from South America he would have put his data into the exact language, for similar conditions obtain there to those which he applies to the West Indies. Central America likewise offers no exception, but for the present it may be as well to hold to South America, and in doing so it is advisable to take a look at Brazil and see how the Germans, the English and the French have established themselves as purveyors to the Brazilians. Incidentally it will be learned what Americans are doing there and how they may increase their opportunity.

QUAY AT RIO GRANDE DO SUL.
Port facilities of the leading Latin-American cities are of a sort to invite the notice of steamship lines from the United States.

Other Countries Get Trade

Last year there were exported to Brazil from the United States goods valued at $22,000,000. As in the case of Argentina, this meant an increase, $3,000,000 being added to the imports of the year before. But from the Brazilian republic was shipped during the same period, 1909, materials aggregating in value $124,000,000, which amount was $36,000,000 in excess of the figures covering the exports for 1908.

Here is a trade balance which speaks for itself, particularly so when it is considered that the total imports of Brazil reached in 1909 the sum of $180,000,000, of which, as stated, the United States furnished only $22,000,000 worth, while Germany, France and Great Britain supplied goods to the value of almost $100,000,000, the balance of the imports being divided between many other countries of which Argentina sold the largest quantity.

"I went to Brazil to find out for the United States government why we do not sell that country more goods, and I discovered a number of reasons," says John M. Turner, special commercial agent at Rio Janeiro.

"For instance," writes Mr. Turner, "I went to look for American houses and I found English, German and French, but only a few of our nationality. It was the old story of failing to supply the country with what was wanted and consequently those more accommodating got the business.

"In the shop windows one sees only articles of German, French and English make. I must make an exception to this statement, however. In a side street I found one dealer with a small stock of American shoes. It was the ordinary $4 kind, for which he asked $9. Another interesting fact learned was that the price for a quarter of a pound of baking powder was only $1.08, because the concern was closing out the stock.

"Now, if there is anything in which the American manufacturer takes the lead it is undoubtedly automobiles. But, while I counted at one time 90 machines passing by, only one was of American manufacture, and that machine was limping home on three wheels, as it were. I learned that American makers would not stand by their machines, and that the European manufacturers did; also that, as our automobiles are not built on the metric system, duplicate parts could not be made by local machinists."

Exporters Are Aroused

It should not be taken for granted that the matter of selling goods to South America is not causing American exporters considerable concern of late. Quite to the contrary, not within years has there been more discussion in the direction of this trade-getting. Some of the most experienced men in the foreign business have been called into conference with trade bodies in the large cities. And out of the mass of information gathered, four phases stand out distinctly—the South American buyer must have what he wants; goods must be shipped with care; the credit system needs rearrangement; and it requires Spanish-speaking salesmen to go into Latin America and get into touch with the people and conditions.

The matter of giving the merchants the kind of goods required by them has already been discussed. Regarding the packing and shipping of goods much can be said, but it serves the present purpose to mention that not sufficient care is exercised generally by American shippers and goods arrive at their destination frequently in poor condition.

On the score of the credit system, this feature will need exemplification, and it will also be necessary to deal more extensively with the fact that only those acquainted with Spanish need attempt to enter into successful competition with foreign export houses, which not for one moment would consider it of any value to send representatives to South America who do not speak the language of the Latin Americas.

Long Credits Demanded

It is, of course, impossible for the United States exporters to give unlimited credit, but it would seem that they can take the same chances that the European manufacturers take. The Germans give long credits, from 90 to 180 days. The South Americans do not object to paying interest, for they consider the credit facilities as paramount.

The exacting of "cash with order" does not appeal to them and they care nothing for the American method, which means turning over capital invested as quickly as possible. The impression has gone abroad in South America that because the United States does not encourage credit the manufacturers have no money with which to operate.

A leading importer in Brazil recently told a business acquaintance that were he to write to the United States for goods he probably would receive the following reply: "Order received. As we do not know you we will ship goods only on receipt of cash or draft on a well known bank." "On the contrary," continued the South American, "if he writes to Europe he will get a polite answer, written in Spanish, informing him that the goods have been shipped and the bill would be for 60 or 90 days, for longer, perhaps."

"The American has no confidence in me," concluded the Brazilian, "and I, therefore, will not trust him. The European trusts me and gives me credit and I give him my business and my money."

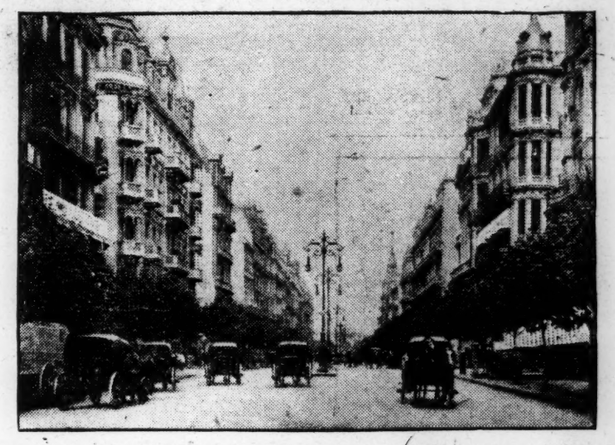
There is no doubt that logically 60 per cent of the business of the northern section of the west coast of South America belongs to the United States, but that the absence of credit sends the trade to Europe. The South Americans as a whole are honorable people. They have plenty of money, but for political and other reasons they refrain from parading their wealth. It is almost impossible to procure a reliable rating of any Latin American, and this may have been one cause why United States exporters have been over cautious.

Spanish Is Requisite

The American manufacturer has heretofore employed middlemen, commission houses, for the selling of goods abroad. But it is said to be a mistaken notion that orders originate as a result of the activity of the commission merchants. Whatever demand exists in South America comes from the importing houses, which in turn distribute the goods to jobbers and retailers. But if the American manufacturer really wants to stimulate interest in his wares he must either send his representatives into the market, or maintain offices in some central part of the country. The work of the commisison house is by no means inconsequential, but it does not go far enough in the face of what Europe aims at and accomplishes.

Since, then, it is considered of the utmost value to get into direct touch with the South Americans, the question of speaking Spanish is all-embracing. For years German houses have made it a part of their business equipment to train young men with the purpose in view of making them linguistically perfect. English, French and Spanish they speak as fluently as their native German. It is a foregone conclusion that where these men enter South America, present their credentials, mingle socially with the people and get acquainted all around, they have the advantage of their competitors.

It is because they get in such close touch with the jobber and the retailer, and pass over the commission importer, that the Germans have captured the trade of South America. Of late the English have followed closely after the Germans, and most fortunately for the United States there has been a general awakening to the fact that, commercially considered, Spanish is today a world language.



AVENIDE DE MAYO, BUENOS AIRES.
There is an air of prosperity here that seems to indicate business ability somewhere in the background.

Consuls Are Handicapped

The consular service is doing yeoman work for the American manufacturer and there is not a consulate where the officials will not gladly aid in the gathering of information touching the kind of goods requisite. As a matter of fact, as compared with European consuls in South American cities, the United States representatives have the greater labor because the manufacturers themselves do so little in the direction of gathering facts.

The consular offices are well equipped with Spanish-speaking people, mostly natives of the country. But association naturally leads toward acquaintance with language, and those who come from the north soon become familiar with the native tongue. The efforts to have Spanish more largely taught in this country undoubtedly will result in a constantly improved consular service in South America.

In 1909 Latin America imported from all countries goods valued at $1,005,000,000. Of this the United States exported $240,000,000, placing to the credit of its competitors $765,000,00. In other words, the Latin American people bought more than three times as much from other countries as from the United States. And in order to do so they had to send the orders across the Atlantic ocean.

Within a few years the Panama canal will make it still easier for the northern republic to communicate with its southern neighbors. Would it not seem appropriate to now make every effort toward getting a business that will be still larger as the world's merchantment seek the shorter route between the two oceans?

No doubt when the opening of the canal is announced American manufacturers will have done much toward remedying existing defects touching the export trade. With the closer commercial relations will also come a greater confidence and interests in the western hemisphere will be unified for the benefit of all America.

PLAZA DE MAYO, BUENOS AIRES.
A city that can develop such parks and such buildings gives a promise of trade possibilities that demands serious consideration.

THE FIELD OF INVESTIGATION

LONDON—There is no doubt that the value of a definite systematic training in natural science is coming to be looked upon as a most necessary preparation for those who are to control and supervise the modern industrial concerns; so intimately are the progressive steps in commercial development bound up with a knowledge of the laws that the study of chemistry, botany, geology, etc., are daily revealing, that the research laboratory will soon be considered a quite indispensable adjunct of any up-to-date industrial business. It is true that in this respect English manufacturers have shown much conservatism, with the consequent loss of a large amount of trade to the better equipped and managed undertakings of the American and German manufacturer, in some cases amounting to the creation of almost a monopoly abroad of some branch of trade—notably the coal-tar dye manufacture.

Professor Watkinson, speaking at the laying of the foundation stone of the new engineering laboratories which are to be erected for Liverpool University at a cost of $180,000, announced the intention of the university to make special provision for research work in all the branches of engineering, and especially that of the internal combustion engine. He cited this particular engine as an instance of the superiority of the training of German manufacturers on advanced principles, and called attention to the fact that practically all the internal combustion engines are built in this country under licenses from Germany—a fact that he considered proved the advantages of a proper school of research in engineering because this type of engine is the direct outcome of an increase in specific knowledge over that required for the manufacture of the ordinary steam engine.

He remarked that during a tour in America and Canada last year he was struck by the rapid extension in the already extensive laboratories attached to all the leading schools of engineering, and the value at which a thorough university training was estimated. So much was this understood that there were over eight times as many students taking the ordinary four years' course in engineering in American universities as there were the shorter three years' course in English universities.

Sir William A. Tilden, F. R. S., in an address the other day, called attention to the same defects in the manufacturing methods of English business houses. While admitting that some progress had been made during the last few years, he pointed out that "the mistake too often arises out of a misapprehension of methods. . . . It still seems to be supposed that a man called into hurried consultation, can at once overcome a difficulty in a manufacturing process, or can devise an improvement, which, if adopted, would represent a profit of thousands of pounds to some one." He said that the real point to commence with would be for the manufacturer himself to attain some definite training, or failing that, that his sons should do so, or as a last resort that he should pay assistants a liberal salary to produce the desired results in his factory. It was not to be expected that a man would spend, say, a thousand pounds and four years on his education, and at the end of that time be content with a small salary, such as had been the custom to offer assistants hitherto.

THOMAS BEECHAM MADE DIRECTOR

LONDON — Thomas Beecham has already done much in the direction of rousing the interest of the British public in new opera, the most important items of a long list of productions of works entirely new to the British public being "Elektra" and "Tiefland." The announcement that Mr. Beecham has been elected a director of the Covent Garden Grand Opera Syndicate will therefore be received with the greatest satisfaction by the music-loving public. In addition to Mr. Beecham the board of the Grand Opera Syndicate, Limited, consists of H. V. Higgins, who is chairman, the Marquis of Ripon, Baron F. d'Erlanger, and Viscount Esher. It is considered quite probable that Mr. Beecham will produce "Salome," about which there has been so much discussion during the present season at Covent Garden.

CADETS TO ATTEND THE CORONATION

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Permission has been obtained from the Vancouver school board for the high school cadets to attend the coronation of King George next June. The expenses of the trip are to be met by public subscription, the boys to be in charge of the chaplain, Captain Davy, and other officers. It is expected that about 60 of the cadets will make the trip.

LOBSTER LAW TO BE TESTED.

PORTLAND, Me.—Maine lobster laws are to be tested as a result of the seizure of nearly 1000 "short" lobsters by fish wardens, when they boarded the Boston lobster smack, C. B. Harrington, which had been driven into the harbor by stress of weather. The lobsters, while of illegal length in Maine waters, would be legal for sale in Massachusetts.

TECHNICAL SCHOOL IN CLEVELAND IS A GREAT SUCCESS

(Continued from Page Seventeen.)

The school is in session the year round and the year is divided into four quarters of 12 weeks each, with one vacation week between the quarters.

The subject of mechanical drawing is taught as the language through which the student gives graphic expression to ideas which he learns to work out later in material forms in shop and work rooms. It is the one medium through which craftsmen are able to record, clarify and perfect such ideas as may come to them. The problems not only bring into use the various instruments in the student's equipment, but also represent some definite object to be made later in his course in joinery, woodturning, forging or pattern making.

As mechanical drawing is made the medium of expression in the shop, so is freehand drawing in the department of applied arts. Nature forms are studied and sketched in the flat, in detail and in color. Then they are applied in constructive work, as in borders for garments, draperies, naperies, and in embroideries, in the decoration and making of utensils and articles of household and personal use from various materials and fabrics.

The course of domestic art includes plain sewing, making outfits for use in the departments of domestic science and domestic art, undergarments, shirt waist suits, simple summer dresses and millinery. Principles of handwork in the way of rolled edges, setting in of lace, hand-run tucks and elementary embroidery are introduced and applied to underwear. Original designs made by the pupils are used for this work and in the decoration of the table linen for the dining rooms of the domestic science department.

A periodical edited and managed by the students of the English and printing departments is published as the official organ of the school. This is illustrated by students of the drawing department.

In this school, which has proved most successful, instruction is given in carpentry, cabinet working, pattern making, foundry practise, tool forging, sheet metal work, machine shop practice, trade mathematics, printing, applied mechanical, architectural and machine drawing. Complete courses in plain and hand drawing, machine sewing, spring and fall millinery, cooking, free-hand drawing, charcoal and water color rendering, clay modeling, book bindery, leather work and art metal work and designing as applied to the crafts.

PEASANT GIRL MAY BE GRANTED ACADEMY PRIZE

LONDON—The Goncourt Academy will probably award their annual prize to a Parisian seamstress named Marguerite Audoux, who has written a novel called "Marie-Claire," recording the struggles of her early life. This book took 10 years to write. At an early age Marguerite Audoux was left an orphan, and was educated in a convent until she was 12. She then became a farm servant, minding the sheep and pigs in return for her keep, until she went to the town, where, for a couple of francs a day, she mended old clothes. At the age of 18, possessing only 15 centimes, she arrived in Paris, and there earned her living as a dressmaker. A year ago she determined to see if her novel had any value. The bad spelling proved too much for Mme. de Noailles, to whom she took it first, but Octave Mirabeau, the dramatist, was so impressed by the power of the work that he helped the girl to get her story published.

THIRD DESTROYER NOW BEING BUILT

MELBOURNE, Victoria—The work of assembling the third destroyer for Australia has been commenced at the government works at Cockatoo island. The vessel is being constructed in Great Britain, and the sections are being numbered in order that there may be the least possible difficulty in reassembling the parts on arrival in Australia. All the sections necessary to complete the vessel have not yet arrived, but it is understood that they will all have been completed by the end of the year.

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CELESTE

415 Boylston St.

Will Now Sell the Balance of Her

FALL and WINTER LADIES'

HATS

At $10, $15 and $25 Each

CHOICE BARGAINS.

In Order to Make Room for Her Early Spring Importations

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The Red Glove Shop, 322 Boylston St.

has a splendid showing of Gloves for Christmas Gifts. There is no more acceptable gift than gloves and those from this firm are in the best makes and style, fit perfectly and wear well.

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Great Reductions for Remainder of Season

GOWNS BLOUSES

BERKELEY BUILDING,
420 BOYLSTON STREET,
BOSTON.

OREGON AND IDAHO PROSPECTS IN OIL AND GAS OUTLINED

Gas and oil prospects near Vale, Ontario, and Nyssa, in Malheur county, Oregon, and near Payette and Weiser, Idaho, are commented on in a report by C. W. Washburne, geologist, which is published by the United States geological survey.

Active prospecting for gas and oil has been carried on in Malheur county for about three years.

In 1909 seven companies were operating in the field, 15 wells had been drilled, and drilling was in progress on eight new wells.

At one place in Ontario a well obtains gas in quantity sufficient to maintain 12 jets for lighting a house and to supply a cooking range, but no well in the region has yet struck a commercial output of gas or oil.

Mr. Washburne states that the field bears no geologic resemblance to any other oil or gas field in the United States, but expresses the opinion that the chances for developing a gas field are good.

JOHN A. DIX CHOOSES STAFF.

ALBANY, N. Y.—John A. Dix, governor-elect, announces the appointment of John A. Mason as his private secretary and Eckford C. DeKay of New York as his military secretary.

MAYOR SEIDEL ASKS RESIGNATION.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Mayor Emil Seidel has asked for the resignation of John J. Janssen, chief of police, alleging that the chief will not work in harmony with the administration.

California Artcraft Novelties

Theater Bags in suede leather and old Chinese embroidery, with card cases and pocketbooks to match. Odd conceits in ornaments. At

WALSH'S
276 BOYLSTON ST.

WISCONSIN'S OLD CAPITOL SITE IS BOUGHT BY WOMEN

Clubs of State Secure Land at Leslie on Which Legislature of Territory First Met in the Year of 1836.

MADISON, Wis.—Through the efforts of the federation of women's clubs the site of the capital building of Wisconsin, when the present state became a territory in 1836, has been purchased and will be preserved as a place of historical interest.

Wisconsin territory, partitioned from Michigan erritory, was organized at Mineral Point, July 4, 1836, and the first Legislature met at Belmont, now Leslie, La Fayette county, in a two-story building that the women's clubs have purchased. The old building has been moved about 200 feet from the original site and is now used as a barn.

The state historical society a few years ago considered the question of buying the structure itself but found it in such a dilapidated condition that it was determined that to undertake to rescue t would be an unwse undertaking.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

C. Crawford Hollidge
An Exclusive Shop
Five Temple Place Boston Mass.

Announces a complete showing of

Holiday Novelties

which consist of an Exclusive Collection in the following lines

Neckwear, Hosiery, Waists, Scarfs, Veils, Belts, Marabout Sets, Silk and Velvet Novelties.

WE HAVE ARRANGED A SPECIAL DEPARTMENT OF INEXPENSIVE NOVELTIES FOR THIS SEASON AT 25c.

The Goodwin

made in styles to fit all figures. The ideal Corset for the graceful willowy figure so popular at present. Models particularly adapted to meet the requirements of large figures.

Sold exclusively by
ESTHER RODMAN
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Let the Stitch Ripper DO IT

Don't waste your time picking and pulling at bastings and machine stitching in the old way. The Stitch Ripper will do it for you in a jiffy. Very convenient for drawn work. Send, for them today if your dealer doesn't have them.

No. 1 Rubberoid handle.....25c
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No. 50 Silver mounted handle....50c

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Shirt Waists Petticoats

Tailor made to measure. All materials and colors.

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Bags of every description, size and beauty, suitable for Christmas gifts, at reasonable prices.

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Furniture Upholstery, Shades and Draperies, Mattresses made to order and renovated. Goods called for and delivered free.
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Milne makes Petticoats. Milne-made petticoats FIT. Black Silk Petticoats, worth $7.50, for $5.00. A perfect fit. French Flannel Waists, worth $5.00, for $2.50.

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HIGH GRADE FURS.
Special prices on alterations.
Aronson THE FURRIER
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For high class Tailorng and Dressmaking; economy, simplicity, style. Remodeling equal to new. 25 years at the work.
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FINE LEATHER GOODS made and repaired. HENRY CHADERTON, 21 years' experience with H. A. Winship. Dutch silver bag tops, beaded bags mounted. Ladies' satchels repaired. 120 Tremont st., room 304.

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GOWNS MADE AT REASONABLE PRICES—Party dresses a specialty. M. GARRITY, 673 Boylston st., Boston.

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Now is the time to have furs made to order or Repaired, Remodelled or Redyed by experts at summer prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. If you intend buying a Fur Coat, scarf, muff or Set for this season, call NOW and take advantage of our

WHOLESALE SAMPLE SALE

Complete stock of dependable furs at a big saving. Old furs accepted in part payment.

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FOR WOMEN'S YEAR. Absolute comfort. No breaking in required. Soft, Flexible, Durable, Stylish. Genuine Vici Kid. No lining to wrinkle. They fit the foot with the easy feel of a glove. Price includes RUBBER HEELS. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for free catalogue and self measurement blank. Sent by mail anywhere in U. S. or its possessions.

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$2.50 $3.50 $5.00

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LADIES' SUITS TO ORDER

A visit to our store before purchasing your Winter Suit will convince you that we use the finest materials. We guarantee our work to give perfect satisfaction.
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Boylston Chambers
739 Boylston Street
Gowns Boston

CUSTOM TAILORED BROADCLOTH SUITS $65.00
GRIMM & ANDERSON
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Old Ostrich Feathers and Boas made into the most graceful willow plumes and willow bands. Old willow plumes reknotted, refibred and repaired; made to look as good as new. Our work the best—our prices the lowest.
CAPE COLONY OSTRICH FEATHER COMPANY,
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NAVAJO INDIAN BLANKETS make handsome rugs and last a lifetime; let me send you one; prices $3 to $20, according to size; size ranges from 2x2½ feet to 6x8 feet; if you are not satisfied with your bargain return blankets to me, charges collect, and your money will be promptly refunded; buy them from the Indians myself, know them to be genuine, and I guarantee to satisfy you; please specify whether light, dark or brilliant colors desired. W. S. PATTERSON, Winslow, Arizona.

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Practical Furrier
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FUR GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER. ALL KINDS OF FURS REPAIRED AND REMODELED.
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Hair Dressing, Shampooing, Facial and Scalp Cleansing, Manicuring.
Orders for hair goods skilfully taken. Write for appointment.
SUSIE A. MOREY,
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MILLINERY—1000 Designs to select from.
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SHOPPING COMMISSIONS FREE for and with customers. Experience and good judgment assure satisfactory service. Christmas shopping done promptly. MRS. H. B. LOKER, 544 W. 163d st., New York.

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THE LIFE OF
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By Sibyl Wilbur.

THIS well known biography of Mrs. Eddy may now be purchased at reading rooms throughout the Field or direct from the publishers. Beautifully bound in cloth. Especially appropriate for a gift. $3.00 per copy. Special Edition, deLuxe, $5.00.

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Misses' and Children's Capes

Made from fine quality, sateen lined, with pure rubber in navy and crimson, with lined hoods. A thoroughly waterproof, durable and attractive garment, 26 to 46 inches long.

Price $3.75

Also fine quality Sateen, Gingham Lined Hoods.....3.00
Fine India Stripes.....1.75

Boys' Rubber Coats

In black rubber. The finest quality procurable. Sizes 4 to 16 years; made on sheeting, 2.75
Made on Tan Jean, 3.50
Tan Rubber, 4.00
Rubber Sou'wester, 1.00

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A Christmas or New Year's Gift

Can be readily selected from our stock, as we carry a full line of

Oriental Goods

including Embroideries, Silks, Bronzes, Jewelry, Linens, Teakwood Stands, Jardinieres, Ivory Carving, Jade Carving, in fact a complete assortment of

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We should be pleased to have you call and examine our beautiful specimens.

W. S. LUNG & CO.
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The Buckingham Garment Holder For Skirts and Trousers

An Ideal Xmas Gift

Increases life of garments, preserves original lines and folds, saves closet space and expense of pressing.

NO ADJUSTING—Simply insert gament between springs and it will be held in even tension. Holds up to 12 skirts or petticoats, or 6 pairs of trousers.

A PRACTICAL, SENSIBLE GIFT. SPECIAL CHRISTMAS GIFT. PREPAID, ONLY $1.75

Money back if not satisfactory. Folder free

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A Perfect-Fitting Ladies' Coat for $20.00

Made to your individual measure.

This garment is of graceful lines, made of genuine German broadcloth, in all choice colors, and lined throughout with genuine Skinner satin.

This is exceptional value. We guarantee perfect fit and high-grade workmanship.

Our suitings are also of first quality, and the Fall Models we are showing are new and right up to date in every particular. Our prices are always consistent. Call today.

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Manufacturers, Importers and Silversmiths.

Choice Xmas Gifts

Diamonds, Watches and Silverware.

Exquisite designs in Cut Glass and Imported China.

Our prices are always right.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Christmas Remembrance

For a Friend Far Off—Armenian Handkerchiefs.

Slip into your letter a dainty ARMENIAN HANDKERCHIEF of entire hand work, made by the peasants in Diarbeher, Turkey.

61C. Dainty, hand embroidered, lace edging, each..... $0.40
62C. Plain hemstitched hand embroidered design 0.50
61B. Same as first, with hand worked flowers, each..... 0.60
66A. Wider lace edging, very rich, handsome hand worked design 1.25

$2.75 value for only $2.00

Send a check, money order, or stamps, or just a two-dollar bill in an envelope, and we will send you these four beautiful Christmas Gifts, which will please you and delight your friends.

We can give you such a low price because we are the direct importers and you pay no middlemen's commissions.

Your money will be cheerfully refunded if you are not entirely pleased.

Mandeel Import Co.
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FORMERLY
ALLEN GYMNASIUM
42 and 44 ST. BOTOLPH STREET, BOSTON

Women and children have many advantages at their option in this establishment not to be had elsewhere, and the entire course of instruction can be taken either in clubs or private lessons. None but expert women teachers employed. Dancing, fencing, games and swimming taught.

GYMNASTICS
3 mos. term (2 a week).....$6.00
6 mos. term (2 a week).....10.00
9 mos. term (2 a week).....13.00
12 mos. term (2 a week).....15.00

DANCING CLASS
Two a week .....$3.00 a month

FENCING IN CLASS
Two a week.....$6.00 a month

TENNIS, 75 cents a lesson.
All Private Lessons $1.50

Gymnasium with all the latest, up-to date apparatus open at all hours for private lessons. Swimming Pool and Baths open day and evening. Send in your names now for enrolment. Write for booklet, or telephone 2572 Back Bay.
ADOLPH S. LUNDIN, PROP.

Special Offer During the Month of December

Crapson
Formerly with Noyes Bros.
248 Boylston Street

Owing to the large amount of stock on hand I shall make from my

Best broadcloths regular $125.00 suits for $75.00. Also my $85.00 suits for $60.00.

FUR LINED Coats and remodeling of furs at moderate prices

DESIRABLE SOUVENIRS

ENGLISH GIFT SHOP AND WOMAN'S EXCHANGE
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Christmas Gifts to please all. Original Mottoes and Post Cards, Christmas Leaflets, Stationery and Cards, Home-made Candy, Salted Nuts. Open evenings till 9 P. M. beginning Dec. 12, until Dec. 25. Avoid the crush of the large shops.

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Orchids CAPLAN, FLORIST Violets
144 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston

We make a specialty of all kinds of floral Decorations, such as Banquets, Weddings, etc., etc., at mo st reasonable prices.

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Dainty EVENING GOWNS for YOUNG LADIES at reduced rates from .....$12 to $18
Full length VELVET COATS made for $12
230 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., BOSTON.

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Custom Shirt Waists and Gowns SPECIALTY Tailored Shirt Waists
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¶ "I have received--cost considered--twelve times as many replies from my advertisement in THE MONITOR as from the next best paper on my list."

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Dietz Painting and Decorating Co.

Effective Interior Decorating and House Painting

Of Private Residences and Public Buildings

ALL our work is done by a corps of competent workmen under the personal supervision of Mr. George Dietz, general manager of the company. Mr. Dietz is a graduate of the Dusseldorf Art School and has had wide experience as a decorator of private villas in the United States and Europe.
Estimates, designs and colored sketches submitted.

REFERENCES: Names of owners of residences, estates and hotels, furnished on request.

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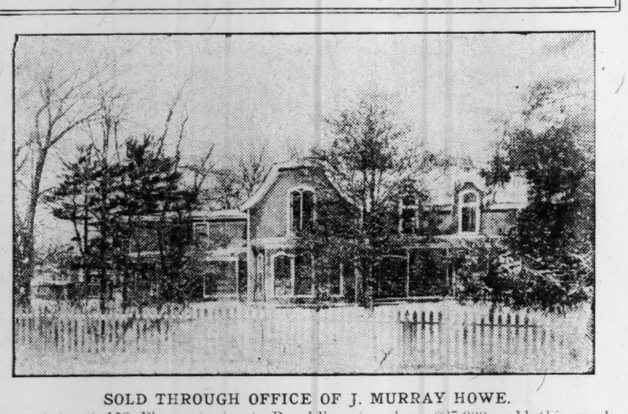
REAL ESTATE NEWS



SOLD THROUGH OFFICE OF J. MURRAY HOWE.
Fine estate at 158 Pleasant street, Brookline, taxed on $27,000, sold this week to Edward G. Malone by Dr. J. P. Chadbourne.

Trading in local real estate this week has been fairly active and some big deals have gone to record, one of the latest and most important of which is the transfer to the Boston Y. M. C. A. of a new building site on Huntington avenue, taxed on more than $200,000. Coffin & Taber were the brokers in this transaction, and Mr. Taber says that he never experienced better business in his career than he has had in the past two months. He has a number of other large properties under negotiation for sale.

The sale of the property known as Hotel Langham, a six-story marble building at 1681 to 1713 Washington street, taxed on a total valuation of $275,000 is another notable transfer made this week. George H. Page and William H. Phinney, present lessees, take title from the Grace estate, John P. Leahy, trustee.

Suburban property has continued in good demand this week and vacant land is still having many purchasers for spring building.

According to statistics compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company the value of contracts awarded to Dec. 7 for new building throughout New England is slightly more than $5,000,000 below that of the corresponding period of 1909.

Small sales predominated in the trading reported Friday in the local market. There was one large sale in the West End, involving the four-story brick dwelling and 1631 feet of land at 96 West Cedar street, title to which passed from Max Goldstein to Mamie Shpelfagel and another. Of the total assessed valuation of $15,000 the land carries a rating of $5000.

SALE OF ROSLINDALE LAND.

Warren F. Freeman, Kimball building, reports recording of deeds in the sale of one of the most desirable building lots in Roslindale, located on Walter street near the junction of Hewlett street, containing 6400 square feet, to R. W. Goodspeed of Malden. F. R. Mattern was the grantor. The price was in the vicinity of 35 cents per foot.

ATLANTIC-BY-THE-SEA.

Charles M. Conant, Old South building, reports the sale of 10 house lots on East Squantum street and Faxon road, at Atlantic-by-the-Sea, to Maurice E. Kilpatrick, of Atlantic. Mr. Kilpatrick is a well-known builder, and will immediately commence the erection of new houses.

TRANSFER OF HINGHAM ESTATE.

The Chapin Farm Agency, Old South building, has sold for the owner, W. O. Goodell, of the Boston postoffice, residence on Main street, Hingham, comprising 29 acres of land together with a large two-story dwelling house containing 10 rooms, with modern conveniences, a commodious stable and a poultry plant and fruit orchard. The estate was sold to H. F. Robbins of Hingham, who has already taken possession.

NEW INDUSTRY FOR EVERETT.

W. W. Stall, president and manager of the Factory exchange, reports the locating of the National Metallic Bed Company, now located at 20 Medford street, Boston, at Everett, where it will construct a new plant, including foundry, through the efforts of E. Andrews of the industrial committee of the Everett Board of Trade. The estimated cost will be in the neighborhood of $10,000.

BROKERS IN NEW OFFICES.

Atwood, Pattee & Potter are now occupying their new suite of offices in the Niles building, 27 School street. For many years this well-known real estate firm has been located in the Niles building under the firm name of Atwood & Pattee; Mr. Potter was lately added to firm's specialty, although it carries a the partnership. Increased business made larger quarters imperative, and the concern now has some of the finest equipped and arranged offices in the city in rooms 67, 68, 69 and 70.

Vacant land for building sites is the long list of all kinds of property. Among the high-grade tracts now being developed by Atwood, Pattee & Potter is Brae Burn, near the Brae Burn Country Club, Newton. At this tract extensive improvements have been made in the form of sewers, electric light, macadam streets and asphalt sidewalks. Another of the more expensive properties being developed by this firm is Larchmont-by-the-Sea at Chatham, Cape Cod. There are 80 acres of this land, overlooking the ocean and having a fine bathing beach. Ossamequin Pines at East Bridgewater, a high-class restricted bungalow tract, situated on a beautiful lake, is also being developed by this firm. Two expensive bungalows have already been put up here by prominent Boston business men. Ranlett Grove, Billerica, Converse Villa, Everett, the Wilson tract at Lowell, Sanderson tract at Brighton, Greenleaf Park, Quincy, Adams Shore, Quincy, and Central Park, Revere, are other properties being developed by this concern.

BUSINESS BY E. T. HARRINGTON.

Several thousand dollars worth of Squire park, Arlington, land has been sold this week by the Edward T. Harrington Company. Squire Real Estate Trust is the grantor.

Four two-family houses are near completion on Cleveland street and four more are contracted for to be built in two months. Among the sales are the following:

Lot 18, on the northerly side of Cleveland street, having 50 foot frontage and containing 5192 square feet, has been sold to James W. Connor of Cambridge, who is erecting a first-class two-family house; lot 81, on the northerly side of Cleveland street, having 50 foot frontage and containing 5191 square feet, has been sold to William Foley of Somerville; lot 80, on the northerly side of Cleveland street, having 50 foot frontage and containing 5191 square feet, has been sold to Frederick B. Connor of Cambridge and Arthur B. Connor of Cambridge; lot 40, on the southerly side of Cleveland street, having 50 foot frontage and containing 5000 square feet, has been sold to Lizzie M. Buckley, who is building a first-class two-family house; lot 82, on the northerly side of Cleveland street, having 50 foot frontage and containing 5192 square feet, has been sold to William Foley of Somerville.

Winchester Land.

The estate of Caroline M. Barnard has sold to A. M. Holbrook a lot of land on the northerly side of Chapin court, Winchester, having a frontage of 120 feet, and containing 6600 square feet. The Edward T. Harrington Company was the broker.

Pines Riverbank, Revere.

Among the sales made this week at this fine tract are the following:

Lot 285, corner Davis street and Stark avenue, containing 4150 square feet, to Margaret Noonan of Revere; lot 260, corner Patriot parkway and Davis street, containing 4800 square feet, to Michael

(Continued on Page 23, Column 1.)

LOST.

LOST—Thursday, Dec. 8, on Huntington ave. car reaching Park sq. 5:45 p. m. "Science and Health." LAURA LAMBERT, 98 Mountfort st., Boston. Suite 5.

LOST—In Boston shopping district Friday, a gold bracelet. H. F. PARSONS, Adv. Mgr., Gilchrist Co., 417 Washington st.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

BUY Your MOTHER Your WIFE Your DAUGHTER Your SON Your SELF A PIANO

For a Christmas Present

We have a Special Line especially selected for Christmas Gifts, from $200 Up. Only $10 Down.

JUST SEE THEM

We also have a large stock, comprising all the leading makes, at prices to suit any purse; easy terms if desired.

Open Evenings Until 9 O'Clock

H. W. BERRY

Established 1870.
Opp. Hotel Touraine
211 — TREMONT STREET — 211
W. J. MERRILL, MGR.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
Please remember our store is up one flight. Take elevator.

PIANO PROPOSITION

Would it interest you if I should guarantee you a saving of $50 to $200 on an upright, grand or player piano? I buy direct from manufacturers. Others can do no more. My expenses are 90 per cent less than city dealers. I employ no canvassers, fake puzzle contests or would-be storage warerooms in order to deceive the unsuspecting public. If any one who has purchased a piano from me any time in five years can come and say that I have in any way misrepresented the piano, or have not saved them money, I will return every dollar they paid for piano.

Dealer in Lester, Capen, Haddorf, Witney and many others. Full line of second-hand uprights and squares.

Keep store open Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings.

C. C. MOIR
Y. M. C. A. BUILDING,
820 MASS. AVE., CAMBRIDGE.
ALSO 43 Fairmont ave., Oddfellows Bldg., HYDE PARK.

Every Woman Who Does Her Own Ironing Needs Quick Catch Clips—Do You?

Of course it was a woman who invented QUICK CATCH CLIPS. Like every other woman, she dreaded the task of changing her ironing board covers. So she thought out a simple way to do away with sewing or tacking. Now hundreds of thousands of women use her idea. Quick Catch Clips cost 25 cents—they save many a precious five minutes. Last indefinitely. Can be attached to any board by any woman. 25c

Send 25 Cents Today—You'll never miss the quarter, but you can't afford to miss the Clips.
THE IRONING BOARD CLIP CO., CLEVELAND, O.
An opportunity for a few good agents.

Should Be In Every House, Office and Public Building

EGYPTIAN DEODORIZER

A wonderful preparation which destroys disagreeable odors, from whatever source, and perfumes the entire house.
Sixteen Pastilles in box, 25c
Ask your dealer—if he cannot supply you, send his name with 25 cents in stamps, we will mail you a box.

Paul Manufacturing Co.
42 Fulton St., Boston
Makers of Cando, the celebrated silver polish.

The Art of Home Furnishing

EVERYBODY SHOULD know that it is not the AMOUNT OF MONEY they spend which makes the home cozy and artistic, but it is the WAY in which they spend it.
We have these novel, exclusive effects at modest cost.
We invite correspondence and inspection of our stock, offering sketches, samples of fabrics and estimates to prospective customers.

ALLEN, HALL CO.
384—BOYLSTON ST.—390.

ADAMS & SWETT CO.
Established 1856.
CARPET CLEANING.
VACUUM CLEANING.
NAPHTHA CLEANSING.
130 Kemble Street, Roxbury
Telephone Rox. 1071 and 1299.
Price Lists and Estimates Furnished.

L. C. STEVENS & CO.
UPHOLSTERERS.
Window Shades, Draperies and Awnings, Carpets cleaned and laid.
Furniture and Bric-a-Brac packed and shipped. Naphtha and vacuum cleansing.
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And Your Appetite Will Be Satisfied.
"REINHARDT'S"
252 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.

EXPERT BUYER OF RUGS

Furniture, Draperies, Wall Paper, dealing only with strictly wholesale houses, will meet prospective customers by appointment. No charges. Address C 574, Monitor Office.

Boston Cleaning Co.
Windows, Floors, Paint, Etc.
38 LaGrange St. Telephone 3184 Oxford

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Dewey's "Simplofiller" Fountain Pen
So Accessible and a Durable Christmas Gift.

Sold on approval, 10 days trial. Most satisfactory Guarantee given. Prices $1.50 to $5.00. Art rooms and agents solicited.
Tel. 2080 Main. EDSON E. DEWEY, 50 Congress St., Boston

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For Real Estate Owners and Agents Churches, Public Buildings, Private Residences
LEAVE US YOUR ORDER AND WE WILL
Without Further Notice
Keep Sidewalks, Roofs and Skylights
Clean After Each Snowfall

OUR SPECIALTIES—Cleaning of Paint, Floors, Windows, Rugs and Carpets.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO
BUILDINGS CARE CO.
128 BEDFORD STREET
Tel. Oxford 104.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Upholstering

This Offer Stands Good for One Week Only
We will now offer you the greatest bargain in the market. Your Parlor Suit of 5 pieces will be reupholstered equal to new in Tapestry or Plush, complete, $9.50 and up. Former price $20.00.

5-Piece Slip Covers, dustproof linen, bound with shrunk binding, complete, $6.50 and up. Call or write and our man will call with a full line of samples. Goods called for and delivered free within 25 miles. $9.50

UNION UPHOLSTERING & SLIP COVER CO.,
15 Avon Street, opp. Jordan Marsh Co., Boston, Mass. Phone 2917-3 Oxford

AUTOMATIC SERVANT runs furnaces by house temperature, holding it uniform "Regardless." Can't forget. Saves coal. Free trial. Details mailed. HALSEY MFG. CO., Lynn, Mass.

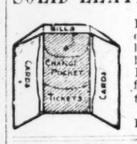
MEN'S SPECIALTIES

63 Years of Quality, and
Quality Counts for Every Thing in Men's Shoes

Never pays to buy the cheapest you can get—and it always pays to get the best grade your money will buy, for it proves cheapest in the end. We sell only the highest type of Footwear. We don't claim reductions—but do claim the truest value your money can buy.

Hathaway's ShoeShop
52 MERCHANTS ROW
65 Years of Quality Near Faneuil Hall.

Appropriate Christmas Gift
SOLID LEATHER POCKETBOOK



For bills, change, tickets, cards, etc. The handiest book ever made. All solid leather. Cannot wear out. Retails at $1.00. Direct from the manufacturers. By mail.. 50c
THE LEATHER SHOP, Rm. 40, Globe bldg., Boston

FOR SALE—CHICAGO

For Sale--Chicago
First-Class Corset Business
Established 14 years; doing a business of about $5000 a year; in loop district.
MADAME VATCHER,
Suite 603-604, 40 Randolph St., Chicago. Tel. Cent. 6402.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A beautiful Men's Clothing, Furnishing and Hat Store situated in the college city of Berkeley, Cal. Home of the California University, a city of 38,000 people. Fine stock of college clothes, everything new. First-class location. Rent $75 month. Stock of about $7000. Will reduce the stock to suit purchaser. This is a snap, get busy. Inquire F. D. KIMBALL, 900 Broadway, Oakland, Cal.

Old Established Business For Sale.
Building and plumbing supplies construction in all branches; mill, storehouse, residence, etc., near station; everything included at less than appraisal, by widow of late successful owner; is unencumbered; now in successful operation; everything included. CHAPIN FARM AGENCY, 294 Washington st.

LAUNDRY

LAUNDRY
36c. PER DOZEN — SHEETS, PILLOW SLIPS, etc., etc., nicely washed and ironed. Separate washing, thorough sterilizing. Monday, Brookline; Tuesday, Back Bay; Cambridge. Address 983 Boylston st., Boston.
Tel. B. B. 1945 any day except Sunday.
"The best laundry work we have ever seen."

BIRDS

Christmas Songs
Are Sweetest When Sung By a Beautiful Canary
BIRD Xmas Gifts

Nothing would be more appreciated by your friends than a sweet singing canary bird; we have Hartz Mountain singers at $2.50, genuine selected St. Andreasburg, with long, silvery trills and grand variations, day and night songsters, $3.50. Birds selected now kept on small deposit until the holidays. Brass canary cages from $1 up.
CHAS. LUDLAM [illegible] Bromfield St., Boston

MAILING---MULTIGRAPHING

CLASSIFIED business mailing lists furnished for Greater Boston and New England; fac-simile letters; addressing; mailing.
F. S. ROOT CO., 6 Beacon st., Boston.

PHOTO SUPPLIES

SPECIAL OFFER OF Framed Enlargements

One of these framed enlargements will make an acceptable Christmas or New Year's gift. Try a few of your best negatives and be convinced of the high quality of our work.
6½x8½ Black and White enlargement in 10x12 Frame .....85 Cents
6½x8½ Sepia enlargement in 10x12 Frame $1.00
The enlargements are made on Wellington English Bromide Paper and the frames are the best quality quartered oak, stained to harmonize with the print.

RALPH HARRIS & COMPANY
Cameras and Supplies
26-30 BROMFIELD STREET, - BOSTON

CHILDREN'S SPECIALTIES

THE ELITE BABY YARD

For indoors and outdoors. Frees mother from care and gives much enjoyment to child. Better for the baby than a nurse girl. Folds flat when not in use. Prices $3 and $4. Send for folder.
NATIONAL CO., 162 Canal St., Boston, Mass.

COMFORT BUNNY
Patented. Postpaid $1.50. Picture Free.

Feels like live rabbit when filled with hot water. Best quality rubber lining.
PATTY M. COMFORT, Andover, Mass.

AUTOMOBILES

Packard Touring Car
FOR SALE.
Model 1909, 7-passenger; good order. Box 5231, Boston.

MACHINERY

NEW AND REBUILT engines, boilers, machinery bargains; large stock. THE HANDLE MACHINERY CO., 1834 Powers st., Cincinnati, O.

ARTESIAN WELLS

C. G. Smith began the Driven Well business in 1876

ALL IN NEED of expert advice and estimates on anything in the Artesian or Driven Well line call on
C. G. Smith Artesian Well Co.
98 HIGH ST., BOSTON, MASS.
Tel. Main 2288.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

YOU ELIMINATE all element of chance or uncertainty if your contract calls for an
Estey Pipe Organ
Your correspondence is respectfully solicited.
ESTEY ORGAN COMPANY
Boston, 120 Boylston st.; New York, 7 West 29th st.; Philadelphia, 1118 Chestnut st.; St. Louis, 1116 Oliver st.; London, Eng., Oxford st., factories, Brattleboro, Vt.

RESTAURANTS

South Station Restaurant
ALWAYS ESSENTIAL to know a good place to eat; arriving or departing from the South Station, Boston, you will find quick service and pure food at the restaurant and lunch room; accommodations for 500 people; all modern conveniences.
J. G. COOPER & CO., Proprietors.

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER

FRANK A. COLBURN, 1432 Mass ave., Harvard sq., Cambridge, Mass.; watchmaker and jeweler; repairing in all branches.

JEWELRY JEWELRY

Permanent Exhibition and Sale of the J. C. DERBY CO'S
EMBLEM JEWELRY
including new designs in Emblem Pins, Lockets, Seal Rings, Stick Pins, Watches; also Souvenirs and Souvenir Spoons.
An exclusive line of Sterling Silver and Art Wares, together with hand-wrought things of quality in leather and silver at most reasonable prices in stock at all times.
Hand illuminated texts, mottoes and Xmas cards a specialty. All Coolidge Corner cars pass the door. Tel. Brookline 1537.
BROOKLINE GIFT SHOP
1336 BEACON STREET, BROOKLINE, MASS.
NEXT TO S. S. PIERCE BLDG.

ANTIQUES ANTIQUES

ANTIQUES

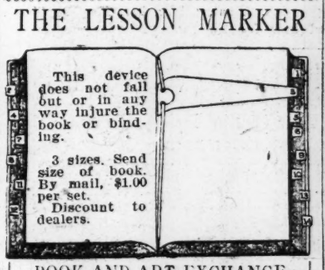
A COLLECTOR of experience and discernment has for sale a unique collection of Lowestoft China, which for rarity and perfection is almost unsurpassed. Their authenticity is verified by highest references. Also a wonderful opportunity to purchase some rare mahogany pieces.
ADDRESS ROSS MAYNARD, 185 HUNTINGTON AVENUE, BOSTON, MASS.

ANTIQUES THAT ARE ANTIQUES AT
Old Massachusetts Antique Co.
751A BOYLSTON ST.
Connoisseurs have no place for Xmas gifts unless in keeping with their treasures of "YE OLDEN DAYS."

BROUGHT OUT FROM SCOTLAND IN 1820 THREE OLD CAULDEN VASES. BEEN IN ONE FAMILY SINCE THEN. WILL SELL AT A BARGAIN. NO DEALERS. ADDRESS L 582, MONITOR OFFICE.

BOOKS

THE LESSON MARKER



This device does not fall out or in any way injure the book or binding.
3 sizes. Send size of book. By mail, $1.00 per set.
Discount to dealers.

BOOK AND ART EXCHANGE
6 Madison St., Chicago.
Metropolitan Life Bldg., New York.

MONITOR SCRAP BOOK
Full green cloth, gold letters, 10x12, 75c. Russia leather and red cloth, $1.75. Green or brown Morocco and cloth, $2.25. Prepaid anywhere in U. S., $1, $2, $2.50.
WILLIAM S. LOCKE, Bookbinder, 17 Merchants row, Boston. Tel. Main 2093-3.

A BEAUTIFUL BIBLE makes a beautiful gift; such a one with all the helps for the daily lesson can be had by addressing MRS. A. R. TORRENCE, 320 H. W. Hellman bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.

TRUNKS, BAGS, ETC.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS
WHOLESALE STOCK
A little early yet, but it is a good idea to buy early as the new goods come in. Leather goods such as Pocket Books, Card Cases and Small Hand Bags, Dress Suit Cases and Traveling Bags. CUMMINGS & SON TRUNK FACTORY, 657 Atlantic ave., opp. So. Sta.

PIANO TUNING

HOWARD L. KRANZ
(With N. E. Conservatory of Music).
PIANO AND PIPE ORGAN TUNING.
Telephone N. E. Conservatory, Boston, or address 237 Williams st., Providence (Angell 1644-L).

PIANOS TUNED or overhauled in the home; finest work only; references. A. KRIEGHOFF, 290 Mass. ave., Cambridge.

LAWYERS

JOHN F. MILLER,
Attorney at Law and Business Expert.
707-709 Kimball Bldg.,
Tel. 1811 Main. BOSTON, MASS.

ELIJAH C. WOOD,
Attorney and Counselor,
218 La Salle street, Chicago.

EDWIN M. WOOD,
Attorney and Counsellor,
107 Dearborn St., Chicago.

VICTOR H. KULP,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
1548 First National Bank Bldg., Chicago.

CHARLES G. BALDWIN,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
204-205 Piper building, Baltimore.

DENTISTRY

DR. C. FRANKLIN HARTT,
1006 Masonic Temple.
Phone Central 5891. CHICAGO.

DR. FREDERICK W. BANCROFT, Dentist. Hours 9 to 5; tel. Oxford 835-3. Room 611, 100 Boylston st., Boston.

FOREIGN STEAMSHIPS.

Xmas Sailings
New York Queenstown Liverpool
Via FISHGUARD
CARONIA, Dec. 14, 10 A.M.
New York Fishguard Liverpool
MAURETANIA, Dec. 17, 6 P.M.
Travelers' Cheques and Drafts Issued
CUNARD LINE
Tel. Main 4353 126 State Street

TRAVEL

IF YOU WOULD GO TO BEAUTIFUL CALIFORNIA this winter but will not go alone, join a select party conducted by MRS. M. R. SMITH, KENNEDY, CINCINNATI, O.

EUROPEAN TRAVEL—A party is being made up for a tour of Europe; limited membership; references required. S. H. LONGLEY, 314 Main st., Worcester, Mass.

TAILORS

RICHARD L. KANE
Successor to
J. F. CONNELL, Tailor.
Cleansing, Repairing, Dyeing, Pressing and Altering of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments.
1631 Beacon st., Brookline, Mass.
Tel. 2411-2 Brookline.

TYPEWRITERS

NEW—3 MONTHS FOR $5—MACHINES Rental allowed on purchase; easy terms. WELLINGTON VISIBLE TYPEWRITER CO., 309 Washington st., Boston.

ALL MAKES of typewriters; lowest prices, easy payments; write for bargain list. PLUMMER & WILLIAMS, 145 Van Buren st., Chicago.

INSTRUCTION

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION in Isaac Pitman or Munson stenography. For particulars address M. S. HILL, 1347 Pacific st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS—Inclose a 2c stamp for reply, and we will send you free of any other expense a small demonstration sample to go right to work taking orders for the quickest selling article in the agency business today; over $1 an hour has been easily averaged on this wonderful seller. GIRARD MFG. CO., C. Melrose, Mass.

AGENCY WANTED

ENGINEER
With good connection among shipbuilders and engineers in Great Britain and Ireland is open for one or two good agencies. Apply J. B. ROBSON, 11, Queen Victoria st., LONDON, ENG.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ADVERTISING MANAGER
With seven years' experience in the high-class dry goods trade, will be open for position on or about Jan. 1. At present position nearly five years. College graduate, 32 years of age. Address E 569, Monitor Office.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

The First Church of Christ, Scientist, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul sts., Boston, Mass.—Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations, "God the Preserver of Man." Sunday school at The Mother Church at 10:45 a. m. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

"An Advertisement Is Judged By the Company It Keeps"

Monitor advertisers are benefited through this fact for our readers know we carry only reliable advertising

What Is This Worth to You?

RATES

One insertion 12c a line; three or more insertions, 10c a line. No advertisement taken for less than three lines

Classified Advertisements

Answers may be sent to New York Office, 2092-2093 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 750 People's Gas Bldg, Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

TELEPHONE

Your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising

REAL ESTATE REAL ESTATE

WE HAVE single houses, two-family and three-family houses in every section of Greater Boston, and we have some rare bargains on our list, which we shall be glad to talk over with you.

We have house lots and vacant land near Boston, and we have some farms that are real bargains.

FIRE INSURANCE AND MORTGAGES.

CHARLES M. CONANT

OLD SOUTH BUILDING, BOSTON.

Phones: Main 4123—Cambridge 177.

REAL ESTATE NEWS

A VIEW OF PORTION OF NEW OFFICES.

Atwood, Pattee & Potter have opened their new offices on the fifth floor of the Niles building. There are three private rooms, a main office and manager's department.

(Continued from Page 22.)

Garland of Lynn; lot 385 on Pitcairn street, 4275 square feet, to John A. Chandler of Chelsea, and lot 347 on Gage avenue, 4275 square feet, to Frank A. Galloupe of Lynn. The Squire Real Estate Trust is the grantor and Edward T. Harrington Company the broker.

Lexington Residence.

Augustus E. Scott has sold the estate known as the Wheeler school situated at the corner of Massachusetts avenue and Cedar street, Lexington, consisting of a large old-fashioned house, modernized, stable and about two acres of land, to F. R. Kimball. Edward T. Harrington Company was the broker.

Everett Conveyance.

The Westborough Savings Bank has conveyed to Bernard J. Toolan the estate at 32-34 Cottage street, Everett, consisting of a two-family frame house

Newport Sale.

The trustees of Newport First Beach Land Company, Newport, R. I., have sold the lots 75 and 76 at the intersection of Aquidneck avenue and Purgatory road, having a frontage of 150 feet and containing 21,000 square feet, the purchaser being J. H. Robinson. The Edward T. Harrington Company was the broker.

Arlington Heights.

C. S. Tilden has sold to David Pearlstein an estate on the westerly side of Sylvia terrace, Arlington Heights, near Massachusetts avenue, comprising a six-room cottage, large stable and 6000 square feet of land.

SALES BY HENRY W. SAVAGE.

Henry W. Savage reports final papers passed in the sale made by his office of the three-story octagon front brick dwelling at 230 West Newton street, near Huntington avenue, city proper, assessed on $8500, of which $3100 in on the 1773 feet of land. Old Colony Trust Company, administrator, conveyed to Daniel J. A'Hern.

Allston.

Joseph S. Kendall of Oklahoma City, Okla., has sold his property numbered 52 Ashford street, corner of Ashford terrace, Allston, consisting of a 2½-story frame dwelling and 5487 feet of land, all assessed for $7800, of which amount $2300 is on the land, to Howard W. Brown.

Brookline.

Henry W. Savage reports final papers passed in the sale of the property at 37 and 39 Summit avenue, Corey hill, Brookline, which consists of a frame two-family house and 5400 feet of land, all assessed $12,600, of which the land is rated at $3600. Franklin D. Amsden conveyed to Walter H. Woods of Boston.

Cambridge.

Mr. Savage has also passed final papers in the sale for Elizabeth W. Gill of the house numbered 121 Oxford street, Cambridge, consisting of a frame dwelling, with all modern conveniences, and 5800 feet of land, all taxed on $7600. The house is valued at $5000. The purchaser is Giles Taintor.

WAKEFIELD ACTIVITY.

The Greenwood district of Wakefield is experiencing what is considered the greatest building boom in the existence of "Greenwood Park." Twenty-five new dwellings have been erected recently or are in process of construction. The selectmen on Friday issued permits for two more to Joseph M. Gilman, Main street, and W. U. McKee, Hillis avenue. About an equal number of dwellings have been erected in the Water-Valley streets district by thrifty Italians, who are investing extensively in real estate.

BUILDING NOTICES.

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Eliot st., 129, and 18-28 Van Rensselaer pl.; Eliot St. trust., C. H. Blackall; brick theater.
Parsons st., 228-232; Nathan J. Cohen, M. M. Kalman; brick dwellings.
K st., 44; D. W. & T. P. King, J. E. Locatelli; brick storage.
S. Fairview st., 209; W. H. White, Richard Duffie; wood dwelling.
Basto ter., 7; M. R. Thomas; wood dwelling.
Summer st., 58-60; Margaret R. Prescott; alter hotel.
India st., 34; Otis Elevator Co.; alter offices and mercantile.
Eliot st., 129; Eliot St. trust., C. H. Blackall; alter stable and offices.
Summer st., 321; Boston Wf. Co., M. S. Safford; alter mercantile.
E. 2d st., 679; Robert Garrity; alter dwelling.
Ericsson st., 25, rear, from 696 E. 1st st., rear; Geo. Lawley & Sons Corp.; move boat house.

LUMBER INDUSTRY MAY BE CURTAILED

ST. JOHN, N. B.—It will be the tendency this season to curtail lumber operations, and this policy will be much more marked in the United States than in Canada.

The Hon. Charles E. Oak, who is in charge of lumbering operations for the New Brunswick Railway Company, is authority for this statement.

Commenting on the shingle market, he said the situation had been getting worse for several years. This he believes to be due to the advent of patent roofing and the manufacture of a cheaper grade of shingles on the Pacific coast.

PLAN TIPPECANOE CENTENARY.

LAFAYETTE, Ind.—As the result of a proposition made by Dr. Thomas F. Moran of Purdue the Young Business Men's Club of this city considered the question of holding a monster centennial celebration of the battle of Tippecanoe on Nov. 7, 1911.

TROOPS CHARGE ON RIOTERS.

CALCUTTA—While hundreds of Hindoos and Mahometans were engaging in a riot today, they were charged by infantry and cavalry. Several of the rioters were slain and nearly 100 injured.

REAL ESTATE

A BUSINESS BLOCK
With Upstairs Apartment
IN BOSTON
Cor. Norway and Falmouth Sts.
FOR SALE

This business block, consisting of 3 stores and 8 apartments, is on the corner of Falmouth and Norway sts., facing Huntington ave. It pays 10 per cent net, after all running expenses for heat, light, janitor, water, taxes, interest and insurance are deducted. Price $35,000, one-half on mortgage at 4½ per cent. For full particulars write to

George H. Cooper
Agricultural Bank Building,
PITTSFIELD, MASS.

Fisher Hill, Brookline

Choicest and cheapest sites for single houses in the suburban district, near Beaconsfield Station on the circuit and Beacon Street electries at Dean Road. Ideal conditions for establishing a refined home. J. D. HARDY, 10 High Street, junction Summer, Boston.

YOUR ROOF

GRAVEL, SLATE and METAL ROOFING, SHEET METAL WORK.
Skylights, Ventilators, Gutters and Conductors put up and repaired.
ARTIFICIAL STONE WALKS, WATER TIGHT CELLARS, ASPHALT FLOORS.

W. A. Murtfeldt Co.

161 Devonshire st., Room 1602.

For Wollaston Real Estate
SEE
L. WILLCUTT & COMPANY
38 BEALE ST., NEAR DEPOT.
A full line of houses and lots for sale. A few desirable rents.

PUBLIC HALLS

HALLS TO LET
FOR DANCES, LECTURES, ENTERTAINMENTS, LODGE MEETINGS
Terms reasonable; special rates for clubs; centrally located. Write for booklet or inquire of A. S. LUNDIN, 42-44 St. Botolph St., near Mechanics bldg, Boston. Tel Back Bay 2572.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET CONCORD, MASS.
Furnished house for the winter; convenient location; every room bright; furnace heat; open fireplaces, electric lights, etc. Apply at THE COLONIAL INN, Concord, Mass.

TO LET—Furnished house, 6 rooms and bath, on hill among pines, Wakefield, Mass.; good electric and train service; $27 month.
ARTHUR W. TEMPLE,
Temple st., Reading. Tel. Reading 85-4.

BUSINESS CHAMBERS

Ideal Spacious Business
And living rooms combined; glorious light; every convenience; rent reasonable. ALLEN, HALL BUILDING, 384 Boylston st., Boston.

MORTGAGE MONEY WANTED

WANTED—Money for first mortgages on new single houses in nearby city; can place two $2500 mortgages at once, and one of $2000 shortly; no brokers. Address M 568, Monitor Office.

ROOMS WANTED

BUSINESS WOMAN wants small, sunny, heated room in vicinity of Falmouth st.; $2.50-$3. F 564, Monitor Office.

GENESEE RIVER RESERVOIR PLANS ARE ACCEPTED

Provides for Storing 18,000,000,000 Cubic Feet Water at Cost of $4,588,000 and Will Prevent Damage.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Plans for the improvement of the Genesee river by the construction of a storage reservoir at Portage, above Letchworth park, have been adopted by the state water supply commission and the order made to file them in Monroe, Wyoming and Livingston counties, in which property will be benefited.

The cost of the improvement of river will be $4,588,000, and a tentative apportionment made by the commission in accordance with the law, will divide the expense so that it will be borne by the counties, towns, the city of Rochester, the villages and the owners of property.

Much damage has been caused by the Genesee, owing to its extremely uneven flow. In Rochester alone the loss in a single year was $1,000,000 and 30,000 acres of farm land are overflowed nearly every year.

The proposed reservoir will make a lake 15 miles long, extending from Portage up the bed of the river so as to cover portions of Wyoming, Livingston and Allegany counties. The reservoir will store 18,000,000,000 cubic feet of water and its area when filled will be 13½ square miles.

Its average width will be one mile and its shore line approximately 40 miles. The length of the dam at the top will be 800 feet and it will be 152 feet high. It will 115 feet thick at the bottom and will contain 184,000 cubic yards of masonry.

REAL ESTATE

WHY PAY RENT!
OWN YOUR HOME

BUY THIS PRETTY HOME

Why pay rent when you can own an 8-room house, modern improvements, situated in Reading, convenient to church, schools and stores, 3 minutes from steam road and near to electrics, for $2400? $100 down, balance in monthly payments of $25.

J. B. LEWIS, 101 Tremont Street, Boston

Roofing and Repairs on Roofs

can be done in a competent and thorough manner only by people who know their business and are responsible for what they do.

If you want good work at reasonable prices call us on the telephone, or write us, and we will send our foreman to inspect and estimate on what you need. Tel. Hay. 2152.

E. B. LADGER & SONS CO.
63 to 75 Pitts St., Boston, Mass.

INVESTMENT—For sale, estate on Harrison ave, having a wide frontage and right in line of improvement. FREDERICK W. HOBBS, 18 Tremont st.

INVESTMENT—For sale, near North station, 5-story building, wide frontage, pays large return on amount invested; great future. FREDERICK W. HOBBS, 18 Tremont st.

BARGAIN—For sale, near Symphony Hall, Back Bay, below assessed valuation, two adjoining high class apartment houses, paying well. FREDERICK W. HOBBS, 18 Tremont st.

I HAVE several Back Bay and Brookline apartment properties that can be exchanged for free and clear land or suburban property. E. H. WIGGIN, 60 State st., Boston.

AN OPPORTUNITY at a Bargain

For Sale—Large, old southern home, in beautiful Citronelle, Southern Alabama. House 54 ft. wide, large galleries, 2 stories high, beautiful surroundings, also cottage, bathing pool fed by numerous springs pure water; 120 acres land on main line railroad. For further particulars address MRS. ALBERT PICK, 36 Columbia st., Brookline, Mass.

AN OPPORTUNITY
TO RENT BACK BAY HOUSE.
UNFURNISHED, 10 ROOMS, 2 BATHS. LOW RENT FOR BALANCE OF LEASE. APPLY TO
POOLE & BIGELOW
79 KILBY ST., BOSTON.

FOR
CAMBRIDGE REAL ESTATE
APPLY TO
ARTHUR R. HENDERSON
HARVARD SQUARE
OVER P.O.

FOR SALE

In Everett, to close the estate Nos. 1 and 3 Cazanove place, Everett. Assessed for $3200. Will sell for $2650. All in good repair. Four families. Rents for $480 per year. A bargain.

J. B. LEWIS
101 TREMONT ST., BOSTON, MASS.

WINCHESTER

AT WEDGEMERE, a new cement house of 12 sunny rooms and tiled baths, all hardwood finish, hot water heat, 4 open fireplaces; commands beautiful view of Mystic lakes; also large frame house of 11 rooms; best neighborhood. Apply for all particulars to L. V. NILES, 60 State st.

FREDERICK H. GOWING
ARCHITECT
18 TREMONT ST., BOSTON, MASS.
Concrete construction for large and small buildings a specialty.

A BEAUTIFUL ESTATE IN MAINE FOR SALE—Wonderful view and situation. Been in family 150 years. Perfect condition and cultivation. Between $8000 and $10,000 timber ready to cut. Rare opportunity for one of means to make show place or as investment. No brokers. Address A 543, Monitor Office.

Winthrop Houses For Sale
FLOYD & TUCKER
34 SCHOOL ST., BOSTON.

Farms Throughout New England
Circular free—a postal brings it. Dept. 76. P. F. LELAND, 113 Devonshire st.

DO YOU wish to buy, sell or rent your property? See McTIGUE, OAK SQUARE, BRIGHTON.

FINANCIAL

WE CAN FURNISH CAPITAL
FOR any legitimate business proposition that will stand thorough investigation; advice and consultation free; corporations organized under any state law. CORPORATION SECURITY CO., 185 Summer st., Boston. Brown Bldg.

STORES AND OFFICES

When Christmas Is Over
And You Decide You
WANT CASH
For your store we will buy it, including fixtures, all kinds.
NO MATTER WHERE LOCATED.
Atwood, Pattee & Potter
27 School Street, Boston, Mass.
Telephone Main 715-716.

APARTMENTS TO LET APARTMENTS TO LET APARTMENTS TO LET

Live on Commonwealth Avenue
HOTEL PRINCETON
OPENS ABOUT DECEMBER FIRST
THE PRINCETON IS ONE OF THE MOST UP-TO-DATE FAMILY HOTELS IN BOSTON.

Suites of 1, 2, 3 rooms and bath; also suites of 4 and 5 rooms with two baths. Several suites also have buffets. Every possible improvement. Elevator service; vacuum cleaning; private telephone in every suite; cafe seating 100 persons, conducted on a la carte and American plans. Cuisine and service of the highest standard. Parties renting now may select interior decorations.

For further particulars and booklets apply to
CHARLES W. RANDALL at the Hotel, 1277 Commonwealth Ave., or W. J. McDONALD, 95 Milk Street.

INVESTMENTS

SAVINGS BANK INVESTORS.
FOR AN S% ASSURED INVESTMENT, sold in multiples of $50, $100. Write today to NEW ENGLAND COLLATERAL LOAN CO., 263 Park ave., Worcester, Mass.

WANTED—$1200 to invest in small business; party to take back mortgage for same; no brokers. Address M 571, Monitor Office.

ROOMS

ALLSTON—95 Brighton Ave.
Newly furnished rooms; gentlemen only.

ATTRACTIVE large and small rooms; special terms to business people; tourists accommodated, 139 ST. BOTOLPH ST.

BEACON HILL, No. 2 LOUISBURG SQ., corner Mt. Vernon st.—Rooms with or without private bath; electric light; elevator; excellent table.

BROOKLINE—78 Cypress st. and 2 Wellington ter.—Pleasant rooms, with board; convenient to steam and electric cars. MISS A. L. WOODARD. Tel. 1199-1.

BUREAU OF ROOMS
and boarding places, city and suburbs, lists free; call or write. BOSTON RENTING CO., 175 Tremont st., Boston.

COMMONWEALTH HOTEL, Inc.
BEACON HILL—Rooms with hot water, shower baths, $6 to $8 per week; rooms, private bath, $10 to $12; transient $1 per day; temperance hotel.

DALTON ST., 74, SUITE 1.
Nice, sunny front room; steam heat. Call after 3 o'clock.

DORCHESTER—Neatly fur. steam heated room for refined gentleman; handy to steam and elec.; refs. ex. Tel. Dor. 2256-3.

GAINSBORO ST., 95, suite 2—Rooms with or without board; tourists accommodated; homelike atmosphere. Tel. B. B. 4636 M.

GAINSBORO ST., 94, suite 2—Two rooms in quiet family or furnished housekeeping suite. Tel. B. B. 4769-J.

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By NIXON WATERMAN.

NATIVE WIT.

The Indians would not laugh, they say,
At the best of mirth provokers,
Which was too bad since they must have had
True ab-original jokers.

PERHAPS one of the notions that has done most to discourage and defeat unthinking persons is the belief which some profess to entertain to the effect that Opportunity knocks but once at each man's door and that if for any reason or combination of reasons he does not respond then and there, his chance for winning success is forever gone. No doubt there is some truth expressed in Shakespeare's words:

"There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune;
Omitted, all the voyage of their life
Is bound in shallows and in miseries,"

but even Shakespeare's observation should not be taken too seriously.

The clear-thinking, close-observing, discerning man takes note that with himself, as with the sea, the tides are forever coming, one following closely upon the other. Failing to be boosted by one tide, the wise seafarer trims his ship into shape to be helped by the next. The thrifty farmer is not one who, if something happens to his early crop of corn, sits idly by and concludes that he cannot derive a profit from his field for a whole year. Instead, he is one who, when his first effort is not successful, tries again by planting a later crop of corn or sowing the field to turnips or to something else that will bring a return for his seed and labor. As a matter of course, every one should strive for the first prize, but no one having failed to capture that after he has done the best he could, should give up and attempt to make his misfortunes interesting by dramatizing them into a monologue and reciting them to others. Neither should he spurn a second prize or whatever other reward his merits may have secured. Having been unable to respond when Opportunity came knocking loudest at the door with the one big opening of his lifetime, the deprived one should listen all the more intently for gentler tappings. In fact, it might be well for the seeker after good fortune to open the door and perhaps go down the road to meet fortune as it happens along his way. It is hard to tell the size and value of opportunities. Many of them are like faint little woodland paths that seem hardly worth following, but which, when pursued, lead into a broad open highway that is a direct route to the world's great centers of population and purpose. Opportunity is knocking at every man's door all the while. Listen! Isn't it rapping just now and telling us there is much we can do this minute for the betterment of ourselves and others? Let us go to it knowing that if we will make the most of opportunities, opportunities will make the most of us.

CUPID UP TO DATE.

Time was when prudent mothers deemed
'Twas quite the proper thing
To teach their daughters Latin, French,
And how to play and sing;
And give each one a college course,
All in the finest style,
In order that she might secure
A husband worth the while.

But now the wide-awake mamma
Is wiser, as a rule,
Because she puts her daughters through
A three-months' shorthand school
And gets them fine positions with
Good business firms and then
They marry their employers
Ere the robins nest again.

THE quite too prevalent custom of waiting till the first of each New Year to put good resolves into practise may possess its advantages, but it most certainly has its disadvantages. In the first place, any one who puts off doing a right thing shows that he has no determined purpose of doing it at all. That which we really desire to do we will do as soon as we can. One of our good poets tells us that

"Every day is a fresh beginning,
Every morn is the world made new."

This is the view of life that will conduce to the highest purpose and efficiency. No one who really wishes to make the world or himself better will wait till January first to begin operations. For secular and business reasons, New Year's is a good time from which to date undertakings. But things spiritual and of the heart are not dependent upon the calendar for their beginning or endings. So the one who is intending to turn over a new leaf on the beginning of the New Year had better turn one over right now. If he is wise, he will begin at once rehearsing the new role he is intending to play. In the matter of doing better things, every day should be made a New Year's day. "Now" is the moment of golden opportunity for mending one's ways.

INDEPENDENT FARMER.

The farmer, with his hives of B's
Can just lie off and take his E's
The while the blossoms on his P's
Afford them honey.
And while his ox he haws and G's,
He lets no business worries T's
His mind, because he clearly C's
Whence comes the money.

RAILROAD FARMS FOR CITY FOLK AT POUGHKEEPSIE

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Believing that the many abandoned farms in Dutchess county may be worked at a profit and that it can attract city folks out to the farms, the New York Central is arranging to purchase lands here. The company plans to cut the big farms up into 50-acre plots and sell them, not as a realty speculation, but to permanently establish flourishing little farms here.

President Newman of the New York Central was here recently making a tour of the country in an auto, getting prices on land and acquainting himself with the exact conditions. It is expected that by spring the company will have its plan in actual operation.

POTATOES HELD FOR HIGH PRICES

STOCKTON, Cal.—The retail prices for potatoes recently reached $2.25 a sack, the highest figure known in many years at this particular season.

Though there is a good sized supply on hand it is claimed that the market has been cornered by Japanese and most of the crop of over 600,000 sacks produced on the islands west of here is being held for fancy figures.

MERCHANT WILLS $10,000,000.

NEW YORK—The will of the late Isaac Stern, the dry goods merchant, just filed for probate, disposes of about $10,000,000, it is estimated. The estate, upward of $20,000 for charity excepted, goes to his family.

FIRST WORK ON BIG DAM.

EL PASO, Tex.—The first house to be built at the Elephant Butte dam, a five-room abode for government use, has been completed. Track laying on the road from Engel has begun.

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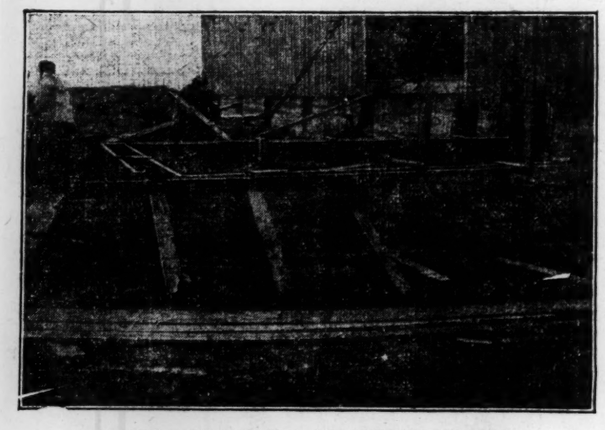
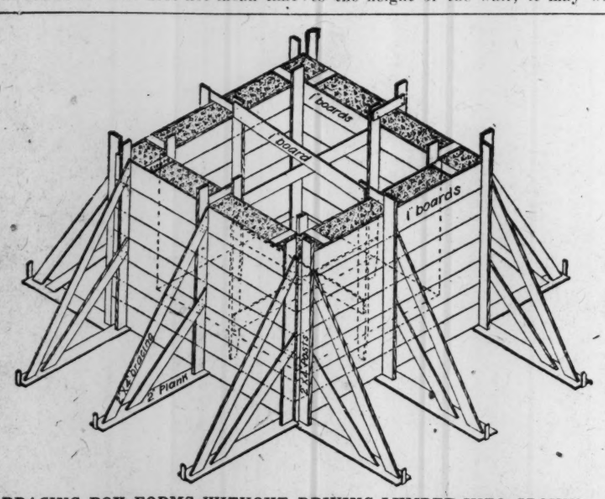
SINCE freshly mixed concrete is a plastic material, forms of some kind are necessary to hold it in place and in shape until the cement sets up and the concrete becomes hard. Lumber, though expensive, is the material most commonly used. By exercising his natural ingenuity and customary care in the construction of forms, the farmer has built so cheaply of concrete that his cost statements are frequently doubted by the builder in the city.

Much of the work done on the farm requires almost no forms at all. In this class are walks, floors in buildings, and feeding floors.

The first requisite of good forms is that they should be tight so that the liquid cement may not run out between the cracks, cause pockets or hollows and thus ruin the looks of the work as well as decrease its strength. Consequently straight boards are most desirable unless one chooses to fill gaping cracks with stiff clay and tack strips over them. Dressed lumber is usually straightest and yields a neater finish to the concrete. But for ordinary purposes rough lumber is sufficiently good. Naturally the siding must be stiff enough not to bulge out of shape when the forms are first filled with concrete. This does not mean that very heavy siding is necessary. In fact one-inch boards are usually sufficiently strong. The bulging may be prevented by setting two by four-inch studding from 20 to 30 inches apart according to the thickness of siding boards or sheathing used.



BOARDS MAY PROJECT AT OUTSIDE CORNERS.
A practical illustration of one method of preventing a needless cutting of lumber on box forms.



BRACING BOX FORMS WITHOUT DRIVING LUMBER INTO GROUND.
Studding may project above the top of the siding and bracing is accomplished with odds and ends.

The thoughless cutting of boards into short lengths means a waste of lumber and a useless increase in the cost of concrete. Unnecessary nailing not only calls for more nails, but adds to the difficulty of removing and the danger of splitting and ruining the boards. The reason that concrete is so unusually cheap for the farmer is that he plans his forms to spoil as little lumber as possible and he finds a use for all of the lumber after it has served to hold the concrete in place. In this way the material for forms costs practically nothing.

Most concrete work on the farm is built in what is known as the box form, which, with variations, consists of one box within another between which the concrete walls are molded. Such forms are used especially for walls of buildings, tanks and troughs. Ordinarily the studding need not be cut in lengths equal to the height of the wall; it may without inconvenience be allowed to project above the top of the siding. Nor does it need to be sharpened (and later battered up at the other end) for driving into the ground. There is a quicker, easier and cheaper way. Set the ends of the studding on the ground and hold them in their proper position by a timber called a liner, lying on the ground against them; or "toe-nail" the ends of the studding to a plate which will serve the same purpose. Stakes driven into the ground and against the plates or liners will fix them firmly in place. The studding may be held plumb by bracing it with odds and ends running from the top to stakes driven into the ground a few feet away from the form. If the forms are so high and will be filled so rapidly as to render possible the springing of the studding tie the opposite pieces together by means of bailing or other pliable wire passed through the joints in the siding. Space the forms at the top by means of cross cleats.

For the outside wall of box forms boards of full length need not be cut at all. The extra length may be allowed to extend beyond the corners. This saving can not always be effected with the inner wall, yet odd pieces of boards may often be used in such a way as to prevent useless cutting. In nailing on the siding, arrange the boards so that all end joints will not be made on the same upright. If the lumber is crooked, draw the boards together so as to prevent cracks. Since the siding is generally between the studding and the concrete, heavy nailing is not needed to hold it in place until the concrete comes against it. Often cleats, clamps, or screws are used to save the lumber and to render easier the removal of the forms. The forms should always be planned with this end in view. In placing the concrete avoid unnecessary lifting by leaving off a few of the boards at the top of the form until they are needed. However, if chips or blocks fall inside the forms, carefully remove them before proceeding with the work. See that the forms are lined up properly before beginning to fill them as they must not be disturbed after the concrete is in place.

If new forms are wet, before the concrete is placed, and allowed to remain in position until it has thoroughly set, bits of concrete will seldom stick to them. For very particular work, or where forms are to be used more than once, it is advisable to coat them, previous to erection, with soft soap or oil. Linseed, black or cylinder oil is suitable, but kerosene is not good. Upon taking down the forms immediately clean off all bits of concrete clinging to them. For this purpose a short-handled hoe is convenient, but it must be used with care so as not to gouge the wood.

All other things being equal, the strength of concrete is dependent upon its density or compactness. Where possible, the easiest way to render concrete dense is by mixing and placing it wet. For very wet concrete the forms must be tight so that the liquid cement cannot escape. To give a neat finish to the surfaces which will later be exposed, force the larger stones back from the outside by running a straight spade or a wooden paddle down in the concrete next to the wall forms and working it back and forth.

It frequently happens that very wet concrete cannot be used. To make a drier, mix dense and strong, tamp or ram it into place with a heavy wooden or iron tamper.

TAMPING CONCRETE IN TO ROUND TANK FORMS.
When wet mixture cannot be used a drier mix is made dense and strong by tamping process.

BROOM INDUSTRY OF INDIANA BOOMS

EVANSVILLE, Ind.—While Indiana does not grow as much broom corn as it used to, it makes a large percentage of all the brooms used in this country.

Located at Evansville is next to the largest broom factory in the world and between 6000 and 7000 "sweeps" are turned out every working day of the year. These brooms go to all the countries where the busy housewife uses such domestic implements in her daily work.

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RECRUITS FOR CANADIAN NAVY.

HALIFAX, N. S.—Sixty youths have joined the Niobe here. They are city boys. The able seamen on board get 70 cents per day, but they are complaining that this is less than they were led to expect they would receive.

COAL POCKET ON CEMENT PILES

BANGOR, Me.—The new coal pocket of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company at Northern Maine Junction, said to be the only pocket of its kind in the United States, is practically completed.

This pocket is built on cement piles, with a superstructure of southern pine and iron. The building is 160 feet long and 70 feet wide.

By an ingenious arrangement of chutes and carriers the coal is taken mechanically from the cars, carried up into chutes and assorted. When a car is to be loaded it is backed under the proper chute and in the movement of the coal there is a drop of not more than six inches. Power is furnished by a 100-horse-power electric motor. The pocket has a capacity of 6000 tons.

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SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements under this head are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

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ASSISTANT JANITOR wanted; $20 and found. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 13

AUTOMOBILE LAMP REPAIRMAN wanted who can also do sheet metal work. Apply A. T. WELBURN, 1089 Commonwealth ave., Boston. 10

BLACKSMITHS (5) wanted, first-class; $3 per day. LEWIS EMP. AGENCY, J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke, 318 Main st., Springfield, Mass. 12

BOOKBINDER—An experienced blank-book forwarder wanted for stock work. WILLIAM S. LOCKE, 17 Merchants Row, Boston. 16

BOYS—SHEPARD NORWELL CO. requires messenger boys and stock boys. Call before 10 o'clock any morning this week and ask for MR. KING. 10

BOY with some experience wanted to feed printing press. FRANKLIN JOB PRINT, Franklin, Mass. 12

BOY wanted, Newtonville. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 9

BOY WANTED, Cambridge. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 9

BOY wanted, wholesale house; $4-$5. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 10

BOY—Smart boy wanted to learn the sheet music business. CHARLES W. HOMEYER & CO., 332 Boylston st., Boston. 10

BOYS—Number of small neatly-dressed boys wanted, 14 years of age. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 12

BOY—High school student wishes employment Saturdays and Sundays. RAYMOND COBB, 8 Sea Foam ave., Winthrop, Mass. 16

BRASS MOLDER wanted. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 10

BROOM WINDERS and sewers wanted; steady work guaranteed; write at once. PIONEER BROOM CO., Amsterdam, N.Y. 12

BUSHELMAN wanted; steady job and good position for capable man. ORLANDO PACE, 13 Cottage ave., Quincy, Mass. 10

BUTLER—Young colored man, temperate, references, desires position as butler, porter or janitor. JAMES R. SMITH, 125A Pleasant st., Boston. 16

CARPENTERS (4) wanted; inside finish. LEWIS EMP. AGENCY, J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke, 318 Main st., Springfield, Mass. 12

CARRIAGE WOODWORKER on wagon work; steady position; must be first-class man; highest wages paid. T. J. KENNY, 25 Minden st., Roxbury, Mass. 10

CARRIAGE WOODWORKER, also trimmer; those used to new work and repairing; 8 hours a day. T. H. DAWSON CO., 41 Lawrence st., Brockton, Mass. 10

CASH BOYS wanted, small. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 9

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT wanted; prefer one experienced in shoe mfg. and leather trade; good opening and proper salary. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 9

CLOTHING MAN wanted; experienced; must be a good window trimmer; permanent position; only good man need apply in person. I. SCHAELMAN, 243 North st., Pittsfield, Mass. 14

CORDWOOD CHOPPERS (6 or 7) wanted; winter's job. L. O. PECK, Southampton, Mass. Phone 37 4 13

COUNTRY YOUNG MAN wanted for store. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 9

CUTTER AND PATTERN MAKER wanted. At experienced on women's wash dresses; only one of capability need apply between 9 and 1 Monday, Dec. 12. R. H. SIRCOM CO., 501 Washington st., Boston, room 44. 10

DIE STAMPER wanted on stationery; steady work. GOODMAN ENGRAVING CO., 110 Broad st., Providence, R. I. 13

ELECTRICIAN and licensed gasfitter wanted. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 9

ELEVATOR MAN (50-60) wanted. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 13

ENGRAVER wanted; experienced man to operate a Gorton engraving machine. CHELSEA CLOCK CO., Everett ave., Chelsea, Mass. 10

ENGINEER, 2d or 3d class, single, understanding electricity, alternating current. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston.

ENGINEER wanted, first-class; day work. WASON CAR WORKS, Brightwood, Mass. 14

ENTRY CLERK wanted, experienced wholesale groceries. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 9

EXPRESS DRIVER wanted, experienced, city; $12-$14. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 9

FACTORY FOREMAN wanted. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 13

FARM HAND wanted. LEWIS EMP. AGENCY, J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke, 318 Main st., Springfield, Mass. 12

FIREMAN wanted, experienced fire station switchboards. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 12

FLOOR SUPERINTENDENTS wanted; must be thoroughly experienced, of good address, with executive ability; permanent position to those qualifying. Apply in person to superintendent, R. H. WHITE CO., Boston.

FRUIT SALESMAN wanted. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 9

FURNITURE REPAIR MAN wanted; $15 a week. LARKIN CO., 63 Summer st., Boston. 13

GALVANIZED IRON WORKERS wanted for erection work. B. F. STURTEVANT CO., Readville, Mass. 12

FURNITURE SALESMEN — JORDAN MARSH CO. want experienced furniture salesmen. Apply to Mr. W. A. Hawkins. 10

GASFITTER, licensed, and electrician wanted. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 12

GROCERY ORDER CLERKS wanted, under 30; single man to break in as salesman. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 9

GROCERY ORDER CLERKS (3) wanted. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 9

HAT SALESMEN wanted (5), experienced. UNION HAT CO., 139 Hanover st., Boston. 12

HORSESHOER wanted; first class; one who has lately come from England; able to make shoes; steady work and good wages. ALFRED DICKINSON, 119 Weeden st., Pawtucket, R. I. 10

HORSE SHOER wanted; good driver; one used to the fire; good wages and steady work. J. H. KINNEAR, 174 Broad st., Lynn, Mass. 13

JOB COMPOSITOR wanted; city; experienced. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 9

JOB COMPOSITOR wanted; first class; none others need apply. W. S. BEST PRINT CO., 364 Atlantic ave., Boston. 10

JOB PRESSMAN wanted. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 9

JOB PRESS FEEDER wanted, young; $7. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 9

LINEN SALESMAN wanted. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 13

LINEMAN—Wanted, experienced electric light lineman for city and suburban work. FRED T. LEY & CO., 642 E. First st., South Boston. 12

LOFTMAN wanted, also backtender, paper mill. LEWIS EMP. AGENCY, J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke, 318 Main st., Springfield, Mass. 12

LOOM FIXER wanted on Crompton & Knowles looms; $2.50 per day. SHERIDAN WOOLEN MILLS, Ashuelot, N. H. 10

MACHINISTS wanted on bleach-room machinery. LEWIS EMP. AGENCY, J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke, 318 Main st., Springfield, Mass. 12

MAN wanted who understands key fitting, gun work and general light repair work. EDWIN SMITH & CO., 95 Wall st., Bridgeport, Conn. 12

MAN, experienced, wanted on new pulling-over machine in shoe factory making men's fine shoes. Apply to Mr. Creasey, Factory No. 2, THE GEO. E. KEITH CO., Campello, Mass. 16

MAN experienced in whittling and fitting up for ladies' straw and Java hats; very good position for very good man. HIRSH & GRINZBURG, Medway, Mass. 10

MAN wanted to do general farm work in Auburn, Me. Apply to GEO. H. LIBBY, 581 Chestnut st., Manchester, N. H. 16

MACHINISTS (4) wanted, all-round. LEWIS EMP. AGENCY, J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke, 318 Main st., Springfield, Mass. 12

MARBLE FITTERS with soda fountain experience and capable of turning out work rapidly can secure steady employment. Apply at noon to W. C. CAMPBELL, 278 Congress st., Boston.

MEAT CUTTER wanted. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 13

NATIONAL HEELER and Smith shaver wanted at once. FRAMINGHAM SHOE CO., So. Framingham, Mass.

NICKEL PLATER and polisher wanted; first-class man capable of taking full charge; an exceptional opportunity for a good man; only strictly temperate man need apply; call between 9 and 12 o'clock. A. C. HAYDEN & CO., Anglim bldg., Brockton, Mass. 10

NIGHT WATCHMAN wanted; one able to handle a high-pressure steam boiler; $12 weekly. MARTIN MFG. CO., West Newton, Mass. 10

OFFICE CLERK and typewriter wanted. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 9

OPERATOR, experienced, wanted on No. 5 Goodyear lasting machine; men's shoes. STOVER & BEAN CO., Thorndike st., Lowell, Mass. 10

OUTSIDE CUTTERS wanted on women's, misses' and children's McKay shoes. A. J. FOSTER, Willie st., Lowell, Mass. 9

PATENT LEATHER REPAIRERS wanted. ALFRED KIMBALL SHOE CO., Lawrence, Mass. 10

PRESS FEEDER wanted, experienced. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 9

PRESS FEEDERS wanted, experienced paper boxes. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 9

PHOTOGRAPH ASSISTANTS wanted, experienced in printing out papers; steady work and good pay to right men. J. E. PURDY & CO., 145 Tremont st., Boston. 12

PHOTOGRAPHERS retouchers, wanted. Apply at studio, 7th floor. HENRY SIEGEL CO. 10

PLUMBER wanted, $4.50 per day; plumber's helper. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 12

PLUMBER wanted; $4.50 per day; plumber's helper. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 9

PRESSMAN, first-class, wanted on cylinder and job presses; permanent work and good wages to the right man. Apply to Mr. Davis, LAKEVIEW PRESS, South Framingham, Mass. 10

PRESSMAN wanted. Apply to superintendent BOSTON BOLT & IRON CO., 40 Farnsworth st., Boston. 10

PRINTERS; reliable men for positions of trust. KITTREDGE ELECTRIC PRINTERY, So. Framingham, Mass. 14

REPAIR MAN wanted, first class, on high-grade lever and pendulum clocks; must be capable of assembling new work. CHELSEA CLOCK CO., Everett ave., Chelsea, Mass. 10

REPORTER—Wanted, active, experienced and thoroughly reliable young man to report, collect and solicit for weekly newspaper; must be able to edit copy, read proof and help on plain composition. Write, with full particulars and references, to THE NEWS, Ware, Mass. 15

RIGGERS (4) wanted on constructional work. LEWIS EMP. AGENCY, J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke, 318 Main st., Springfield, Mass. 12

RIVETERS (3) wanted. LEWIS EMP. AGENCY, J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke, 318 Main st., Springfield, Mass. 12

ROUGH CARPENTERS (10) wanted. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 13

ROUGH CARPENTERS (5) wanted. LEWIS EMP. AGENCY, J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke, 318 Main st., Springfield, Mass. 12

SALESMAN wanted; reliable and capable man to sell high grade bonds and stocks; experienced man preferred, but if familiar with bonds and stocks in general and possesses right qualifications as salesman, we will consider applicant; territory South England; salary and commission; send references. MOODY BROS. & CO., 25 Harrison ave., Springfield, Mass. 13

SALESMAN wanted; experienced in grocery and provision business; competent to look after order route; some knowledge of meat cutting; bright, up-to-date young man. HARPER & CO., 513 Warren st., Roxbury, Mass. 14

SALESMEN (5) wanted; young men's clothing. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 9

SALESMEN wanted, men's furnishings. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 9

SALESMEN (4) wanted; first-class; retail shoes. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 9

SALESMAN wanted, linen. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 9

SALESMAN—Wanted at once, competent man to peddle meat. Must be honest, temperate and a good salesman; reference required. A. D. EMMONS, Middlefield, Conn. 15

SALESMAN wanted in each county for highest grade garden and farm seeds; permanent situations; good pay; earnestness, not experience, necessary; salary or commission. COBB & CO., Franklin, Mass. 15

SALESMAN—Wanted, experienced specialty salesman to the trade; salary or commission. FRANKLIN CALENDAR CO., Franklin, Mass. 15

SAW MAKER wanted with factory experience; must be familiar with recutting, setting and filing all kinds of saws. Apply to A. C. HINCKLEY, 35 Hartford st., Boston. 10

SHOE STOCK MANAGER; experienced manufacturing or wholesale. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 10

SHOE WORKERS wanted; vampers, Lufkin folder, trimming cutters, barrer and upper packers; steady work; good pay. DELTA SHOE CO., Lansdowne st., Cambridge, Mass. 10

SODA CLERK wanted, $12. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 9

SOLE CUTTERS—Wanted, 2 first-class sole cutters on beam machine and whole sides. N. B. THAYER & CO., East Rochester, N. H. 12

STEAMFITTER wanted. FELTON TURNER HEATING CO., 34 Warren st., Roxbury, Mass. 10

STEEL PLATE FLUE WORKERS wanted for erection work. B. F. STURTEVANT CO., Readville, Mass. 12

STENOGRAPHER wanted; must be quick, accurate and used to keeping records and private files; apply by letter only, stating age, experience and salary required. F. H., B. F. STURTEVANT CO., Hyde Park, Mass. 12

STITCHERS wanted; experienced on shirts; steady work and good prices. E. EDWARDS & SONS, Natick, Mass. 13

TAILOR wanted, $18. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 13

TIN AND SHEET METAL WORKERS wanted. J. B. ELY & CO., 74 North st., Boston. 10

TRACER wanted, first-class. LEWIS EMP. AGENCY, J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke, 318 Main st., Springfield, Mass. 12

TOY PACKER wanted, $14. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 9

TUTOR AND PRIVATE SECRETARY desires position; young man, highly educated, studied and traveled in Europe, brilliant linguist, musical, stenographer; also teaches French, German; superintend estate; Boston references. MURRAY, 294 Tremont st., Newton, Mass. 16

TYPEWRITER repairman, capable of taking charge of shop and small business. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 10

UPPER LEATHER CUTTERS wanted, first-class, on Clicking machine. E. E. TAYLOR FACTORY, New Bedford, Mass. 12

VARNISH POLISHER wanted. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 10

WEAVERS wanted on cotton goods; good wages, good houses, family help preferred; for the new addition of our mill. THE ARMY & NAVY COTTON DUCK CO., Wilkinsonville, Mass. 13

WEAVERS—A few more day and night weavers wanted on plain and fancy worsteds; write or call. SIDNEY BLUMENTHAL & CO., mill No. 2, Shelton, Conn. 16

WIREMAN wanted, experienced fire station switchboards. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 13

WOOLEN DRESSER TENDERS wanted; night work; $14.52 five nights. BURLINGTON MILLS, Winooski, Vt. 10

WOOLEN SPINNERS (20) wanted for night work; to commence work Dec. 15. BURLINGTON MILLS, Winooski, Vt. 12

YOUNG MAN (19) desires position with opportunity of advancement; reference. CHAS. FEINBEY, 18 Carter st., Chelsea, Mass. 16

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

ADDING MACHINE; also Fisher billing operators; $8. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 16

ADDRESSERS—Wanted, young ladies to address envelopes; good pay to good writers; no home work; apply personally ready for work. THE BOSTON MAILING CO., 394 Atlantic ave., Boston. 9

ASSISTANT wanted; middle-aged or elderly Protestant woman for general housework and companion in family of 2; easy place; moderate wages. MISS MOORE, 113 School st., Franklin, Mass. 15

ASSISTANT CORRESPONDENT—JORDAN MARSH CO. want girl as assistant in correspondence dept. who understands typewriting. Apply to MR. HAWKINS. 10

ATTENDANTS — Young women, high school graduates, wanted as attendants in institutions; training school; $20 month. Apply in person, 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. MISS STEVENS, room 523, 120 Boylston st., Boston. 13

BOOKKEEPER-TYPEWRITER wanted; $10-$12. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 12

BOOKKEEPER wanted; $12. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 12

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; $9-$12. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 16

BOOKKEEPER; $8. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 16

BUCKLE COVERER, first-class, wanted on ladies' belts. Apply S. W. & H. MFG. CO., 11A Kingston st., Boston. 10

BUYERS wanted, experienced; children's wear, underwear and waists. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 12

CASHIER and bookkeeper wanted; young lady living in Roxbury or Dorchester; must be experienced and have best references; salary to start, $10-12. Apply by letter only as no interviews will be granted unless written application is first made. MORGAN BROS. CREAMERY, 377 Warren st., Roxbury, Mass. 15

CASHIER wanted in provision store; one familiar with bookkeeping preferred. CHARLES W. WOODBURY, P. O. box 495, Needham, Mass. 13

CASHIER wanted, department store; $7. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 12

CASHIER'S OFFICE ASSISTANT; Roxbury. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 16

CHOCOLATE DIPPERS, fancy and five-pound packers, experienced, and girls to learn. THE GREENE & FISH CO., 81 Fulton st., Boston. 12

CHOCOLATE DIPPERS and fancy packers wanted at DAGGETT'S, 33-36 Lewis wharf, Boston. 12

CHOCOLATE DIPPERS; steady work and highest wages. TOURAINE CONF. CO., 251 Causeway st., Boston, 8th floor. 12

DOMESTIC MATRON wanted in boys' school; good practical housekeeper; experienced; best references essential. Apply MISS STEVENS, 120 Boylston st., room 523, Boston. 14

EXAMINER wanted; experienced on women's wash dresses; only one of capability need apply between 9 and 1 Monday, Dec. 12. R. H. SIRCOM CO., 501 Washington st., Boston, Room 44. 10

FISHER BILLING CLERK wanted; one who has had experience in a department store. Apply to Superintendent (street floor), SHEPARD, NORWELL CO., Winter st., Boston. 10

FISHER BILLING OPERATOR wanted; $8. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 12

FUR SEWER wanted. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 12

GENERAL HOUSEWORK MAID wanted; competent, Protestant; permanent position; family of 3. MRS. SMALL, 72 Toxteth st., Brookline. 9

GENERAL HOUSEWORK MAID wanted; Protestant; family of adults; plain cooking; bulk of washing at laundry; pleasant room, steam heated. Tel. 158-5. MRS. H. J. ADAMS, 8 Hillside ave., Winchester, Mass. 14

GENERAL HOUSEMAID for small family in Winchester; butler kept; work light; $5. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 1388 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass. 10

GENERAL MAID (Protestant); Newton Center; experienced and reference; 4 in family; $5. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 1388 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass. 10

GENERAL MAID, good cook, in family of 5; Belmont; experience and ref. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 1388 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass. Phone 894-L. 16

GENERAL MAID; experience and reference; Protestant; Newton Centre; good plain cook; $6. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 1388 Mass. ave., Cambridge. 16

GENERAL HOUSEWORK GIRL in family of 3; good home and wages; no washing; references. MRS. ALBERT BROWN, 68 Centre st., Dorchester Center, Mass. 14

GIRL wanted to do housework, washing, plain cooking in family of two; moderate wages; reference required. MRS. POOR, 52 Garfield ave., Medford, Mass. 12

GIRLS—SHEPARD NORWELL CO. requires cashier, examiners; girls who can make change on cash registers and do up packages; also cash and bundle girls; thoroughly competent girls, who prove satisfactory, will be given permanent positions; call any morning this week before 10 o'clock. Apply to Mr. King. 10

GIRL wanted to learn typesetting. A. C. MORRILL, 100 Church st., cor. Boylston st., Boston. 14

GIRL wanted, neat willing, to assist and make herself generally useful; family 3 adults. MRS. E. C. BORHEK, 14 Athelwald st., Dorchester, Mass. Tel. 1346-1 Dorchester. 13

GIRL wanted for general housework in family of 4 ladies; no heavy laundry; would take woman with child not under 6 years. MIRIAM HILLIARD, 116 Mt. Vernon st., Boston. 14

GIRL or woman wanted; Protestant; to assist with housework; pleasant home for right party. MRS. CHAS. E. GALLEY, 84 Lane st., Lowell, Mass. 15

GIRLS—JORDAN MARSH CO. want girls for wrapping parcels, 15 to 17 years of age. Apply to MR. WRIGHT before 10:30. 10

HOTEL CHECKER wanted; $25. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 12

HOUSEKEEPER (30-40), institutional experience, wanted to take entire charge of Y. W. C. A. in central Massachusetts; experience in catering and buying economically necessary; recent references also required. Apply 10-12 a. m. Monday, Appointment Bureau, WOMEN'S UNION, 264 Boylston st., Boston. 9

HOUSEKEEPER wanted by man with 2 small children; one who is musical; small pay; state full particulars. J. V. N. BEEMAN, station C, Cambridge, Mass. 15

HOUSEWORK GIRL wanted in private family, preferably one fond of children; washing sent out. MRS. G. B. ELLIS, 64 Fairfield st., North Cambridge, Mass. 10

HOUSEWORK GIRL wanted; German or Nova Scotia preferred. Apply MRS. MIRANDA, 58 Angell st., Dorchester, Mass. 13

HOUSEMAID for small family adults; good home for right person; experience and reference. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 1388 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass. 10

HOUSEWORK MAID; family 3 adults; Somerville; experience and reference required; $4. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 1388 Mass. ave., Cambridge. 10

INDEX CLERKS (2) wanted, department store. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 12

LAUNDRY MATRON wanted in boys' training school; good discipline and ability; references required. Apply MISS STEVENS, 120 Boylston st., room 523, Boston. 14

LINEN ROOM WOMAN wanted, experienced; not over 25; hotel; South; $25. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 10

MACHINE OPERATORS wanted, experienced; $8. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 12

MAID for general work in family; Cambridge; good plain cook; heavy laundry sent out; experienced and reference; $6. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 1388 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass. 10

MAID wanted; Protestant young girl; for general housework in small family of adults; call forenoons. Tel. Dor. 291-2 st., Dorchester Center, Mass. 10

MAID wanted; neat, reliable woman for general housework; 2 adults; good home. MRS. F. C. BUSHEE, 259 Prospect st., Fall River, Mass. 12

MAID wanted; neat, capable woman, for general housework; Protestant; Swede preferred; family of adults; references required. MRS. GEORGE L. PARKER, 144 Chestnut st., Everett, Mass. 15

MAID wanted for general housework; family of 3; some experience in cooking required; reference. MRS. ALFRED DENGHAUSEN, 9 Burlingame way, Roslindale, Mass. 15

MAID, reliable, for small family in apartment; 2 adults. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 1388 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass. Phone 894-L. 16

MAID for private family in Winchester; good home; Protestant; warm room; $5. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 1388 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass. Phone 894-L. 16

MAID; in family of 4; Newton; good reliable one; $5-$5.50 week. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 1388 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass. 16

MARCEL WAVER, experienced, wanted; also girl to learn business. Apply in person. SHEPHERD & FORD, 175 Tremont st., Boston. 10

MATRON wanted in girls' home; educated, good manager and buyer; experienced and best references. MISS STEVENS, room 523, 120 Boylston st., Boston. 13

MATRON wanted in boys' school at once; practical, economical housekeeper, able to cook and teach the boys; $25 month. MISS STEVENS, room 523, 120 Boylston st., Boston. 15

MOTHER'S HELPER and seamstress wanted in Protestant family. MRS. A. M. PORTER, 26 Cobden st., Boston. 15

NECKWEAR STITCHERS wanted, experienced. Apply S. W. & H. MFG. CO., 11A Kingston st., Boston. 10

NIGHT SUPERVISOR wanted at once in institution; refined, capable and experienced; well recommended. MISS STEVENS, room 523, 120 Boylston st., Boston. 13

OFFICE ASSISTANT — Young woman (25-35) wanted in institution; educated, all-round capable; superior endorsements required. MISS STEVENS, room 523, 120 Boylston st., Boston. 15

OFFICE ASSISTANT; must be good writer and quick at figures; references required. TOURAINE CONF. CO., 251 Causeway st., Boston. 10

OFFICE ASSISTANTS wanted, Watertown and Charlestown; $8. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 12

OFFICE ASSISTANT; $6-8-10. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 16

OLIVER TYPEWRITER OPERATOR wanted; $6. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 12

PROOFREADER, capable and accurate on bookwork. Address, stating experience and salary desired, RUMFORD PRINTING CO., Concord, N. H. 10

REECE BUTTONHOLE OPERATORS wanted. Apply at BARTELS & THELEN CO., Webster and Eastern ave., Chelsea, Mass. 9

REGISTRATION CLERK wanted, quick at figures; $10. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 12

SALESGIRLS wanted, jewelry; $8. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 12

SALESGIRLS wanted (holidays); novelties; also candy. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 12

SALESWOMEN—CONRAD & CO. will require competent saleswomen for their new department of cotton underwear. None but those who have had experience need apply. Make application to MR. M'GRATH, any time during week, at 25-29 Winter street, Boston. 10

SALESWOMAN wanted for two weeks, beginning Monday, Dec. 12; one living in vicinity preferred. C. A. BONNELLI, 270 Massachusetts ave., Boston. 14

SAMPLE MAKERS wanted on silk waists; steady work assured. CARO & ANDERSON, 125 Kingston st., Boston. 10

SEAMSTRESS wanted who can work on waists or skirts; also young girl who is a neat sewer. MISS A. J. BLOUNT, 312 Huntington ave., suite 4, Boston. 13

SECOND MAID (Protestant; Winchester; bright and smart; experience and reference; $5. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 1388 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass. 10

SHIRT WAIST maker wanted experienced on electric power machine; permanent position. THURODURO DRESS CO., 64 Main st., Brockton, Mass. 13

SHOE WORKERS wanted; top stitcher, closer-on and Reece buttonhole operator; good pay; steady work. CHASE, CHAMBERLAIN CO., Raymond, N. H. 10

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER wanted in publishing house; high school graduate, neat, bright, accurate, some experience; start $8-10; references. MISS STEVENS, room 523, 120 Boylston st., Boston. 13

STENOGRAPHER, expert, for public accountant, wanted at once; Oliver machine; assist on books; $12. MISS STEVENS, room 523, 120 Boylston st., Boston. 13

STENOGRAPHER wanted, well educated; $12. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 12

STENOGRAPHER wanted, Watertown. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 12

STENOGRAPHER wanted, law; $15. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 12

STENOGRAPHER wanted, Malden, temporary. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 12

STENOGRAPHER wanted, quick at figures; $9. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 12

STENOGRAPHER wanted; $7-$8. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 12

STENOGRAPHER; state institutions. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 10

STENOGRAPHER; publishing house. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 10

STICKERS wanted, children's dresses. MODERN DRESS CO., 11A Kingston st., Boston. 10

SUPERVISING HOUSEKEEPER wanted in school; culture, executive ability, tact necessary; $500-600 year; highest endorsements required. MISS STEVENS, 120 Boylston st., Boston. Room 523. 13

STRAW SEWERS wanted at once on men's straw hats; steady employment. Estate C. E. BROWN, Wrentham, Mass. 12

SWISS-FRENCH SEAMSTRESS wanted at once in private family; new arrival preferred. MISS STEVENS, room 523, 120 Boylston st., Boston. 13

TAG MAKER, experienced, wanted for office. Apply RICE & HUTCHINS, INC., South Braintree, Mass. 12

TEACHERS wanted; primary, first and second; $400-500. EASTERN TEACHERS' AGENCY, Inc., 50 Bromfield st., Boston. 9

TEACHERS wanted; grades 1 to 5; $11. EASTERN TEACHERS' AGENCY, Inc., 50 Bromfield st., Boston. 9

TEACHER, ungraded; institution; $330 and home. EASTERN TEACHERS' AGENCY, Inc., 50 Bromfield st., Boston. 9

TEACHER wanted; eighth grade; near Boston; $600. EASTERN TEACHERS' AGENCY, Inc., 50 Bromfield st., Boston. 9

TEACHER; seventh grade; $600-650. EASTERN TEACHERS' AGENCY, Inc., 50 Bromfield st., Boston. 9

TEACHER; seventh and eighth; principal; $520-600. EASTERN TEACHERS' AGENCY, Inc., 50 Bromfield st., Boston. 9

TEACHER; sixth grade; also seventh and eighth; $450-500. EASTERN TEACHERS' AGENCY, Inc., 50 Bromfield st., Boston. 9

TUCKERS—Experienced tuckers wanted on waists; week or piece work. MARKWETT & PAUL, 125 Kingston st., Boston. 10

TYPEWRITER wanted; Underwood; $5. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 16

WOMAN wanted for housework for two elderly ladies and to assist as attendant; good home and fair wages. MRS. S. J. WHITNEY, Greenville, N. H. 12

WOMAN, refined, wanted in home for girls; fold, mark and keep laundry accounts; best credentials essential. MISS STEVENS, 120 Boylston st., room 523, Boston. 14

YOUNG GIRL wanted to take care of child 1½ years old, in exchange for comfortable home. Apply T. J. GRIFFIN, 45 Dunster st., Cambridge, Mass. 9

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

AMERICAN MAN, capable, reliable and temperate, desires employment at fair wages, indoor or out; references. JOHN A. HAMILTON, 10 Wilbraham ave., Springfield, Mass. 14

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN, detailer and tracer; has all drawing instruments and books; age 22; salary $15; references. Mention No. 3799. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 14

ASSISTANT SHIPPER, driver on light wagon, age 21; references; salary $9-$10. Mention No. 3791. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 14

ATTENDANT, experienced, best of institution training, highest references, desires position. F. B. DeKOVEN, general delivery, Portland, Me. 9

BAKER (second hand), elevator man; age 26; salary $12-$14; references. Mention No. 3792. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 14

BAKER desires position as first or second man; day work preferred. FAZL K. HAKE, 6 Dover st., Boston. 13

BLACKSMITH (carriage smith and general jobber), age 55; references. Mention No. 3797. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 14

BOOKKEEPER-CLERK, young married man (26), desires position; 10 years' experience; will accept position spare time evenings. C. M. YARROW, 851 Saratoga st., East Boston. 10

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, reliable man, desires position as bookkeeper, cashier, auditor or ledger clerk; references; could take charge. M. J. PRUYN, 19 Myrtle st., Beacon Chambers, Boston. 12

BOY (colored), 18, wants work around Cambridge; will do any kind of work around house or store. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 1388 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass. 12

BUTLER-VALET, Japanese, would take charge in bachelor apartment; experienced in cooking; references. GRAHAM, 88 Boylston st., Boston. 10

CARETAKERS—Colored couple desire position in private family or first-class boarding house as houseman and cook; references. MARIE JONES, 92 Sawyer st., Boston. 12

CASHIER (27); experience at typewriting and as hotel clerk; salary $50-$75 per month. Mention No. 3788. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 14

CHAUFFEUR desires position; thoroughly experienced; private family preferred; single; anywhere; references. WM. J. TAYLOR, 87 Franklin st., Allston, Mass. 9

CHAUFFEUR desires position with private family; competent driver and repair man; moderate wages; strictly temperate; willing and obliging. CHARLES F. McCLOSKEY, 107 Pleasant st., Boston. 9

CHAUFFEUR, coachman, general man; desires position; references. JEREMIAH J. M. CANTHY, 18 Cottage st., Everett, Mass. 10

CHAUFFEUR—Employment wanted by man speaking four languages; also handy with tools; chauffeur; understands fixing; work any kind; references. HAROLD R. DUNCAN, 44 Carver st., Boston. 15

CHAUFFEUR (35) desires position in private family; 4 years' experience; can do own repairing; strictly temperate; references. FRED A. EATON, 29 Benton st., Roxbury, Mass. 15

CHEF—Boston chef and wife desire situation; good soup, meat, entrees, vegetables and order cooking; economical; references; city, country. GEORGE MOORE, 119 High st., Boston. 16

CHEF, all round, thoroughly experienced, desires position; references; 8 years in one place; strictly temperate, reliable and economical. CHAS. T. TRENGOVE, 77 Madison ave., Arlington Heights, Mass. 9

CHEF, capable man, temperate habits, desires place, restaurant or small hotel; reference present employer. W. H. LADD, box 6, East Deerfield, Mass. 12

CHEF, thoroughly competent, wants situation; all-round man, hotel or restaurant; 20 years' experience; city or country; references. DAVID F. BARRETT, 61 Lamartine st., Jamaica Plain, Mass. 12

CLAIM CLERK (27), delivery and receiving clerk, single entry bookkeeper, automobile tire salesman and provision clerk; references. Mention No. 3796. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 14

CLERICAL position wanted; books, shipping clerk, timekeeper, pay roll, or any general office detail work, also cashier. FRED HERRIOTT, 29 Wellington st, suite 15, Boston.

CLERK (23), driver on team, salesman; salary $12-$15; references. Mention No. 3793. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

COMPANION-HOUSEKEEPER desires position; good reader, musical; fully qualified for any position of trust. MRS. ELLA POWELL, 67 Reservoir st., Cambridge, Mass. 12

COMPANION—Middle-aged woman desires position as companion or working housekeeper; small family. MRS. J. ALEXANDER, 67 Reservoir st., Cambridge, Mass. 12

COMPANION, trustworthy, neat, American, wishes position with light work, sewing; references. N. M. SWEET, 11 Austin st., East Somerville, Mass. 13

COMPOSITOR; references; salary $10-$12; good experience; age 22. Mention No. 3795. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 14

COMPANION—Young woman, high school graduate, good reader, knowledge French and German, able to do plain sewing and mending, desires position with elderly lady; references. EMMA FERGUSON, 24 Pelham st., Methuen, Mass. 16

COOK—Scotch Protestant Nova Scotia girl desires position as cook in family; good references. JENNIE SMALL, 29 Wellington st., suite 15, Boston. Tel. 2245 J Tremont. 9

COOK—Situation wanted by a very capable woman; references; city or out of town. Apply to MISS McCREHAN, 126 Mass. ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston. 9

COOK OR LAUNDRESS, capable; references. MRS. PRESTON, 486 Boylston st., Boston. 10

COOK AND SECOND MAID, 2 Nova Scotia girls; references. MRS. PRESTON, 486 Boylston st., Boston. 10

COOK AND SECOND MAID, mother and daughter; American Protestants; references; want to be together. MRS. PRESTON, 486 Boylston st., Boston. 10

COOK AND LAUNDRESS, American Protestants; used to working in large family; references; laundress does shirts and collars. MRS. PRESTON, 486 Boylston st., Boston. 10

COOK—Capable woman (30) wants place as cook or general housemaid; willing to go out of city. MRS. PRESTON, 486 Boylston st., Boston. 10

COOK (colored woman), young and capable; willing to go out of town; references; hotel or private family work. MRS. PRESTON, 486 Boylston st., Boston. 10

COOK, young woman; references. MRS. PRESTON, 486 Boylston st., Boston. 10

COOK, experienced, competent woman; neat about work and personal appearance. MRS. PRESTON, 486 Boylston st., Boston. 10

COOK, Scotch Protestant, desires position in private family; excellent fancy cook; references. MISS GRAHAM, Colonial EMP. BUREAU, 88 Boylston st., Boston. 10

COOK (colored), experienced and reference, wants situation in private family (with second maid). $7 week. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 1388 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass. 12

COOK, colored, desires position in Back Bay; go home nights; references. MISS MAY STATTEN, 36 Buckingham st., Boston. 14

COOK and second maid; neat, willing and capable; excellent references; desire position together or separate. Apply to MISS McCREHAN, 126 Mass. ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston. 16

COOK—Situation wanted by very experienced cook; willing to go out of town. Apply to MISS McCREHAN, 126 Mass. ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston. 16

COOK (colored) will go any place in suburbs; experienced. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 1388 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass. Phone 894-L. 16

COOK, accommodator, desires employment in private family; references and experience. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 1388 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass. Phone 894-L. 16

DIETITIAN, trained, experienced, wishes position; 4 years' latest employer's excellent reference. MISS STEVENS, room 523, 120 Boylston st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 1936. 14

DRESSMAKER, experienced, references, lately from New York, wishes work in family. MISS L. SANDBERG, 11 Norway st., suite 8, Boston. 13

DRESSMAKER desires employment; can make shirt waists or do sewing of any kind. GRACE E. CLEMENT, 17 Oak sq., Brighton, Mass. Tel. Brighton 798-3. 16

FRENCH GOVERNESS, Boston references, desires position with older children; salary expected $45. Apply APPOINTMENT BUREAU, Women's Union, 264 Boylston st., Boston. 12

GENERAL or laundry work wanted 3 days weekly by American woman; will do mending. SARAH A. TAYLOR, 2 Drew pl., off Ruggles st., Roxbury, Mass. 9

GENERAL WORK—Protestant woman would like work by the day or hour; washing, ironing or cleaning. MRS. KATHERYN HAROLD, 29 Wellington st., suite 15. Tel. 2245 J Tremont. 9

GENERAL HOUSEWORK ASSISTANT (colored) desires position to work all day or mornings only; go home nights. B. E. MOSSMAN, 26 Fluger st., Boston. 15

GENERAL HOUSEWORK MAID desires position in private family; don't object to laundry. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 1388 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass. 16

GENERAL HOUSEWORK MAID desires position in small family; German Protestant; trustworthy; reliable; references. ANNA W. BRINCKMAN, 414 Washington st., Woburn, Mass. 12

GENERAL OFFICE WORK and typewriting wanted, all or part of the time; good experience especially in real estate office. FLORENCE E. TIBBETTS, 23 Berwick pk., Boston. 9

GENERAL WORK—Woman desires employment by the day. FANNY B. ENKANKS, 75 Pleasant st., Cambridge, Mass. 10

GENERAL WORK—Colored girl wants morning work, or offices and building to care for. CORA J. HENDERSON, 51 Norway st., suite 1, Boston. 9

GENERAL WORK wanted by a neat, willing girl. Apply to MISS McCREHAN, 126 Mass. ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston. 9

GENERAL WORK—Woman wishes employment. RACHEL MACK, 20 Ash st., Boston. 10

GENERAL WORK wanted by an experienced young woman. Apply to MISS McCREHAN, 126 Mass. ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston. Tel. B. B. 3054-2. 16

GENERAL WORK wanted in small family, Cambridge, by middle-aged woman. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 1388 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass. 16

GIRL for store work, typewriting, cashier, experience and reference. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 1388 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass. Phone 894-L, Camb. 12

GOVERNESS—German woman desires position to teach children German, or to take them out. MRS. R. BRAUNER, 283 North Beacon st., Brighton, Mass. 12

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE, 5 years' experience in typewriting, indexing and filing, desires permanent position in Boston; salary $12. Apply APPOINTMENT BUREAU, Women's Union, 264 Boylston st., Boston. 12

HOUSEKEEPER'S position wanted by experienced woman; references. MRS. SARAH McBRIDE, 35 Norway st., Boston. 9

HOUSEKEEPER, experienced, desires position; references. MRS. ANNIE KEATING, 12 Berkshire st., Cambridge, Mass. 9

HOUSEKEEPER position wanted by merican Protestant in first-class lodging house or small family; experienced, reliable and neat; references. MRS. A. M. GOODWIN, 116 W. Newton st., Boston. 9

HOUSEKEEPER wishes position in private family; full charge; excellent manager and worker; one maid; references. MISS STEVENS, 120 Boylston st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 1936. 13

HOUSEKEEPER, educated, refined, Protestant, desires position in heated suite for small business family; please write. MRS. DOBLE, 1845 Washington st., Boston. 14

HOUSEKEEPER-ATTENDANT wishes position of trust in private family; excellent manager and caretaker; capable all branches; references. MISS STEVENS, room 523, 120 Boylston st., Boston. 13

HOUSEKEEPER, Protestant, desires position in small family; can take full charge in any case; experienced; references. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 1388 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass. Phone 894-L. 13

HOUSEKEEPER wishes position in private family; accustomed to entire management with maids; excellent caretaker and worker; good caterer; 2 years' references. MISS STEVENS, room 523, 120 Boylston st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 1936. 15

HOUSEKEEPER - ATTENDANT—American Protestant desires position to care for elderly lady or do light housekeeping; moderate salary. E. HARRISON, 1 Oakland st., Roxbury. 15

HOUSEKEEPER—Young woman wants position; neat, reliable, good cook and laundress; excellent references. ISABELLE MacNEVIN, 23 Warren pl., Roxbury, Mass. 15

HOUSEKEEPER wants position in family or do general housework; first-class cook; references; Protestant American. MISS I. E. SAWYER, gen. del., Boston. 15

HOUSEKEEPER-COMPANION desires position with elderly persons; good reader, well educated; would consider small salary, or possibly home only in order to have time for study. MISS ELIZABETH MERRILL, 309 Huntington ave., Boston. 16

HOUSEKEEPER—Wanted by experienced housekeeper, position in lodging house in city or near suburb; capable of taking full charge. MISS ELIZABETH MERRILL, 309 Huntington ave., Boston. 16

HOUSEKEEPER'S position wanted by young American woman with child 2 years old, for elderly couple or small family; reference. MRS. B. BLANCHARD, 508 Ferry st., Everett, Mass. 16

HOUSEKEEPER desires position; capable, Protestant, American; good plain cook; small family preferred; will go out of town; moderate wages and good home desired. MRS. M. E. GOULD, 28 Ash st., Boston. 16

INSTITUTION HOUSEKEEPER, with number years' experience, desires position in or near Boston. Apply APPOINTMENT BUREAU, Women's Union, 264 Boylston st., Boston. 12

LADY'S MAID or attendant to elderly lady, experienced, reference, desires position. J. HOLM, 152 Ballou ave., Dorchester, Mass. 16

LAUNDRESS desires employment; will also do mending and repairing. MRS. M. F. TOMPKINS, 24 Mill st., Cambridge, Mass. 9

LAUNDRESS—Neat colored girl desires employment; will do general work by the day. ANNIE BAKER, 21 Samery st., Roxbury, Mass. 9

LAUNDRESS, Swedish, desires position in private family, school; references. MISS GRAHAM, 88 Boylston st., Boston. 10

LAUNDRESS wishes place in institution or school; references. MRS. PRESTON, 486 Boylston st., Boston. 10

LAUNDRESS—Colored woman desires employment at home. MRS. K. MARSMAN, 27 Pine st., Cambridge, Mass. 10

LAUNDRESS, English, desires employment in Cambridge family, experienced and reference. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 1388 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass. Phone 894-L, Camb. 12

LAUNDRESS, Scotch, desires employment, experienced. Phone Camb. 894-L. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 1388 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass. 12

LAUNDRESS, expert, desires work at home or will go out; references; tel. 845 Brookline. KATIE MANIGAULT, 28 Worcester st., Cambridge, Mass. 12

LAUNDRESS—Middle-aged woman wants laundry work in private family; does shirts and collars. S. FREESE, 26 Flagg st., Boston. 15

LAUNDRESS—Colored woman wants laundry work or day's work, or office to clean. MRS. MYRA T. HILL, 125A Pleasant st., Boston. 16

LAUNDRESS desires employment; family washing. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 1388 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass. Phone 894-L. 16

LIGHT WORK wanted by colored girl; will care for elderly person. MRS. TAYLOR, 28 Windsor st., Boston, Roxbury district. 13

MAID—American Protestant girl wants place in small family, without washing; experienced in general housework. MRS. PRESTON, 486 Boylston st., Boston. 10

MAID (colored), capable and reliable, desires employment; chamber, second or nursery work, plain cooking; would accommodate. M. N. MOODY, 110 Kendall st., suite 2, Boston. 10

MAID—Experienced P. E. I. girl desires position as general girl in small family; adults preferred; good plain cook and laundress; lowest wages $5. BELLE CAMPBELL, general delivery, Station A, Boston. 10

MAID—Colored woman wants position as second or general maid in apartment. CELESTE JONES, 87 W. Springfield st., Boston. 9

MAID—Neat colored girl wants care of apartments or chamber work; home nights. ANNA PETTINGILL, 58 Ruggles st., Boston. 9

MAID, colored, would like day's work or morning work. Write DELLA NUCKLES, 67 Dundee st., Boston. Suite 2. 10

MAID—Young colored girl would like work as chambermaid or kitchen girl. R. BROWN, 26 Flagg st., Roxbury, Mass. 15

MAID desires position, chamberwork and mending, or second work, without washing, in small family; capable, obliging Norwegian girl; no objection to country; references. J. HOLM, 152 Ballou ave., Dorchester, Mass. 16

MAID desires position; chamber work, with some plain laundry work, or would take care of apartments or do kitchen work. MARY SHANNON, 23 Faneuil ter., Brighton district, Boston. 16

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER AND COMPANION desires position in refined Protestant home in Boston or near suburbs; references exchanged. MRS. F. D. OLIVER, 9 Powelton rd., Dorchester, Mass. 10

MATRON wishes position; experienced children's work; 7 years last position; references. MISS STEVENS, 120 Boylston st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 1936. 14

NURSERY GOVERNESS, experienced, used to care of children over 6 years old, desires permanent position. Apply APPOINTMENT BUREAU, Women's Union, 264 Boylston st., Boston. 12

NURSERYMAID OR COMPANION—Refined young lady wants position; nurserymaid to children over 2 years, or companion; would go anywhere, South or West. MISS J. D. SWASEY, 5 St. James ave., Boston. 9

NURSERYMAID, young girl, wishes care of children; will help with upstairs work. MRS. PRESTON, 486 Boylston st., Boston. 10

NURSERYMAID, well educated and refined, desires care of child over 2 years; willing to travel. ETHEL MACDONALD, 32 Batavia st., suite 6, Boston. 16

NURSERYMAID OR MOTHER'S HELPER—Capable young American woman; Protestant; sews well; references. MRS. PRESTON, 486 Boylston st., Boston. 10

NURSERY GOVERNESS of 7 years' experience would like a position in a good family; can furnish good references. EMMA M. JONES, 10 Nantasket ave., Brighton, Mass. 13

OFFICE ATTENDANT—American woman of education and experience wants position in office or dentist's reception room. MRS. N. D. CHESTER, lock box 3142, Boston. 15

PRIVATE SECRETARY, experienced, desires position; particulars and reference given to inquirers; would accept part time position. ALMIRA G. MARTIN, 68 Clarendon st., Boston. 16

SALESLADY or cashier (20); salary $7; references. Mention No. 3800. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 14

SEAMSTRESS desires employment at plain sewing. MRS. DELPHINE GROUSE, 55 Humboldt ave., Roxbury, Mass. 10

SEAMSTRESS OR MOTHER'S HELPER. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 1388 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass. 12

SEAMSTRESS desires employment; can do plain sewing and repairing; good attendant also; references. MISS STEVENS, 120 Boylston st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 1936. 13

SEAMSTRESS—American woman desires employment at plain sewing and mending, or as attendant. HATTIE F. FRASER, 50 Rutland sq., Boston. Tel. 2076 L Tre. 14

SEAMSTRESS, long experience in all kinds of sewing, desires employment; can do plain sewing, embroidery and make children's clothes. MRS. FREDERICK R. TITUS, Boston ave., West Medford, Mass. 15

SEAMSTRESS, experienced, desires position in private family. ETHEL MACDONALD, 32 Batavia st., suite 6, Boston. 16

SEAMSTRESS desires employment in families. MISS E. E. HATCH, 213 W. Newton st., Boston. 16

SECOND MAID; holds good references. MRS. PRESTON, 486 Boylston st., Boston. 10

SECRETARY'S position wanted by young woman who has had several years' experience in first-class business house as stenographer, bookkeeper and confidential clerk; references. J. F. MERRIAM, 84 State st., room 617, Boston. 16

SECRETARY—Situation wanted by mature woman as secretary, amanuensis, reader or companion; references. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 1388 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass. Phone 894-L. 16

SECOND WORK wanted by a very neat, experienced girl; references. Apply to MISS McCREHAN, 126 Mass. ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston. 9

SEWER, on draperies or with dressmaker; competent to make alterations on coats; lives in Atlantic, Mass.; salary $7-$10 per week; age 30; references. Mention No. 3787. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 14

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER, 3 years' experience general office work, desires permanent position; good references. Apply APPOINTMENT BUREAU, Women's Union, 264 Boylston st., Boston. 9

STENOGRAPHER desires position; would be willing to assit with bookkeeping or office work; $8. HELEN M. KEARY, 32 Bowker st., Brookline, Mass. 10

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER desires position; 2 years' experience; references; salary $10. MISS JESSIE E. HEBB, 36 Pleasant st., Hyde Park, Mass. 12

STENOGRAPHER, 4 years' experience, desires position with opportunity for advancement wishes to make change first of year; $10 to start. MISS M. L. HASKELL, 208 7th st., South Boston. 12

STENOGRAPHER (23); references; salary $10-$12. Mention No. 3798. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 14

STENOGRAPHER (19); references; salary $9. Mention No. 3801. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 14

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, general office work; graduate high school; 3 years' experience; $8; references. CLARA F. BROWN, 296 Winthrop ave., Revere, Mass. 14

STENOGRAPHER—Energetic business woman wishes position; secretarial, legal, mercantile experience; organizing ability; references. MISS STEVENS, 120 Boylston st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 1936. 14

STUDENT—Boston University girl desires position to work for room and board. Apply by mail to RUTH B. WEBB, 688 Boylston st., Boston. 14

TYPIST desires employment; accurate and neat. JENNIE I. BENSON, 8 Prospect ave., Woburn, Mass. 12

VISITING COMPANION desires reading aloud, or instructing children for the public school; references. MRS. O. D. FREEMAN, 25 Glenarm st., Dorchester, Mass. 13

VISITING COMPANION desires employment, reading, writing, copying or addressing. MISS EMMA L. PERRY, 322 Pearl st., Cambridge, Mass. 16

WAITRESS—Smart English girl wants work as waitress; quick, willing; references. JULIE WESTERMANN, 35 Mt. Pleasant ave., Roxbury, Boston. 16

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER desires position in small family; experienced; references. MINNIE J. EVANS, 58 Lyle st., Malden, Mass. 9

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER wants position in Cambridge, business people, $5 wk., in small family. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 1388 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass. Phone 894-L, Camb. 12

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER, experienced, desires position; small family in Boston or Cambridge preferred; references. CLARA G. CROSBY, 13 Creighton st., North Cambridge, Mass. 12

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER—American woman desires position in small family; city or country. M. E. ROBERTS, 54 Summer st., Melrose, Mass. 14

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER desires position in small family; good cook and reliable. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 1388 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass. Phone 894-L. 16

EASTERN STATES

HELP WANTED—MALE

ARTIST wanted for mechanical retouching in photo engraving plant; good position for right man. UTICA ENGRAVING CO., 158 Genesee st., Utica, N. Y. 16

FURNITURE OR CAR UPHOLSTERERS wanted; experienced. PULLMAN SHOPS, 1770 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y. 14

HALFTONE ETCHER, re-etcher, hand finisher wanted; good steady workman; prefer man who can strip and print; bright future for right man. UTICA ENGRAVING CO., 158 Genesee st., Utica, N. Y. 16

MAN wanted to take full charge of mattress factory; good position for thoroughly competent workman; state experience and wages expected. Apply by letter only to TRACY-PARRY CO., Lafayette bldg., Philadelphia, Pa. 15

MAN AND WIFE wanted Jan. 1; white; no children; work on small Delaware farm by month; give ages, wages wanted and full particulars. MRS. A. KENYON, general delivery, Philadelphia. 12

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

GIRL wanted for general housework; willingness to learn chief requirement; ref. required. MRS. D. A. REIDY, 410 West End ave., New York. 9

GENERAL HOUSEWORK WOMAN wanted in family of four adults, no washing, $20 a month. MRS. DOUGHTY, 170 Engle street, Englewood, N. J. 10

MAID wanted to wait on lady. MRS. H. N. COLLIER, 238 S. 3d ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. 12

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ACCOUNTANT - MANAGER, unusually broad business experience 18 years, mercantile and financial, desires position as head bookkeeper, auditor, office manager. W. A. MORRISON, 200 Claremont ave., New York. 8

ADVERTISING MAN, engaged in general advertising, desires position as advertising manager where he can concentrate on one line of business. LE ROY W. CHANDLER, 18 E. 28th st., New York. 13

ATTENDANT, thoroughly experienced, desires position, or as companion; would travel; institution and private references. W. H. MORFORD, 112 West 48th st., New York city. 10

ATTENDANT, practical, college graduate, desires position; references. B. BOYER, 212 E. 13th st., New York. 8

BANKING—Young man of good character, college graduate, experienced bookkeeper, 4 years' business experience, would like position in bank; references. JOHN KNOX MARSHALL, 447 W. 236 st., New York city. 13

BOY (17) desires office position where he can advance; knowledge typewriting; understands filing. ALBERT DOWLER, 345 E. 8th st., Erie, Pa. 10

CARPENTER—Young man wants position as carpenter in apartment house in New York city or vicinity. JULIUS LEARDON, 146 W. 65th st., New York. 8

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

SEAMSTRESS desires employment; can do plain sewing and repairing; good attendant also; references. MISS STEVENS, 120 Boylston st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 1936. 13

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SECOND WORK wanted by a very neat, experienced girl; references. Apply to MISS McCREHAN, 126 Mass. ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston. 9

SEWER, on draperies or with dressmaker; competent to make alterations on coats; lives in Atlantic, Mass.; salary $7-$10 per week; age 30; references. Mention No. 3787. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 14

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER, 3 years' experience general office work, desires permanent position; good references. Apply APPOINTMENT BUREAU, Women's Union, 264 Boylston st., Boston. 9

STENOGRAPHER desires position; would be willing to assit with bookkeeping or office work; $8. HELEN M. KEARY, 32 Bowker st., Brookline, Mass. 10

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER desires position; 2 years' experience; references; salary $10. MISS JESSIE E. HEBB, 36 Pleasant st., Hyde Park, Mass. 12

STENOGRAPHER, 4 years' experience, desires position with opportunity for advancement wishes to make change first of year; $10 to start. MISS M. L. HASKELL, 208 7th st., South Boston. 12

STENOGRAPHER (23); references; salary $10-$12. Mention No. 3798. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 14

STENOGRAPHER (19); references; salary $9. Mention No. 3801. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 14

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, general office work; graduate high school; 3 years' experience; $8; references. CLARA F. BROWN, 296 Winthrop ave., Revere, Mass. 14

STENOGRAPHER—Energetic business woman wishes position; secretarial, legal, mercantile experience; organizing ability; references. MISS STEVENS, 120 Boylston st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 1936. 14

STUDENT—Boston University girl desires position to work for room and board. Apply by mail to RUTH B. WEBB, 688 Boylston st., Boston. 14

TYPIST desires employment; accurate and neat. JENNIE I. BENSON, 8 Prospect ave., Woburn, Mass. 12

VISITING COMPANION desires reading aloud, or instructing children for the public school; references. MRS. O. D. FREEMAN, 25 Glenarm st., Dorchester, Mass. 13

VISITING COMPANION desires employment, reading, writing, copying or addressing. MISS EMMA L. PERRY, 322 Pearl st., Cambridge, Mass. 16

WAITRESS—Smart English girl wants work as waitress; quick, willing; references. JULIE WESTERMANN, 35 Mt. Pleasant ave., Roxbury, Boston. 16

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER desires position in small family; experienced; references. MINNIE J. EVANS, 58 Lyle st., Malden, Mass. 9

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER wants position in Cambridge, business people, $5 wk., in small family. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 1388 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass. Phone 894-L, Camb. 12

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER, experienced, desires position; small family in Boston or Cambridge preferred; references. CLARA G. CROSBY, 13 Creighton st., North Cambridge, Mass. 12

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER—American woman desires position in small family; city or country. M. E. ROBERTS, 54 Summer st., Melrose, Mass. 14

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER desires position in small family; good cook and reliable. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 1388 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass. Phone 894-L. 16

EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

CARPENTER—Middle-aged man desires position; carpenter or machine work, or useful man. EDMUND HOWS, 2719 Ave. D, Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y. 8

CARPENTER — Young man wishes position as carpenter in an apartment house in New York city or vicinity. JULES LIARDON, 146 W. 65th st., New York. 15

CHAUFFEUR, 1st-class machinist, wishes position in private family; good references and strictly temperate. JEAN STRASSER, 269 W. 39th st., New York city. 16

CLERK—Young man (19) wishes clerical position in lawyer's office or other establishment; references. HAROLD SMITH, 950 Diven st., Peekskill, N. Y. 8

OFFICE MANAGER, general office man, bookkeeper, capable of taking entire charge of office, wishes good salaried position; no others considered. ROSSWELL D. MORSE, 8 Jackson ave., Bradford, Pa. 10

OFFICE MANAGER, excellent bookkeeper, capable of taking entire charge, desires position; 15 years' experience; Scotch. J. CHARLES, 129 W. 90th st., New York. 15

TEACHER desires position in school to teach piano music; have had the directorship of colleges in Iowa, Minnesota, New York, New Jersey. J. MONRAL HOBRON, 90 Chestnut st., Rutherford, N. J. 12

YOUNG MAN (19) desires employment where he can advance and learn business; good education; references; city or country. RONALD E. THOMSON, 310 W. 45th st., New York. 8

YOUNG MAN just starting out would like situation where he can learn a business. WILLIAM WENTZ THOMPSON, 34 Engle st., Englewood, N. J. 8

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

ASSISTANT—Work of any kind wanted by girl 16. Apply to MRS. A. C. PALMER, 107 E. 30th st., New York city. 9

CARETAKER—Woman with daughter of 13 desires position. MRS. ANNIE FRIESS, 427 W. 45th st., New York city. 9

COMPANION desires position; can remodel and make new dresses perfectly, mend, read, entertain; $25 monthly. MRS. KOPP, 210 W. 148th st., New York. 8

COMPANION—Cultured, educated lady wishes position as companion, chaperone or secretary; good reader; experienced traveler; reference; willing to leave New York. MRS. JULIA J. HURLEY, 605 W. 141st st., New York. 8

COMPANION—University young woman desires position as companion; understands hairdressing, manicuring, etc.; references. MISS L. A. BECKER, Point Peninsula, N. Y. 8

COMPANION—Young lady of refinement desires position as companion or mother's helper. MISS GERTRDUE BULL, box 143, Palisade, N. J. 8

COPYIST desires employment addressing envelopes or writing of any kind. ANNA E. HEMINGWAY, 28½ Carroll st., Binghamton, N. Y. 12

DRESSMAKER, experienced, cutter, fitter, thoroughly understands fine lingerie dresses, capable taking charge, managing, desires position; will go to any city. MRS. CLARA JOHNSON, 204 W. 23d st., New York city. 14

GENERAL HOUSEWORK WOMAN desires position in small family. S. DASH, 63 E. 127th st., New York. 10

GOVERNESS—Young woman, educated and refined, with long experience in taking charge of children, desires position as governess, companion or attendant; free Jan. 1. MISS GERTRUDE SHRIVAR, 540 W. 146th st., New York. 10

GOVERNESS—University girl wishes position as governess; beginners preferred; music and primary branches taught; references. MISS L. A. BECKER, Point Peninsula, N. Y. 8

HOUSEKEEPER, American, middle aged, refined, experienced, useful companion, desires position; references; moderate compensation. MRS. TORREY, 46 W. 17th st., New York city. 14

LAUNDRESS—Competent woman desires employment; can do ladies' fine lingerie and table linen; references. BERTA E. HILLIARD, 210 W. 63d st., New York. 12

CENTRAL STATES

HELP WANTED—MALE

ACCOUNTANT, competent; also stenographer with some knowledge of fire insurance business; state salary and experience. BELLINGTON, HUTCHINSON & CO., 184 La Salle st., Chicago. 14

BILL CLERK; Elliott-Fisher machine; $8-10. CENTRAL DEPARTMENT Y. M. C. A. OF CHICAGO, 153 La Salle st. 14

BOY wanted, 13 to 15 years old to care for horse, cow and chores; good home. MRS. A. THOMSON, 130 B ave., Rochester, Ind. 10

CLERK—Student for accountant's office, efficient in composition and arithmetic; beginning as typist and correspondent, advanced on merit; commencing $50 per month. JOHN ALEX. COOPER & CO., First Nat. Bank bldg., Chicago. 9

ENGRAVER—Young man (20) wishes position with jewelry engraver; references. J. C. FLEMING, 132 W. Cortland st., Jackson, Mich. 8

MACHINISTS wanted; 5 steady, reliable men for floor and outside erecting work; only those familiar with heavy hoisting engine work wanted; also 5 machine hands; no trouble; good opportunity for the right kind of men. LITCHFIELD FOUNDRY & MACHINE CO., Litchfield, Ill. 14

MACHINISTS wanted, floor and machine hands; none but first-class mechanics wanted. LITCHFIELD FOUNDRY & MACHINE CO., Litchfield, Ill. 10

MACHINIST—Successful, high-grade machinist, broad experience, executive ability and inventive instinct, wants foremanship where ability and energy are appreciated. W. E. FULLER, 315 So. Francisco ave., Chicago. 14

MECHANIC, first class, wanted, to work in garage repairing automobiles. W. C. BODE, 6025 Lake st., Oak Park, Ill. 9

OFFICE and errand boys $5-7. Y. M. C. A. OF CHICAGO, 153 La Salle st. 14

PROFESSIONAL MAN desirous of giving up present profession in order to study, wishes position. J. W. BALL, 815 N. Edward st., Decatur, Ill. 8

RAILWAY OFFICE CLERKS; $35-60. CENTRAL DEPARTMENT Y. M. C. A. OF CHICAGO, 153 La Salle st. 14

RECORD CLERK; grain and seed experience; $14. CENTRAL DEPARTMENT Y. M. C. A. OF CHICAGO, 153 La Salle st. 14

SALESMAN—Situation wanted by a clean-cut, reliable young man; experienced salesman; can qualify for good position; references. LEWIS HART, 800 Douglas blvd., Chicago. 9

SALESMAN, 5 years with conservative bond house, other road and office experience, good correspondent, desires position; location no object; highest references. ROSWELL C. BOGUE, 937 Hinman ave., Evanston, Ill. 14

STENOGRAPHER — Competent young man stenographer wanted for position outside Chicago. Address, stating age, qualifications and salary expected. R. J. McSKIMIN, care of Illinois Traction System, Peoria, Ill.

STENOGRAPHER; construction experience; $75-80. CENTRAL DEPARTMENT Y. M. C. A. OF CHICAGO, 153 La Salle st. 14

STENOGRAPHER; $10-12. CENTRAL DEPARTMENT Y. M. C. A. OF CHICAGO, 153 La Salle st. 14

STENOGRAPHER; Oliver machine; $9-$10. CENTRAL DEPARTMENT Y. M. C. A. OF CHICAGO, 153 La Salle st. 14

WOOD PATTERN MAKERS wanted, first-class; highest wages and permanent positions guaranteed. D. P. Hopkins, Mgr., U. S. CAST IRON PIPE & FDY. CO., Addyston, O. 8

WOOD PATTERN MAKERS wanted, first-class; highest wages and permanent positions guaranteed. THE WM. POWELL CO., 2925 Spring Grove ave., Cincinnati, O. 8

WOOD PATTERN MAKERS wanted, first-class; highest wages and permanent positions guaranteed. O. J. Shafer, Pres., GLOBE PATTERN WORKS, Cincinnati, O. 8

WOOD PATTERN MAKERS wanted, first-class; highest wages and permanent positions guaranteed. R. K. LeBlond, pres. THE R. K. LeBLOND MACHINE TOOL CO., Cincinnati, O. 8

WOOD PATTERN MAKERS wanted, first-class; highest wages and permanent positions guaranteed. Geo. F. Steedman, Pres., CURTIS & CO. MFG. CO., St. Louis, Mo. 8

WOOD PATTERN MAKERS wanted, first-class; highest wages and permanent positions guaranteed. V. E. Tresise, OHIO PATTERN WORKS, Cincinnati, O. 8

WOOD PATTERN MAKERS wanted, first-class; highest wages and permanent positions guaranteed. W. B. George, Secy.-Treas., J. E. GREENWALD CO., 720 E. Pearl st., Cincinnati, O. 8

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

LAUNDRESS wanted, first-class girl, on shirts and collars. URBANA STEAM LAUNDRY, Urbana, Ill. 12

DINING ROOM GIRL, competent, Protestant, steady position to right party; $6 per week with room and board. THE ADAMS, 652 Adams st., Gary, Ind. 10

NURSERYMAID for child 2 years old; experienced; references; $10 week; North Side family. MRS. BERTHA QUINLAN, 3004 Prairie ave., Chicago. 13

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER wanted; Protestant girl or middle-aged woman in family of three adults; small, convenient house; permanent position. MRS. GEO. E. SIMMONS, 7612 Bond ave., Chicago. 10

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ACCOUNTANT, treasurer, secretary or cashier, by thoroughly experienced man; references. WM. E. McCALL, 126 Mills ave., Wyoming, O. 9

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN, young man, at present employed with large firm, desires position; best references. C. MUTART, Western Electric Co., Dept. 929, Hawthorne, Ill. 14

BOOKKEEPER AND TYPIST—Young man (20) would like position in small office where he will have time to study, as he attends night school. A. G. PURCHASE, Y. M. C. A., Oak Park, Ill. 9

BOOKKEEPER, young man (21), commercial graduate, desires position; reasonable salary; references. GERHARD M. BERGMANN, care M. C. C., Mankato, Minn. 10

CENTRAL STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

LAUNDRESS desires employment; capable, reliable. MRS. BERTHA WILLIAMS, 214 West 84th st., New York. 12

NURSERY GOVERNESS seeks position; refined north German; good sewer; references. MISS IDA STARCK, 106 Pelham rd., New Rochelle, N. Y. 14

NURSERY GOVERNESS desires position. MISS E. R. STILES, care Mrs. Grady, 501 West 151st st., New York city. 15

STENOGRAPHER desires position in New York or Brooklyn. ELSIE JONES, 1011 Beverly rd., Brooklyn, N. Y. 10

STENOGRAPHER (17) wishes perman

Stock Market Narrow, Closing Fairly Strong

PRICE MOVEMENTS ARE FAIRLY STEADY, BUSINESS QUIET

Stock Market Continues in Professional Hands — The Banking Interests Not Encouraging Outside Buying.

WOOL PREFERRED UP

A fairly steady market prevailed this morning when the New York exchange opened for business. Prices were about the same at the opening as last night's closing figures. There were some fractional recessions, but there also were some advances, but the changes were not significant in either case.

The failure of stocks to respond more buoyantly yesterday to the favorable court decision in the anthracite coal case caused some hesitancy but the action of the market in this particular was not much different from the way it has acted at other times. The market is almost entirely professional. The outside public is not taking any interest in it and the banking powers are not encouraging it to do so.

An early advance in American Woolen preferred and American Agricultural Chemical attracted some attention on the local exchange.

Some good advances were made before the session closed, but the New York market was very narrow. Steel, after opening off ¼ at 72⅞, sold up to 74 before receding fractionally. Union Pacific opened off ⅜ at 169 and after declining to 168¾ advanced to 170½, receding toward the close. Reading opened at 147, a decline of ⅜ from last night's closing, and rose over a point.

Lehigh Valley opened off ¼ at 178½ and advanced over a point. General Electric opened up ½ at 153½ and improved 1¼.

American Woolen preferred on the local exchange opened up ¼ at 91¾ and on small sales rose to 92½. American Agricultural Chemical opened up ¾ at 46¼ and gained another point. Calumet & Arizona opened up ⅛ at 48 and rose 2 points. Calumet & Hecla and Tamarack made good advances.

LONDON—American stocks in London closed quiet and for the most part rather easier. The general market was dull and consols heavy at 78⅞, a decline of ⅛. Coppers were inclined to sell off.

With the fortnightly settlement and new accounts beginning on Tuesday, business was practically all in the direction of evening up. Money was easier. Foreign houses had no orders worth mentioning.

VERY FAIR YEAR'S BUSINESS IS DONE IN LUMBER TRADE

Advance of One Dollar Per Thousand in Spruce Partly Due to Shutting Down of Mills for the Winter.

After selling as low $22 per thousand feet during the past summer, the price of spruce of house frame sizes, technically known as "dimensions," has advanced to $23. This is due in part to shutting down of mills that operate during the summer. The fewer mills that are in operation at present are meeting a fair demand, although this is naturally a dull season in lumber, which many New England companies utilize for inventory taking.

Construction demand in this section has been excellent the past year, and, if it had not been for recession in New York building activity, the annual turnover in the lumber trade would have proved, if not of record proportions, at least considerably above the average volume. As it is, a very fair year's business has been experienced.

Maine operators are planning some curtailment in their cutting this winter in view of the slackness of the New York demand, but it is too early in the season to forecast whether the total cut of eastern lumber will prove to be smaller than the 1909-10 harvest, which was about normal.

PHILADELPHIA RAPID TRANSIT

PHILADELPHIA—In the joint financing by the Philadelphia Rapid Transit and Union Traction, the former will issue $10,000,000 bonds, guaranteed by Union Traction, transferring to the latter the ownership of Market Street elevated and subway and use thereof as security for the bond issue.

Under the Stotesbury administration the ratio of maintenance to gross will be increased from 12 to 15 per cent. To do this and continue 6 per cent dividends on Union Traction will involve a deficit, to meet which Union Traction has set aside about $1,500,000 from its $3,200,000 fund of accumulated cash assets for three years, by end of which time it is believed earning capacity will suffice.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last Sale.
Amalgamated	64	64¾	63¾	64⅝
Am Ag Chemical	46	47⅛	46	47
Am Beet Sugar	39	39½	38¾	39
Am Can pf	77	77⅜	77	77⅜
Am Car Foundry	50½	50⅝	50½	50½
Am Car Foun pf	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛
Am Cotton Oil	57½	59	57½	59
Am Locomotive	36	37	36	37
Am Malt pf	34	34	34	34
Am Smelting	74	75⅛	74	74¾
Am Steel Fy	44	44	43	43
Am Tel & Tel	141⅜	141¾	141¼	141½
Am Woolen	31⅛	32	31⅛	31⅞
Anaconda	39⅞	40¾	39⅞	40¾
Atchison	100¼	100¾	100¼	100¾
At Coast Line	117	117½	117	117½
Balt & Ohio	105¾	106	105⅝	106
Batopilas	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
Bethlehem Steel	29	29	29	29
Bethlehem Steel pf	59	59	59	59
Brooklyn Transit	74	74⅜	74	74¼
Canadian Pacific	192⅜	192¾	192⅜	192¾
Central Leather	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Central Leather pf	104	104	104	104
Ches & Ohio	79⅞	80½	79⅞	80⅜
Chi & Gt West	22	22	22	22
Chi & Gt West pf	44	44½	44	44½
Col Fuel	31½	31½	31½	31½
Consolidated Gas	133⅜	133¾	133⅛	133⅛
Corn Products	15⅛	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛
Del & Hudson	164	164	163	163¼
Denver pf	69	69	69	69
D S S & A pf	21	21	21	21
Erie	27⅞	28⅛	27¾	27⅞
Erie 1st pf	44⅜	45	44⅛	45
Ev & Terre Haute	60½	60½	60½	60½
Gen Electric	153½	154¾	153½	154¾
Goldfield Con	8⅝	8¾	8⅝	8¾
Gt Northern pf	122¼	122⅞	122¼	122⅝
Gt Northern Ore	55¼	55¼	55¼	55¼
Harvester	111	111½	111	111½
Harvester pf	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾
Illinois Central	131	131	131	131
Inter-Met	19⅝	19⅞	19½	19½
Inter-Met pf	54	54½	54	54¼
Int Marine	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
Int Paper pf	55½	55¾	55½	55¾
Int Pump	40¾	41	40¾	41
Iowa Central	18⅛	18¼	18⅛	18¼
Iowa Central pf	31¼	32⅛	31¼	32⅛
Kansas City So	31	31¼	30⅝	31¼
Kan City So pf	65	65	65	65
Kansas & Texas	31¼	31½	31¼	31½
Kan & Texas pf	62	62	62	62
Laclede Gas	104	104	104	104
Lehigh Valley	178½	179⅞	178¼	179¾
L & N	143	143	143	143
Minn St L	25¾	26	25½	26
Missouri Pacific	45	45	45	45
Nat Biscuit pf	122	122	122	122
Northern Pacific	114¼	114¾	114¼	114⅜
*Northwestern	141½	142	141½	141½
N R of Mex 2d pf	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
N Y Central	112	112⅜	112	112⅜
Ontario & Western	40½	40½	40½	40½
Pennsylvania	128⅝	129	128½	129
Porto Rico Sugar	90	91	90	91
Pittsburg Coal	17⅞	18	17⅞	18
Pressed Steel Car	30	30	30	30
Ry St Spring pf	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Reading	147	148⅜	146¾	147¾
Republic Steel	31	31	31	31
Rock Island	29⅝	30½	29⅝	30⅜
Sloss-Shef S & I	50	50¼	50	50¼
Southern Pacific	114	114½	113¾	113⅞
Southern Railway	24⅝	25	24⅝	25
Southern Ry pf	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾
St L Southwestern	25	25	25	25
St L Southwest pf	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞
St Paul	122¾	123⅜	122¾	122¾
Tennessee Copper	35	35	34½	35
Texas Company	136½	136½	136½	136½
Texas Pacific	25½	25½	25½	25½
Third Avenue	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
Toledo, St L & W	22	22	22	22
Toledo, St L & W pf	53½	53⅞	53½	53⅞
United Dry Goods	101	101	101	101
Union Pacific	169	170½	168¾	170⅛
United Ry Inv Co	24¾	24¾	24½	24½
U S Realty C & I	69	69	69	69
U S Rubber	33	33	33	33
U S Rubber 1st pf	110	110	110	110
U S Steel	72⅞	74	72¾	73⅝
U S Steel pf	116	116	116	116
Utah Copper	45½	46½	45½	46½
Va-Caro Chemical	60½	62⅝	60½	62⅛
Wabash	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
Western Maryland	45½	45½	45½	45½
West Maryland pf	74	74	74	74
Western Union	70	71	70	71
Westinghouse	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞

BONDS.

	Open.	High.	Low.
Atchison gen 4s	98¾	98¾	98¾
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
Del & Hudson cv	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
General Electric cv	147	149	147
Interboro Met 4½s	79¾	80	79⅝
Jayan 4½s	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
Reading gen 4s	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
Rock Island 4s	72¼	72¼	72⅛
Southern Pacific cv	96½	96½	96½
Southern Pacific fd	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
Union Pacific cv 4s	103¾	103¾	103¾
U S Steel 5s	103½	103½	103½
Wabash 4s	62⅜	62½	62¼
Westinghouse cv	91⅛	91¼	91⅛

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
2s registered	100⅞	101⅜
do coupon	100⅞	101½
3s registered	101¾	102⅜
do coupon	101¾	102½
4s registered	114¾	115¼
do coupon	115	115½
Panama 2s	100¾	...
Panama 1938s	100¾	...

Shoe and Leather Buyers Here Today

Among the wholesale boot and shoe and leather dealers in Boston today are the following:

Atlanta, Ga.—G. H. Perry of M. Rich & Co., Thorndike.
Cairo, Ill.—W. B. Huette, Essex.
Macon, Ga.—E. B. Harris, Essex.
Nashville, Tenn.—E. P. Cooper of Kuhn, Cooper & Geary Co., Thorndike.
New York city—L. Rosenbaum of Rosenbaum Shoe Co., U. S.
Portland, Ore.—O. H. Fithian of Fithian Shoe Co., Adams.
Syracuse, N. Y.—A. E. Nettleton of A. E. Nettleton & Co., Tour.

LEATHER BUYERS.

Cincinnati, O.—John Dettenhofer of Val. Dettenhofer Shoe Co.
Cincinnati, O.—Peter Henry, Touraine.

BIDS FOR CHICAGO DEPOSITS.

CHICAGO—Fifty-five banks bid for the city's $75,000,000 or $80,000,000 1911 deposits at an advance of ½ of 1 per cent on the bulk of prospective deposits over what the 40 present depositaries bid a year ago or two years ago.

STEEL PRODUCTION GREATLY EXCEEDS PRESENT DEMANDS

New Construction of Past Few Years Has Made the Capacity Larger Than the Consumptive Requirements

PIG IRON OUTPUT

NEW YORK—One of the reasons given for weakness of steel prices is that new construction over the last few years has created an overproduction, and that it will require several years for consumption to catch up with the present mill capacity.

The rapid growth of steel production is reflected in output of pig iron over the last 10 years. Blast furnaces of the country produced 13,799,000 in 1900 compared with around 27,000,000 tons in current year.

Production this year does not represent maximum capacity. Iron capacity today is close to 40,000,000 tons a year, but as result of necessary relining of furnaces and other repairs, it is hardly likely that much more than 35,000,000 tons could be turned out, even on what might be termed full operations.

A year or so ago when blast furnaces were operating full, they were turning out at the rate of about 32,000,000 tons of pig iron a year. Present rate of production is between 23,000,000 and 24,000,000 tons a year.

The following gives production of pig iron in tons over a series of years, with output for current year partly estimated: 1910 27,000,000, 1909 15,936,000, 1908, 25,781,000, 1907 25,307,000, 1906 22,922,000, 1905 16,497,000, 1904 18,009,000, 1903 17,827,000.

There has been a proportionate increase in finished steel capacity. The United States Steel Corporation has increased its finished capacity about 75 per cent. Its capacity at organization was 7,719,000 tons, comparing with between 13,000,000 and 14,000,000 tons at present. That the independent companies have more than kept pace with the steel corporation is evident from the fact that the corporation's percentage of steel production to the country's total has shown a steady decrease over the last eight years.

Republic Iron & Steel has practically doubled capacity since organization, and Bethlehem Steel Corporation two or three years ago was manufacturing no steel rails or structural steel and its blast furnace output was small. By the close of this year it will be in a position to turn out nearly 1,000,000 tons of steel rails and structural steel.

Lackawanna Steel Company has also doubled its capacity since organization, and Jones & Laughlin Company is turning out twice as much material as 10 years ago. Cambria Steel Company, Pennsylvania Steel Company, Pittsburg Steel Company and other concerns have also enlarged their respective capacities.

The increase has been largely in steel rails, structural steel, wire and plates. The capacity of the steel rail mills of the country is today close to 6,000,000 tons a year, whereas consumption has at no time exceeded 4,000,000 tons in a single year. Average for the last six years has been in the neighborhood of 3,200,000 tons a year.

Construction work over the next five years will be on a reduced scale, compared with the preceding five years. The steel mills will have to wait until consumption catches up with production before planning additional increased capacity.

For the next several years there is likely to be a loss on a large part of the investment on new construction. On the other hand, the different steel companies will not have to draw so heavily upon their respective earnings for new construction.

THE LONDON MARKET—CLOSE.

		Advance.
Anaconda	40	¼
Amalgamated	63⅞	*¼
Atchison	100¾	¼
do pf	102⅛	*⅛
Baltimore & Ohio	105¾	*⅛
Canadian Pacific	192½	*¼
Chesapeake & Ohio	81⅜	⅛
Chicago Great Western	21⅞	..
St Paul	122¾	..
Denver Rio Grande	28¼	*⅛
do pf	69	..
Erie	28⅛	..
do 1st pf	41¾	⅜
do 2d pf	34	..
Illinois Central	130¼	¼
Kansas & Texas	31¼	..
do pf	63⅛	..
Louisville & Nashville	142¼	¼
Mexican National pf	69	..
do 2d pf	35½	*⅛
Norfolk & Western	97⅛	⅛
do pf	89⅝	..
Northern Pacific	114¾	..
New York Central	112	..
Ontario & Western	40¾	..
Pennsylvania	128½	*¼
Reading	147¼	*⅛
do 1st pf	87⅝	..
do 2d pf	92¼	*¼
Rock Island	30	*¼
Southern Railway	23¾	¼
do pf	59¼	¼
Southern Pacific	114	..
Union Pacific	169¼	*⅛
do pf	92⅜	..
U S Steel	73	*⅛
do pf	116¼	¼
Wabash	16	⅜
do pf	33¾	¾
do ext 4s	62¾	¼

*Decline.

RAIL SPECIFICATIONS.

NEW YORK—Pittsburg advices state that specifications for 150,000 tons of rails have bene sent out by New York Central.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON — The following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

MINING.	Open.	High.	Low.	Last Sale.
Arizona Com	14⅞	15	14⅞	15
Butte Coalition	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
Calumet & Ariz	48	50	47½	50
Calumet & Hecla	535	540	535	540
Copper Range	67	67	67	67
Granby	38½	39	38½	39
La Salle	8	8	8	8
Mass	7½	8	7½	8
Nipissing	10⅞	10⅞	10¾	10¾
North Butte	30	30¼	30	30¼
Quincy	70	73	70	70
Shannon	11½	11¾	11½	11¾
Superior	43	43	42¾	43
Tamarack	57	57	57	57
Trinity	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
Utah Cons	12¾	13⅝	12¾	13⅝
Victoria	2¼	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
Winona	9	9	9	9
TELEPHONES.				
American	141½	141¾	141¼	141½
Cumberland	150	150	150	150
New England	138	138	138	138
RAILROADS.				
Boston & Albany	224	224	224	224
Boston & Maine	123	123	123	123
N Y N H & H	152	152	152	152
N H sub rcts	145¼	146½	145¼	146½
Union Pacific	168⅞	168⅞	168⅞	168⅞
West End com	89½	89½	89½	89½
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Am Ag Chem	46¼	47¼	44¼	47
Am Ag Chem pf	99	99	99	99
Am Pneumatic	4⅞	5	4⅞	4⅞
Am Pneumatic pf	14¾	15¼	14¾	15¼
Am Sugar	115	115¼	115	115¼
Am Sugar pf	113½	114	113½	114
Am Woolen pf	91¾	92¾	91¾	92¾
Edison Elec	281	281	281	281
General Elec	153	154	153	154
Ga Ry & Elec	117	117	117	117
Ga Ry & Elec pf	87	87	86¾	86¾
Mass Elec	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
Mass Gas	88½	88½	88½	88½
Mass Gas pf	93½	93½	93½	93½
Mergenthaler	215	215	215	215
N E Cot Yarn	110	110	110	110
Pullman	162	162	161	161
Torrington	35	35½	35	35
United Fruit	196¾	197	196½	196½
United Shoe Mac	55	55	54¼	54¼
United Shoe Mac pf	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛
U S Steel	72⅞	73⅞	72⅞	73⅝
UNLISTED SECURITIES.				
Algomah	9	9	9	9
Amalgamated	64	64⅝	64	64½
Am Zinc	26½	27	26½	27
Atl Gulf & W I pf	20½	20¾	20½	20¾
Boston & Corbin	13¾	14	13¾	14
Butte & Balaklava	7½	7⅝	7½	7½
East Butte	12½	13	12½	12⅝
Eastern Steamship	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛
Giroux	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
Hancock	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼
Indiana	12⅝	12¾	12½	12¾
Island Creek Coal	31½	32½	31	32¼
Island Creek Coal pf	87¾	88½	87¾	88
Isle Royale	18	18	18	18
Kerr Lake	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
Lake Copper	34	34½	33	34
Miami	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
New Arcadian	3½	3½	3½	3½
North Lake	6¾	7	6¾	7
Ray Cons	18½	19	18¼	19
Rotary Ring	5½	6	5½	6
Sup & Boston	6	6	6	6
Sup & Pitts	13⅝	14	13¾	14
Swift & Co	102⅞	102⅞	102⅜	102⅜
U S Smelting	33	33½	33	33¼
U S Smelting pf	46⅛	46⅜	46⅛	46⅜
Utah-Apex	2½	2½	2½	2½

BONDS.

	Open.	High.	Low.
Amer Tel 4s	90¾	90¾	90¾
At Gulf & W I 5s	67	67	66
Ill Steel deb 5s	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
United Fruit 4½s	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛

OPERATING SIXTY PER CENT OF ITS ENTIRE CAPACITY

Volume of New Business of American Steel Foundries Is Now Approximating the Rate of Production.

Plants of the American Steel Foundries are at present producing between 12,000 and 14,000 tons of steel products per month, which is at the rate of about 60 per cent of the annual capacity of 220,000 tons. This is substantially the same percentage of capacity at which most steel manufacturers are operating, and somewhat above that of the United States Steel Corporation.

American Steel Foundries has only a limited amount of forward orders on hand, sufficient for a month or six weeks production at the current rate. However, the volume of new business coming in about approximates the rate of production, so that in the absence of more acute depression in the steel business as a whole, the company should not find further curtailment of output necessary.

It is estimated that the railroads are now in the market for a total of between 5000 and 6000 cars and of this business American Steel Foundries expects to receive its share.

At the recent annual meeting the company closed a contract with its officers covering management of all the properties for two years beginning Aug. 1, 1910. The original contract, which ran for five years and expired Aug. 1, provided that the officers were to have ing and manufacturing departments of the management of the buying, sellthe company and share in the profits in excess of a fixed specified sum, which sum was equal to about 3½ per cent on the present capital stock. The new arrangement, it is understood, will prove considerably more advantageous to the company and its stockholders.

GENERAL TREMAIN PASSES ON.

NEW YORK—Gen. Henry E. Tremain, one of the founders of the Grand Army of the Republic, and one of the founders and editors of the Daily Law Journal, passed on Friday.

TRADE SITUATION IS SATISFACTORY, PROSPECTS GOOD

Nearly Nine Billion Dollars Worth of Farm Products Forms Substantial Basis for Industrial Growth.

HOLIDAY BUSINESS

Satisfactory trade conditions at present, with prospects for greater expansion of business next year, offer considerable encouragement to industrial and commercial interests. R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says:

The year now drawing to a close will be notable for its harvests, the money value of its farm products being computed at close to $9,000,000,000—a record figure. This fact forms the best possible basis for industrial advance next year.

In the dry goods markets the holiday trade is shaping up well and reorders for merchandise are going into jobbing houses steadily. The cotton goods and cotton yarn markets are hampered by the difficulty of getting prices commensurate with high cotton costs, and curtailment therefore continues. Print cloths, 9-yard 56x52s advanced 1-16c per yard, but other lines show no change. Fall River sold about 150,000 pieces of print cloths and convertibles last week, of which 40,000 were for spot delivery, and some mills making convertibles are now willing to sell for delivery during the first three months of the year on a basis of 5¾c for 39 inch 68x72s.

While there had been some improvement in the shoe trade, business is still considerably below the normal for this season of the year. Prices on footwear are not strong. There is a weak and declining market on all kinds of domestic hides. Foreign dry hides are firm—owing to small supplies.

Failures this week numbered 287 in the United States against 254 last year, and 23 in Canada, compared with 31 a year ago.

Bradstreet's State of Trade says:

At most centers retail trade is classed as satisfactory, though there are a few exceptions to this noted North and South. Jobbers and wholesalers catering to this class of business have apparently done well as a whole.

In industrial lines changes are rather on the quiet side as a whole. Iron and steel are quieter and pig iron is weaker. The railways are still out of the market. Coal is active, with car scarcity complained of in the southern Appalachian district.

Copper is steady in price, but demand continues quiet.

Wheat, including flour, exports from the United States and Canada for the week ending Dec. 8 aggregate 3,498,458 bushels, against 3,990,457 last year.

Canadian trade reports indicate that holiday business is brisk, that colder weather has improved distribution of seasonable fabrics at retail, and that in the west filling-in orders are numerous; but that in the east wholesale business is quiet. Montreal reports quiet wholesale trade but better holiday business.

BIG INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—It is stated here that the exploitation of the mineral timber and farming resources of the section immediately contiguous to Chattanooga on a great scale is being planned by capitalists and steel operators. The undertaking these men are working to consummate embodies the development of vast acreages of mineral territory, the mining of millions of tons of iron ore and coal, the establishment in Chattanooga of a huge steel plant which will have an output greater than that of the big plant at Ensley, Ala., by at least one third, the building of coke ovens, the cutting of large tracts of timber and the establishment of plants in connection with this for the manufacture of many timber by-products, such as charcoal, acids, alcohol, tar, turpentine and many other such things, and finally the instituting of the truck farming industry.

Those who know refuse to name the men behind this project, but it is reported that the company is composed of a lrage number of independent steel producers in various parts of the country who are taking this measure for the purpose of fortifying themselves against engulfment by the United States Steel Corporation.

THE COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Bowen & Austin, 27 State st.)

NEW YORK.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last sale.
December	14.76	14.87	14.74	14.80
January	14.80	14.87	14.80	14.86
March	15.10	15.15	15.06	15.15
May	15.27	15.33	15.23	15.32
July	15.24	15.31	15.21	15.31
August	14.95	14.95	14.90	14.95

LIVERPOOL—Spot cotton dull, prices firm; American middling uplands 8.10. Sales 5000, speculators and exporters 300; American 4600. Receipts 58,000, American 53,600. Futures closed quiet and steady.

TEXAS BOUNDARY TO BE DEFINED.

WASHINGTON—In the act admitting New Mexico to statehood the boundary line between that territory and the state of Texas will most probably be fixed by law.

We offer First Mortgage Bonds of Public Utility Companies in denominations of $500 and $1000 at prices to yield 4¾% to 5¼%

We recommend these bonds for conservative investment

LEE, HIGGINSON & CO
New York BOSTON Chicago

¶We specialize in securities of high-grade Pacific Coast enterprises, suitable for trust funds and similar investments

BONDS

¶Our "Monthly Digest of California Securities" mailed on request.

Correspondence invited.

WAKEFIELD, GARTHWAITE & CO..
MEMBER OF STOCK AND BOND EXCHANGE.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BLDG. SAN FRANCISCO

Hay and Grain Situation

J. E. Soper Company of the Boston Chamber of Commerce: Corn and oats have declined some the past week. There is still a good demand for transit corn at better than shipping prices. Considerable new corn has arrived in New England, and while all of it has been cool and sweet, and most of it very good, there has been considerable rather soft and damp.

Corn prices are pretty high prices to pay for water, and we advise the trade to find out where the driest corn is coming from, and confine their purchases to the best quality. The movement of corn from first hands is only moderate, which has a steadying influence on the market.

Quite a good business has been done in oats, and the market had quite an advance on Monday and Tuesday, but settled back the latter part of the week. The action of the oats market does not inspire confidence for liberal purchases.

The millfeed market has had an advance for the week of about $1 per ton, due to light output of flour, and from present indications it is likely to advance still further, although spring bran is now about $3 per ton over cornmeal.

Cottonseed meal has advanced 50c. for the week.

J. Walter Sanborn & Co., Inc., of the Boston Chamber of Commerce: Supplies of the better grades of hay are still quite small, and there is no difficulty in finding customers for all arrivals of good No. 1 and choice timothy, and full prices are obtained for such grades.

The bulk of the receipts, however, are of the medium and poorer grades, and these sell moderately at quotations. Quite a good inquiry is arising for nice bright alsike and red clover mixed, and these promise to sell well through the winter.

Sales have been, really nice No. 1 timothy, large bales $22.50@23; regular No. 1 $22@22.50, No. 2 $19@20, No. 3 $16@18, light mixed $18@19, long rye straw $13.50, oat straw $9.50@10.

MARKET OPINIONS

H. L. Horton & Co., New York: Stocks went up 15 to 20 points this fall. They have declined again about half as much; the market advisers have told you why. Some have made good guesses, others have not—all at best were guesses. The market has been and is so entirely professional it may do most anything, within reasonable limits, while the larger interests remain indifferent.

Pettigrew, Bright & Co., Boston: The bond men are talking of a great year ahead and there are signs now that the "January rise" of precedent will begin in bonds, that conservative investment is about to be renewed, with stocks to follow in due time, as economic readjustment and legal uncertainties are cleared. There is light for those who care to look for it; much progress has been made in revision of living costs; there is no inverted pyramid of speculation, there are no piled-up stocks of goods in staple lines.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: Until the cause of a decline is known, it is pretty certain that that decline will continue. The reason for the sharp break of the past two weeks is now pretty thoroughly understood. In Wall street the corrective measures often go to greater extremes than the evil itself, and it may be that the full reaction from the recent manipulated advance has not yet been fully felt, but we do feel that the artificial element has been almost wholly eliminated now, from this market.

Walker's weekly copper letter: Copper is firmer. Lake is 13 to 13⅛ cents, and electrolytic is 12⅞ to 13 cents a pound. The price of the metal has held very strong throughout the recent period of declining copper share values. This fact is mentioned because it is unusual. Heretofore every bad break in the coppers has been reflected sympathetically in the metal market. Just at present consumers both at home and abroad seem to feel that metal prices are more likely to advance than to decline, and they are buying to cover February and March requirements. The foreign demand for copper continues strong.

Thompson, Towle & Co., Boston: Our Butte correspondent may be giving away state secrets, but the following is his report to us by wire: "There can be no doubt that plans for the big copper merger are well under way and before the end of the present month all interests will be a united party to the merger, but it may be some time later before a formal announcement is made, as pending actions in the United States supreme court may cause a delay for a few months.

FURTHER DECLINE IN STEEL ORDERS

NEW YORK—The U. S. Steel corporation reports a decrease in unfilled orders of 111,536 tons.

The unfilled orders on the corporation books on Nov. 30 last was 2,760,413 tons as compared with 2,871,949 tons on Oct. 31 last, 3,158,106 tons on Sept. 30 last and 3,537,128 tons on Aug. 30 last. Compared with Oct. 31 figures, those for Nov. 30 show a decrease of 111,536 tons.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The plant of the Keystone Tube Company at Connelsville, on which work was begun last May, has started operations in full.

St. Paul will probably make a triffic alliance with the Frisco system of providing in conjunction with recent acquisition by Frisco a new short route from Chicago to New Orleans.

A sale of Cape of Good Hope and Natal sheepskins was held in London yesterday with offerings of 358,000 sides of which but 187,000 were sold, due to poor demand.

A Yield of 6%

We control and operate our own public service corporations. When necessary we undertake the sale of their securities. Investors who purchase them become preferred creditors of properties which we have subjected to rigid examination and whose junior securities we have purchased and hold. The advantage to the investor is obvious.
At present we are offering the First Mortgage Bonds of a well-known Public Service Corporation. They are selling to yield 6%.
Write for circular.

Meikleham & Dinsmore
ENGINEERS, BANKERS,
25 BROAD STREET, New York City. 60 State Street, Boston.

WANTED

International Nickel Co. Com.
Fidelity Phenix Ins. Co. Stock
Indiana Lighting Co. Stock & Bonds
Omaha Water Co. Stock and Bonds

Lamarche & Coady
Phone 5775-6 Broad.
25 Broad Street, - New York

American Woolen Company
Forty-Seventh Quarterly Dividend

Notice is hereby given that the regular quarterly dividend of One and Three-Quarters per Cent (1¾%) on the Preferred Capital Stock of the American Woolen Company of record December 21st, 1910, will be paid on the 16th day of January, 1911.

Transfer books for Preferred Stock will be closed at the close of business December 21st, 1910, and will be reopened January 5, 1911.

Checks will be mailed by the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

WM. H. DWELLY, Jr., Treasurer.
Boston, Mass., Dec. 6, 1910.

Lombard & Son, Inc.
FARM LOANS
5½% to 6½%
Kansas City San Francisco

TEMPLE, WEBB & CO.
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
AUDITORS, INDUSTRIAL COUNSELORS AND ECONOMISTS
ST. PAUL—GERMANIA LIFE BUILDING
MINNEAPOLIS—LUMBER EXCHANGE

George W. Temple
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
Colman Bldg. SEATTLE, WASH.

Market Reports ◎ Produce ◎ Shipping

SAVINGS BANKS TAKE ACTION ON DIVIDENDS SOON

Heavier Deposits and Easy Money Rates May Influence Trustees of Some Institutions to Reduce Interest

THE PRESENT RATES

In the next few weeks the trustees of four Boston savings banks will meet to declare semi-annual dividends, payable in January. Of these the Brighton and East Boston are paying dividends at the rate of 4 per cent and the North End and Provident at the rate of 3½ per cent. It is possible that the Brighton will cut its rate to 3½ per cent to strengthen its reserve account, in which event there will be 7 out of the 19 savings banks in Boston paying 3½ per cent per annum. Two years ago all but two of the Boston savings banks were paying 4 per cent.

The present ease in the money market tends to encourage savings banks officials to reduce the dividend rate to 3½ per cent. It is said that loans were made by Boston savings banks during the past few days at 4¾ per cent on collateral, compared with rates of 5 and 5¼ for several months. Little change, however, is yet to be noted in the rates on mortgages.

The banks would not be forced to cut dividends at the present time but for the fact that deposits have shown an unusual gain for some time and this new money is being invested at comparatively low rates.

The banks to declare dividends the next few weeks, their present dividend rate and deposits on Oct. 31, 1910 and 1909, are as follows:

Banks.	Rate.	Deposits Oct.31,'10.	Deposits Oct.31,'09.	Inc. P.C.
Brighton	4%	$1,845,000	$1,673,000	10.2
East Boston	4	5,171,000	4,967,000	4.1
North End	3½	5,150,000	5,134,000	.3
Provident	3½	48,012,000	47,620,000	.8

The stationary tendency of the deposits of the North End and Provident is due to the cut in the dividend rates during the past year.

The East Boston Savings Bank, which has paid dividends at the rate of 4 per cent for 30 years, passed the North End during past year in amount of deposits.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Money between the banks quoted at 4 per cent. New York funds sold at 5 cents premium per $1000 cash.

Exchanges and balances for today and week compared with the totals for the corresponding period in 1909 as follows:

	1910.	1909.
Saturday:		
Exchanges	$26,404,441	$31,773,913
Balances	1,605,440	2,359,856
For the week:		
Exchanges	$162,071,713	$165,765,414
Balances	*7,748,985	11,172,740

The United States subtreasury shows a debit balance at the clearing house of $277,565.

NEW YORK CURB.

NEW YORK — Tuolumne 4⅝@4⅞, South Utah 1¼@1¼, Arizona Cananea 3½@4, Standard Oil 612@616, Int. Rubber 29½@30½, Paper pfd. 27@29, Chino 21¾@21, Ray Cons. 18⅛@18⅜, Nipissing 10¾@11. Inspiration 9¼@9 5-16, Light pfd. 8@8½, Greene Cananea 6⅞@7⅛, Kerr Lake 6⅝@6¾, Giroux 6⅝@6¾, La Rose 4 9-16@4 11-16, Subway 3⅞@4¼, U. S. Light 1⅞@2, Ray Central 1 13-16@1⅞, Cons. Arizona 1½@ 1-9-16, Davis Daly 1⅛@1⅝, Manhattan Transit 1@1¼, Union ¾@⅞, Tulorosa ½@1.

CARNEGIE MILLS SEEK BUSINESS.

PITTSBURG, Pa.—The Carnegie Steel Company is mailing its second list of material on hand and ready for immediate shipment, at the Pittsburg warehouse. The first list was sent out about a month ago. The list now being mailed to prospective customers discloses that the material at the Pittsburg warehouse totals 13,818 tons.

THINKS WHEAT TOO LOW.

CHICAGO — John Washburn of the Washburn-Crosby Milling Company, says wheat is too low. "We have sold a lot of flour ahead, and have not slaughtered prices. Sales from Sept. 1 to date are largely in excess of a year ago."

Weather Predictions

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Unsettled, probably with light snow late tonight or Sunday; warmer; moderate variable winds, becoming south.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Unsettled weather, followed by light snow late tonight or Sunday; rising temperature.

TEMPERATURE TODAY.

8 a. m.	12½	12 noon	18½
2 p. m.	21		

Average temperature yesterday, 21 19-24.

IN OTHER CITIES.

Montreal	2	St. Louis	38
Nantucket	22	Chicago	28
New York	22	St. Paul	22
Washington	22	Bismarck	32
Jacksonville	52	Denver	50
New Orleans	60	Kansas City	40
San Francisco	64	Portland, Ore.	42

ALMANAC FOR TOMORROW.

Sun rises	7:03	Moon sets	12:55 a. m.
Sun sets	4:12	High water	
Length of day	9:09		6:13 a.m., 6:43 p.m.

ALMANAC FOR MONDAY.

Sun rises	7:04	Moon sets	2:09 a. m.
Sun sets	4:12	High water	
Length of day	9:08		7:10 a.m., 7:32 p.m.

SHIPPING NEWS

Arriving direct from Rotterdam, the Holland-America line steamer Amsteldyk, Capt. W. Krol, steamed up to a berth at pier 48, Mystic wharf, Charlestown, today with 1714 tons of cargo for Boston and 2377 tons for Philadelphia, to which port she will go after discharging here. The vessel left Rotterdam Nov. 26, and arrived here two days late. Among the items in her freight were: 11 packs of turbine shafts that will be sent to the Fore River shipbuilding plant in Quincy, 2200 packages of herring, 750 cases of sardines, 200 barrels of mackerel, 1000 bags of fertilizer, 900 bundles of rattans, 1592 bags of cutch, 800 bales of bottles and 800 bags of seeds, besides large shipments of window glass.

Only eight fishing vessels arrived at T wharf today with fares as follows: The Winifred 18,000 pounds, Eglantine 16,000, Viking 16,000, Robert & Carr 15,900, James & Esther 14,000, Mettacomet 6000, Massasoit 4500, and the Hope 3500.

Dealers' prices at T wharf today per hundredweight were: Steak cod $7.75, market cod $3.75, haddock $5.25, pollock $3.25, large hake $6.75, medium hake $3.75, and cusk $3.25.

Red Star liner Menominee, Captain Anfindsen, with 35 cabin passengers from Antwerp, will reach here Tuesday.

A large cargo was taken out today in the Leyland liner Columbian, Captain McDonald, for London, including 34,000 bushels of wheat, 2000 tons provisions, 620 head of cattle, 500 tons of flour and 100 tons of lumber.

British steamer Maryland, Captain McMath, from London, is the only foreign ship due Sunday. Several overdue vessels, however, may come in.

PORT OF BOSTON.

Arrived.

Str Amsteldyk (Dutch), DeKrol, Rotterdam, Nov 26, mdse to Holland-America line.

Str Governor Dingley, Linscott, Portland, Me.

Str City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.

Tug Standard, Pierce, Philadelphia, towg bg 92.

Tug Swatara, Minford, Philadelphia, towg bgs Pocopson, Glendower and Silver Brook.

Sailed.

Strs Columbian (Br), London; A W Perry (Br), Halifax, N S; City of Macon, Savannah; Katahdin, Charleston, S C and Jacksonville; Grecian, Philadelphia; Gloucester, Norfolk; H F Dimock, New York; tugs Ontario, New York, towg bgs Forest Belle, Thomas L. Parker, and Cadosia; Honeybrook, towg bg 5, Newburyport.

MARINE NOTES.

NORFOLK, Va.—The five-masted sch Henry O Barrett of Bath, Me, stranded off Cape Charles, was floated Friday by the Norfolk tugs Rescue and Edna V. Crew.

FAYAL, Azores—The crew of the British freight str St Leonards, from Shields for Galveston, was landed at Ponta Delgada Friday by the Italian str Lazio. The St Leonards was abandoned at sea.

CALCUTTA—Fire reported in the cargo of jute on board the British str Kabinge, outward bound for Boston and New York, is under control, but the cargo will have to be entirely discharged.

VINEYARD HAVEN—Sch William Jones, Bangor for New York, while anchored in Edgartown bay, lost one anchor. She procured another here Friday.

CAMPBELLTOWN, Scot.—The French bark Elisabeth, from New York for Glasgow, arrived in the harbor Friday with a shipwrecked crew on board. The rescued sailors are believed to be from the barge Baroness, which was sunk by another vessel 10 miles southwest of Fire Island lightship Nov. 10.

NEW YORK—Str Arcadia running to Porto Rico from this port, has been posted on the maritime exchange as "Missing." She sailed for New Orleans Oct. 11 for San Juan with four passengers and a crew of 37.

VINEYARD HAVEN—Str Colorado, Jacksonville for Boston, collided in the sound this morning with sch Waegwoltic (Br), Greaser, Tangier, N S, for New York, with a cargo of laths; the sch lost bowsprit and headgear, the str was apparently uninjured; the sch put in here and will probably be towed to her destination.

GLOUCESTER, Mass. — The schooner Hazel Dell, 150 tons burden, bound from Castine, Me., to Boston, with a cargo of spruce planks, sprang a leak Friday while between Boon island and Thacher island. She was towed into Gloucester today by a tug.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Interstate Power Company has been chartered at Charleston, W. Va.; authorized capital $1,000,000.

George W. Perkins, while in Chicago this week, stated that the present 5 per cent dividend on Steel common will not be reduced, even if 111 proves to be a poor steel year.

L. C. Hill of Brownsville, Tex., will erect a sugar refinery of 600 tons daily grinding capacity, to cost $600,000, at that place. Mr. Hill says he will have to calculate upon building a similar mill every year to take care of sugar grown on his plantations.

Produce Markets

Arrivals.

Str Amsteldyk from Rotterdam.

Str Juniata due here tomorrow from Norfolk has 700 bags peanuts, 50 bbls. spinach.

Sch Lavensaler from Winterport, Me., has arrived with 4600 bushels potatoes.

Boston Receipts.

For the day: Apples 3420 bbls. and 1664 boxes, cranberries 442 bbls., Florida oranges 2686 boxes, California oranges 1176 boxes, pineapples 36 crates, raisins 3090 boxes, dates 30 boxes, peanuts 55 bags, potatoes 29,149 bu., sweet potatoes 176 bbls., onions 2344 bu.

For the week—Apples 18,129 bbls 6249 bxs, cranberries 1466 bbls, Fla oranges 16,946 bxs, Cali oranges 4088 bxs, lemons 1883 bxs, Cali decid fruit 1 car, pineapples 306 crts, grapes 2280 bbls 3500 bskts 990 carriers, raisins 6274 bxs, figs 3074 pkgs, dates 797 bxs, peanuts 3522 bgs, potatoes 144,732 bu, sweet potatoes 4039 bbls, onions 15,170 bu.

PROVISIONS

Chicago Market.

May wheat 95½, Jan. pork 19.00, Jan. lard 10.20; hog receipts 11,000. Prices 7.40 to 7.85. Cattle market steady; receipts 400.

Boston Receipts of Poultry.

Today 1919 pkgs, last year 1724 pkgs; for the week 16,567 pkgs, last year 13,037 pkgs.

Boston Prices.

Flour—To ship from the mills, spring patents $5.40@5.80, clears $4.40@4.75, winter patents $4.60@4.95, straights $4.25@4.60, clears $4.10@4.50, Kansas patents, in jute $4.65@5.25, rye flour $3.90@4.70, graham $3.70@4.

Corn—Carlots, on spot, No. 2 yellow 64½@65c, steamer yellow 64@64½c, No. 2 yellow 63½@64c; to ship from the west, new, No. 3 yellow, prompt shipment 58@58½c, December shipment 56@56½c.

Oats—Carlots, on spot, No. 1 clipped white 41@41½c, No. 2 40@40½c, No. 3 39½@40c, rejected white 37½@38½c; to ship from the West, 40 to 42-lb clipped white 40½@41c, 38 to 40-lb 39½@40c, 36 to 38-lb 39@39½c.

Cornmeal and oatmeal—Feeding cornmeal $1.13@1.18 100-lb bag, granulated $3.10@3.20 bbl, bolted $3@3.10; oatmeal, rolled $4@4.25 bbl, cut and ground $4.40@4.65.

Millfeed—To ship from the mills, spring bran $25.75@26.25, winter bran $26@26.50, middlings $27@29.50, mixed feed $26.25@28.50, red dog $29.25@29.75, cottonseed meal $31@31.50, linseed meal $36@36.50, hominy feed $24.40, gluten feed $25.75, stock feed $24.

Hay and straw—Hay, western, choice $23.50@24.50, No. 1 $22.50@23.50, No. 2 $20.50@21.50, No. 3 $16.50@17.50; straw, rye $12.50@13.50, oat $8@8.50.

Butter—Northern creamery, 30@31c; western $30@31c.

Eggs—Fancy nearby henery 48@50c; eastern best, 42@44c; western best, 34@36c.

Cheese—New York twins, new, 15@15½c; Vermont twins, extra, 14½@15c.

Beans—Pea, choice, per bu, $2.35@2.40; medium, choice hand-picked, $2.35; California, small white, $2.85@3; yellow eyed, best, $2.20@2.30; red kidney $3@3.25.

Apples—McIntosh Red, bbl, $4@5; King, bbl, $3.75@4.50; Northe. Spy, bbl, $3@4.25; Baldwins, fancy, per bbl, $3.75@4; greenings, bbl, $3@4; native bu box $1@1.50.

Potatoes—New potatoes, $1@1.05; sweet potatoes, per bbl., $2.50@3.

Onions—Connecticut river, per 110-lb bag, $1.65@1.75; native yellow, per bu. box, 90c@$1.

Poultry—Nearby broilers, 22@24c; choice northern and eastern fowl, 17@18c; western fowl, 15@15½c; northern and eastern turkeys, choice, 25@26c; western turkeys, choice, 23@24c; roasting chickens, 18c; western chickens, 17@18c.

Live poultry—Chickens, 14c; fowls, 13½@14½c; roosters 10½c.

Fruit—Pineapples, per crate, $3@$3.75; cranberries, per box, $2.50@3.25; per bbl., $8.50@9.50.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Butter and Eggs in Cold Storage in Boston.

	Butter, pkgs. 1910.	1909.	Eggs, cs. 1910.	1909.
Dec. 10	279,896	190,618	202,009	161,370
Dec. 3	294,077	203,275	222,175	176,563
Decrease	14,181	12,657	20,166	15,193

Increase in total stock of butter compared with 1909, 89,278 packages. Increase in total stock of eggs compared with 1909, 40,639 cases.

New York Market.

Butter—Cry spec str mk 31¼cb, renovated spec 26¼ca, 25cb; No. 2 pkg stk 20ca, 19cb; cry spec str mk slr Monday or Tuesday 33ca, 31¼cb; 100 cry spec slr until next Friday 33ca, 31cb; cry ex slr next wk 32ca, 29⅝cb; no sales. Rects 4369, for the week 34,355.

Eggs—200 refrig firsts storg pd 25¼ca, 24½cb; fresh gthd firsts 37ca, 35cb; Ky firsts 38½ca, 36cb; Ohio ex firsts 37cb; 1000 refrg seconds 24¼ca, 23½cb; 5 cars refrg firsts storg pd 24¾cb; refrg seconds storg pd slr December 23cb; no sales. Rects 5563, for the week 38,121.

Other Domestic Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Egg mkt Dec. 9 stdy at 32c.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Butter mkt Dec. 9 stdy; ex 28c, No. 1 pkg stk 20c, rects 7001. Egg mkt firm, prime 1sts 33c, 1sts 31c, ordinary 1sts 29c, rects 1420.

Foreign Dairy News.

Latest cable advices to George A. Cochrane of Boston from the principal markets of Great Britain give butter markets as quiet. The activity of last week has been lost this week, [illegible] eral supplies, principally from the antipodes, and prices are in sellers favor and some what lower.

Finest grades—Danish 25½@26c, New Zealand 24@24½c, Irish 23½@24c, Australian 23½@24c, Siberian 21½@22½c.

Cheese—Markets are steady and continue somewhat in sellers favor. Stocks not large and decreasing. Finest grades of Canadian 12½@13c.

Today's New York Market by Telegram.

Butter market very firm; spec 31c; ex 29½@30c; held spec 30@30½c; ex 29@29½c.

Cheese market steady; fancy white 15½c; colored 15½c.

Egg market steady; ex 1sts 39@40c; 1sts 35@37c; refrigerator spec mks 26c; 1sts 24½@25½c.

ROXBURY BOY SCOUTS MARCH

Troops 1 and 2 of the Roxbury boy scouts of America, mustering 50, left Dudley street Baptist church this afternoon, marching to Franklin park.

Games are scheduled to be played there, and will consist of the regular sports originated by Daniel Beard and Ernest Thompson Seton. The boys are [illegible] to khaki uniform.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

Transatlantic Sailings.

EASTBOUND.

Sailings from New York.

*La Gascogne, for Havre	Dec. 10
Niagara, for Havre	Dec. 10
*St. Paul, for Southampton	Dec. 10
Minneapolis, for London	Dec. 10
*Lapland, for Antwerp via Dover	Dec. 10
*Cedric, for Liverpool	Dec. 10
Lituania, for Rotterdam	Dec. 10
*New Amsterdam, for Rotterdam	Dec. 10
Prinzess Irene, for Mediterranean ports	Dec. 10
Columbia, for Glasgow	Dec. 10
Duca di Genova, for Mediterranean ports	Dec. 10
Roma, for Mediterranean ports	Dec. 10
*Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, for Hamburg	Dec. 10
*Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for Bremen	Dec. 13
*Caronia, for Liverpool	Dec. 14
*Adriatic, for Southampton	Dec. 14
*La Lorraine, for Havre	Dec. 15
*Philadelphia, for Southampton	Dec. 16
*Mauretania, for Liverpool	Dec. 17
Minnehaha, for London	Dec. 17
*Koenigin Luise, for Bremen	Dec. 17
Caledonia, for Glasgow	Dec. 17
President Grant, for Hamburg	Dec. 17
Arabic, for Liverpool	Dec. 17
*Noordam, for Rotterdam	Dec. 20
*Teutonic, for Southampton	Dec. 21
Samland, for Antwerp via Dover	Dec. 21
Argentina, for Mediterranean ports	Dec. 21
*Rhein, for Bremen	Dec. 22
*La Touraine, for Havre	Dec. 22
*Pennsylvania, for Hamburg	Dec. 22
United States, for Copenhagen	Dec. 22
Volturno, for Rotterdam	Dec. 22
*Baltic, for Liverpool	Dec. 24
Minnetonka, for London	Dec. 24
Columbia, for Mediterranean ports	Dec. 24
California, for Glasgow	Dec. 24
*Russia, for Rotterdam	Dec. 24
*Lusitania, for Liverpool	Dec. 28
America, for Mediterranean ports	Dec. 28
Vaderland, for Antwerp via Dover	Dec. 28
*Venezia, for Mediterranean ports	Dec. 28
*La Bretagne, for Havre	Dec. 29
Re d'Italia, for Mediterranean ports	Dec. 29
*Neckar, for Bremen	Dec. 29
Mesaba, for London	Dec. 31
*St. Louis, for Southampton	Dec. 31
*Celtic, for Liverpool	Dec. 31

Sailings from Boston.

Columbian, for London	Dec. 10
Pretoria, for Hamburg	Dec. 10
Amsteldyk, for Rotterdam	Dec. 13
Zeeland, for Liverpool	Dec. 13
Toronto, for Hull	Dec. 13
Michigan, for Liverpool	Dec. 13
Rheingraf, for Havana	Dec. 13
Cestrian, for Liverpool	Dec. 14
Romanic, for Mediterranean ports	Dec. 15
Menominee, for Antwerp	Dec. 16
Anglian, for London	Dec. 16
Kentucky, for Copenhagen	Dec. 20
Bohemian, for Liverpool	Dec. 21
Corinthian, for Glasgow	Dec. 23
Caledonian, for Manchester	Dec. 24
Oceanic, for New York	Dec. 17
Devonian, for Liverpool	Dec. 28
Cambrian, for London	Dec. 30
Manitou, for Antwerp	Dec. 30
Rheingraf, for Havana	Dec. 30
Sagamore, for Liverpool	Dec. 31

Sailings from Philadelphia.

*Haverford, for Liverpool	Dec. 10
Menominee, for Antwerp	Dec. 23
*Merion, for Liverpool	Dec. 24
Ancona, for Mediterranean ports	Dec. 28
*Friesland, for Liverpool	Dec. 31

Sailings from Montreal.

All sailings from Halifax, N. S., or Portland, Me., during winter season.

Sailings from Halifax.

Lake Manitoba, for Liverpool	Dec. 10
Empress of Britain, for Liverpool	Dec. 16
Empress of Ireland, for Liverpool	Dec. 30

Sailings from Portland.

Canada, for Liverpool, via Halifax	Dec. 10
Dominion, for Liverpool	Dec. 24

WESTBOUND.

Sailings from Liverpool.

Devonian, for Boston	Dec. 10
Mauretania, for New York	Dec. 10
Baltic, for New York	Dec. 10
Friesland, for Philadelphia	Dec. 14
Empress of Ireland, for Halifax	Dec. 16
Celtic, for New York	Dec. 17
Lusitania, for New York	Dec. 17
Saxonia, for Boston	Dec. 15
Campania, for New York	Dec. 24
Cedric, for New York	Dec. 24
Haverford, for Philadelphia	Dec. 28
Canada, for Portland	Dec. 29
Empress of Britain, for Halifax	Dec. 30
Laurentic, for New York	Dec. 31
Caronia, for New York	Dec. 31

Sailings from London.

Cambrian, for Boston	Dec. 10
Minnehaha, for New York	Dec. 15

Sailings from Southampton.

St. Louis, for New York	Dec. 10
Amerika, for New York	Dec. 11
George Washington, for New York	Dec. 14
New York, for New York	Dec. 17
President Lincoln, for New York	Dec. 18
Oceanic, for New York	Dec. 21
St. Paul, for New York	Dec. 24
Philadelphia, for New York	Dec. 31

Sailings from Glasgow.

California, for New York	Dec. 10
Lake Erie, for Boston via Halifax	Dec. 17
Furnessia, for New York	Dec. 24

Sailings from Manchester.

Iberian, for Boston	Dec. 17

Sailings from Hamburg.

Amerika, for New York	Dec. 10
President Lincoln, for New York	Dec. 17
Batavia, for New York	Dec. 24
Bluecher, for New York	Dec. 31

Sailings from Bremen.

Neckar, for New York	Dec. 10
George Washington, for New York	Dec. 13
Breslau, for New York	Dec. 22
Friedrich der Grosse, for New York	Dec. 31

Sailings from Havre.

Chicago, for New York	Dec. 10
La Touraine, for New York	Dec. 10
Caroline, for New York	Dec. 17
La Bretagne, for New York	Dec. 17
La Lorraine, for New York	Dec. 24
La Savoie, for New York	Dec. 31
Niagara, for New York	Dec. 31

Sailings from Antwerp.

Samland, for New York	Dec. 10
Manitou, for Boston	Dec. 15
Kroonland, for New York	Dec. 17
Finland, for New York	Dec. 24
Marquette, for Boston	Dec. 29
Gothland, for New York	Dec. 31

Sailings from Rotterdam.

Ryndam, for New York	Dec. 17
Gorredyk, for Boston	Dec. 21
Potsdam, for New York	Dec. 31

Sailings from Fiume.

Carmania, for New York	Dec. 17

Sailings from Genoa.

Oceania, for New York	Dec. 29

Sailings from Trieste.

Laura, for New York	Dec. 10
Bethania, for Hamburg	Dec. 24
Alice, for New York	Dec. 24

Sailings from Copenhagen.

Oscar II., for New York	Dec. 15

Transatlantic Sailings.

WESTBOUND.

Sailings from San Francisco.

*Manchuria, for Hongkong	Dec. 13
*Maitai, for Wellington	Dec. 14
*Chiyo Maru, for Hongkong	Dec. 21
*Wilhelmina, for Honolulu	Dec. 21
*Boveric, for Sydney	Dec. 23
Alameda, for Honolulu	Dec. 24
*Sierra, for Honolulu	Dec. 24
*Asia, for Hongkong	Dec. 27
*Mariposa, for Sydney	Dec. 28

Sailings from Seattle.

*Kumeric, for Manila, via Hongkong	Dec. 13
*Minnesota, for Hongkong	Dec. 19
*Tamba Maru, for Hongkong	Dec. 29
*Empress of India, for Hongkong	Dec. 28
*Moana, for Sydney	Dec. 30
*Kamakura Maru, for Hongkong	Dec. 31

Sailings from Tacoma.

*Chicago Maru, for Hongkong	Dec. 13
*Protesilaus, for Hongkong	Dec. 27
Titan, for Hongkong	Dec. 28

Sailings from Vancouver.

Monteagle, for Hongkong	Dec. 10
Empress of India, for Hongkong	Dec. 28
Marama, for Sydney, via Honolulu	Dec. 30

EASTBOUND.

Sailings from Yokohama.

Tacoma Maru, for Tacoma	Dec. 13
Mongolia, for San Francisco	Dec. 14
Protesilaus, for Tacoma	Dec. 16
Awa Maru, for Seattle	Dec. 21
Tenyo Maru, for San Francisco	Dec. 21
Empress of Japan, for Vancouver	Dec. 22
Panama Maru, for Tacoma	Dec. 27
Korea, for San Francisco	Dec. 28

Sailings from Hongkong.

Tenyo Maru, for San Francisco	Dec. 10
Panama Maru, for Tacoma	Dec. 14
Empress of Japan, for Vancouver	Dec. 17
Korea, for San Francisco	Dec. 17
Keemun, for Tacoma	Dec. 28
Seattle Maru, for Tacoma	Dec. 28

Sailings from Honolulu.

Asia, for San Francisco	Dec. 10
Alameda, for San Francisco	Dec. 14
Sierra, for San Francisco	Dec. 14
Mongolia, for San Francisco	Dec. 24
Tenyo Maru, for San Francisco	Dec. 31

Sailings from Sydney.

Makura, for Vancouver	Dec. 19

*United States mail.

FOREIGN MAIL DEPARTURES FOR WEEK DEC. 10.

Mails for—	Conveyed by—	Mail closes at Boston P. O.	Supple. mail.
Newfoundland, St. Pierre and Miquelon, via Halifax	A. W. Perry	Satur., 10, 11 am.,	

*Letters for Germany paid at the rate of two cents per ounce will be forwarded only on direct steamer from New York to Hamburg or Bremen.

Registered mails for Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies clo e Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday at 8:30 p. m.; for other countries mails close one hour earlier than time shown above.

Newfoundland, except Parcels Post, via North Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, closes daily, except Saturday, at 5:30 p. m., also on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7:00 a. m.

St. Pierre and Miquelon, via N. Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, close at 5:30 p. m. Dec. 11 and 25, and 7:00 a. m. Dec. 12 and 26. Parcels Post for Newfoundland are forwarded only on direct steamers from New York and Philadelphia to St. John's. Parcels Post for Labrador can only be forwarded on direct steamers from New York and Philadelphia to St. John's between July 1 and Oct. 1.

Mails for Cuba, by rail to Florida, thence by steamer, close daily except Wednesday at 12 m., 4 and 9 p. m.

Mails for Cuba close at this office every Wednesday at 9 p. m. forwarded on direct steamers sailing from New York every Thursday.

All steamers take specially addressed correspondence.

Parcels Post mails for Jamaica and Costa Rica close ½ hour earlier than the closing time shown above.

Parcels Post mails for Great Britain and Ireland close Tuesday and Friday at 5 p. m., Germany 5 p. m. Wednesday and Friday, Italy 5 p. m. Tuesday and Friday, Norway, Sweden and Denmark 5 p. m. Wednesday, Newfoundland 4 p. m. Friday.

TRANS-PACIFIC MAILS FORWARDED OVERLAND DAILY.

Mails for—	Conveyed by,	Via.	Mail closes at Boston P. O.
Hawaii	Virginian	Tacoma	Dec. 11, 6 pm.
‡China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines	Minnesota	Seattle	Dec. 14, 6 pm.
‡Hawaii, China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines	Chiyo Maru	San Fran.	Dec. 15, 6 pm.
New Zealand, Samoa and specially addressed for Australia	Boveric	San Fran.	Dec. 18, 6 pm.
Hawaii	Sierra	San Fran.	Dec. 19, 6 pm.

*Supplementary mails to insure forwarding must be dropped in receptacles marked "Forelgn." †Merchandise for the U. S. postal agent at Shanghai or Japanese parcels post cannot be sent via Canada. ‡North Manchuria is forwarded via Russig, instead of Japan.

ACTIVITY AT THE SHARON WORKS

SHARON, Pa.—The Bessemer and open-hearth departments of the Ohio works of the Carnegie Steel Company at Youngstown resumed operations Tuesday. Two of the blast furnaces were started and the others will be put in commission one at a time. At the valley mills of the Republic Iron & Steel Company all departments except the seven inch will be in operation within a few days.

Both rod mills of the American Steel & Wire Company have resumed operations after a few days shutdown on account of a broken engine. The 12-hour record was broken at the rod mill one day recently when 317 tons of rods were drawn. The best previous record was about 285 tons.

WILL RESUME FULL TIME.

CHICAGO — Elgin National Watch Company, which has been running four or five days a week for over a year, will resume full time after the holidays.

AN ILLINOIS BANK FAILURE.

CHICAGO—Farmers & Merchants Bank of Macon, Ill., has closed its doors. Liabilities are $100,000.

EFFICIENCY

in service—or the lack of it—is very apt to make all the difference between a profit and a loss. Our wire service reaches every important market in the country.

HORNBLOWER & WEEKS

Established 1888

New York BOSTON Chicago Detroit

BOSTON CURB

Stocks.	High.	Low.	Last.
Amal Nevada	6½c	5½c	5¾c
Arizona Mines	5¾	6	6
Bay State Gas	38c	35c	35c
Boston Ely	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
American Develop	1¼	1¼	1¼
Calaveras	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
Champion	4½c	4c	4c
Chief	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
Chino	22⅝	21⅞	22⅝
Consol Arizona	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
Cortez	2	2	2
Dominion Syndicate	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞
Ely Consol	43c	41c	41c
First Nat Copper	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜
Goldfield Consol	8¾	8⅝	8¾
Inspiration	9½	9⅜	9⅜
La Rose	4¼	4⅛	4¼
Mackinaw	23c	23c	23c
Mass Coal	8½c	8c	8c
McKinley-Darragh	1¼	1¼	1¼
Majestic	40c	40c	40c
Mexican Metals	2⅝	2¼	2¼
Mason Valley	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
Mollie Gibson	28c	27c	28c
do pf	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
Nevada-Douglas	2½	2⅜	2½
Nevada-Utah	98c	91c	98c
Ohio Copper	1⅝	1½	1½
Oneco	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
Rawhide Mining	8c	6c	8c
Rhode Island Coal	7¼	6⅞	7¼
United Verde Ext	2½	2½	2½
Tuolumne	5	4⅛	4⅛
South Lake	7	7	7
Vulture	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞

CHICAGO BOARD.

(Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Dec.	.91	.91½	.90⅝	.90¾
May	.95⅜	.95⅜	.95⅛	.95⅜
July	.93	.93⅛	.92⅝	.92¾
Corn—				
Dec.	.45⅞	.46⅜	.45⅜	.45⅞
May	.47½	.48	.47⅜	.47½
July	.48⅝	.48⅝	.48⅛	.48⅜
Oats—				
Dec.	.31⅝	.31⅜	.31⅝	.31⅝
May	.34¼	.34⅝	.34⅛	.34¼
July	.34¼	.34¼	.34	.34
Pork—				
Jan.	18.87	19.12	18.87	19.12
May	17.80	18.15	17.80	18.15
Lard—				
Jan.	10.17	10.30	10.17	10.25
May	9.97	10.07	9.97	10.02

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT.

A further loss in the surplus of $8,218,325, reducing the total surplus to $4,075,950, was shown in the weekly statement of averages of the New York clearing house banks. There was an increase of over $5,000,000 in the loan account and a decrease in deposits of $4,597,500. The loss in cash amounted to more than $9,000,000. The statement in detail follows:

		Decrease.
Loans	$1,234,134,600	*$5,054,100
Deposits	1,194,740,300	4,597,500
Circulation	48,483,600	*34,600
Specie	235,519,600	8,069,100
Legal tenders	66,824,300	1,298,500
Reserve	302,343,900	9,367,600
Reserve required	298,267,950	1,148,775
Surplus	4,075,950	8,218,825

*Increase.

BANK MERGER RUMORS.

LAWRENCE, Mass.—Rumors of negotiations of an important bank merger are in circulation, and while those in authority are uncommunicative on the subject, it is said that the reports are well founded. The banks affected are the Merchants National and Lawrence National and the report is that they are to be made a trust company, retaining the Merchants' name.

SYMBOLS FOR CHECKS AND DRAFTS.

NEW YORK—The clearing house section of the American Bankers Association has called a meeting of transit managers of banks to be held in Chicago, Dec. 12, for the discussion of the question of symbols to be used on checks and drafts, in line with a system devised by the clearing house section two years ago, whereby cities are designated by letters and clearing house banks by their clearing house numbers.

TRAVEL

North German Lloyd

Gibraltar Algiers Naples Genoa

EGYPT, INDIA

Colombo Far East Australia

LONDON Paris, Bremen

LONDON — PARIS — BREMEN

TUESDAYS 10 A. M. Express Sailings.
K. W. d. Gr. Dec.

News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION TO BE HELD IN FRENCH CAPITAL

Notice Given in Senate of Intention to Ask Permission, but Much Prejudice Exists, and Public Has Little Faith in Success of Scheme.

(Special to The Monitor.)

PARIS—For several years we have heard rumors as to when and where the next international exhibition will be held in Paris. From time to time, the press has taken the matter up, but at last things are taking a more practical form, and notice has been filed at the Senate of the intention to move a resolution to obtain their formal consent to the holding of an international and universal exhibition in Paris. The resolution appears to avoid naming a specific date for the exhibition, but contents itself with saying that it shall be held in or about the year 1920.

Whatever may be decided by the Senate as to the date, it would appear an impossibility to hold the exhibition before 1920, and in fact the organization of a universal and international exhibition, considering the present advanced condition of industry, could scarcely be accomplished in such a period. It took eight years to prepare the 1900 exhibition, the decree authorizing the same being issued in 1892, and since that date industry has developed so marvelously that it will be immeasurably more difficult to cover the necessary ground before the coming exhibition can open its doors.

The last exhibition, that of 1900, made a lasting impression on every one connected with its organization. When it was over the universal verdict was that it was the last time, that they had all had enough of it, and that there would never be another. The main reason for the general dissatisfaction was that both the public and the exhibitors together came to the conclusion that the enormous inconveniences attending this vast international fair greatly overbalanced the advantages. What with the construction of roads and buildings, and the subsequent demolition thereof, Paris was blocked throughout a very important section for upwards of six or seven years, and even this disadvantage, serious enough in itself, sank into insignificance in comparison with others that Paris was forced to endure.

The Champs-de-Mars is now a park, enclosed by boulevards and buildings; other sites have been mentioned, but all found more or less unsuitable. In fact, there appears to be now absolutely no suitable site within the walls of Paris, and, by the year 1920, this difficulty will have increased rather than lessened. In addition, new industries have been born, others have increased beyond all expected bounds, so that the bare idea of an international and universal exhibition seems now almost unmanageable. The recent aeronautic exhibition is pointed out as a case in point, in fact it is cited as a warning to the would-be organizers of the show of 1920.

In 1900 flying was not a practical question, in fact it did not even exist, and yet, though it is scarcely two years since it first saw the light, the Grand Palais was last month full to overflowing with exhibits of flying apparatus alone. It would seem to be altogether necessary, therefore, to install the exhibition, if it is to be installed, outside the walls of Paris, and for this it would be necessary to find at least 500 acres of suitable and available land in a convenient suburb of the city. The question is asked with considerable point, is such a space to be found?

Innumerable other difficulties crop up in other directions, and the opinion of men of wide experience on the question has been given with much hesitation and much reserve, the advantages being, in their opinion, far outweighed by the public inconvenience.

Paris prefers to have special exhibitions; they are more manageable and do not interfere with city life. They increase business normally and are not followed by the reaction that has always followed those of a universal character. Perhaps the exhibition will still be held, it may even be a prodigious success. What is certain, however, at the moment is that there is no faith at present in the success of the scheme.

OBSERVE CUSTOM OF WROTH SILVER

(Special to The Monitor.)

LONDON—The annual ceremonial of collecting "wroth silver" from various contributory places in the Hundred of Knightlow, Warwickshire, was observed on the estate of the Duke of Buccleugh. This quaint old custom, which is of Saxon origin and dates back from anything between 1000 and 2000 years, took place on Knightlow hill, a few miles from Dunchurch, where the Gunpowder plot conspirators held their famous tryst. An official from the duke's estate offices read the order of the proceedings from a document termed "the charter of assembly." About 30 parishes have to pay the tax, which varies from 1d. to 2s. 3½d. The money paid has to be deposited in the hollow of a big block of sandstone, and the alternative to payment is "a fine of 20s. for every penny not forthcoming, or else the forfeiture of a white bull with red nose and ears of the same color."

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON.

BOSTON—"Katie Did."
CASTLE SQUARE—"Twelfth Night."
COLONIAL—"The Old Town."
HOLLIS—"The Bachelor's Baby."
B. F. KEITH'S—Vaudeville.
MAJESTIC—"The Yankee Girl."
PARK—"Seven Days."
SHUBERT—"The Passing of the Third Floor Back."
TREMONT—"The Spring Maid."

NEW YORK.

AMERICAN—Vaudeville.
ASTOR—"The Aviator."
BELASCO—"The Concert."
BIJOU—"The Nest Egg."
BROADWAY—Sothern and Marlowe in Shakespeare repertoire.
CASINO—"He Came From Milwaukee."
COMEDY—"I'll Be Hanged If I Do."
CRITERION—"The Commuters."
EMPIRE—"Sherlock Holmes."
GAIETY—"Get Rich Quick Wallingford."
GLOBE—Madame Bernhardt in repertoire.
HACKETT—"Daddy Dufard."
HAMMERSTEIN—Vaudeville.
HERALD SQUARE—"The Girl and the Kaiser."
HIPPODROME—Spectacles.
HUDSON—"Nobody's Widow."
KEITH & PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville.
KNICKERBOCKER—"Henry of Navarre."
LIBERTY—"The Country Boy."
LYCEUM—"The Importance of Being Earnest."
LYRIC—"Madame Troubadour."
MAJESTIC—"The Blue Bird."
MANHATTAN—Vaudeville.
MAXINE ELLIOTT—"The Gamblers."
METROPOLITAN—Grand Opera.
NEW AMSTERDAM—"Madame Sherry."
NEW—"Mary Magdalene."
REPUBLIC—"Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm."
WALLACK'S—"Getting a Polish."
WEBER'S—"Alma, Where Do You Live."

CHICAGO.

AMERICAN—Vaudeville.
AUDITORIUM—Grand opera.
COLONIAL—"The Mayoress."
CORT—"Two Men and a Girl."
GARRICK—"The Chocolate Soldier."
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"The City."
ILLINOIS—"The Fascinating Widow."
LYRIC—"The Whirlwind."
MAJESTIC—Vaudeville.
McVICKERS—"The Chorus Lady."
OLYMPIC—"Get Rich Quick Wallingford."
POWERS—"The Commuters."
STUDEBAKER—"Girl in the Train."

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE.

Saturday matinee at 2 o'clock, "Boheme"; Saturday evening at 8 o'clock, "Trovatore."

LITTLE DUTCH VILLAGE ATTRACTIVE

People wear quaint costumes in fishing town on the Zuider Zee.

(Photo specially taken for The Monitor.)
VOLENDAM STREET SCENE.
Holland women, in their picturesque costumes, seen coming from church.

AMSTERDAM—It was Saturday afternoon when we left the train at Edam to go to Volendam in the so-called "houseboat," a square yellow box with wooden benches, accommodating from 10 to 15 passengers. It took us about an hour and a half to go those three miles, as boat and passengers were pulled along the canal by an old man, who trudged along the banks with the rope bound round his shoulders. At length we reached Volendam, the little Dutch fishing village on the Zuider Zee and its red, blue and green houses, charmingly reflected in the canals gave a pleasing welcome. We wound our way to the inn through narrow, twisting alleys and over several canal bridges.

The fishing boats had all come into port over Sunday and lay side by side, some 250 of them many with their red, brown or black sails still hoisted to dry.

All the inhabitants wore the Volendam costume, which we were to see in full glory the following day. The men had the characteristic broad Dutch breeches, very much gathered around the waist, and headed on each side by a large silver brooch. The shirt was dark with a broad, black silk tie loosely knotted around the neck and a large, beautifully worked silver bottom on the right. The women's dress was very picturesque. A white lace cap, with stiff white wings turning back from the face, completely covered the hair. The dark dress was relieved by a dainty, pale silk yoke, and the same silk made the wide yoke of the black apron. The children, even the babies, wore exactly the same costumes as their elders. All wore wooden sabots, which were carefully deposited on the door-step before entering the house.

We peeped in at the church door at 10 o'clock, where the 500 or 600 inhabitants of the village were gathered. When at 11:30 the church doors reopened the whole congregation poured across the canal bridge in a regular stampede, to spend the rest of the day promenading along the village street, which ran along the top of the dike.

In the evening a large red light was lit at the entrance to the little harbor, and toward midnight we saw the several hundred fishing boats sail silently, like specters, out over the black sea, and in the morning the harbor was empty.

(Photo specially taken for The Monitor.)
ON THE VOLENDAM CANAL.
Attractive view of waterway in an old Dutch village.

SAYS IMPERIAL INSTITUTE HAS EDUCATIONAL VALUE

(Special to The Monitor.)

LONDON — Sir George Reid, the high commissioner for the commonwealth of Australia, has lately visited the Imperial Institute, under the guidance of Lord Northcote and Professor Dunstan. Much struck by the educational value of the exhibits to the empire at large, Sir George Reid in an interview with a representative of the Standard said:

"I trust that among the many great benefits that can be derived from the vast assemblage of people from all parts of the empire at coronation time, will be a determined and successful effort to make this institute one of the rallying points for British subjects from the oversea dominions, and I intend to personally help the authorities at the institute in this direction to the utmost of my ability.

"There is a vast multitude of rare and beautiful objects, and a vast collection of exhibits connected with the primary industries and general industrial potentialities of the British empire. Altogether it is one of the most valuable agencies in London for a better knowledge of imperial resources. Of especial interest are the gifts to King Edward from different parts of the empire, particularly India, as well as the gifts to the present King and Queen, these having been lent to the institute with a right royal generosity."

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KETTLE VALLEY TO EXTEND ITS LINES

(Special to The Monitor.)

VANCOUVER, B. C.—It is reported to be the intention of the Kettle Valley railway to extend its lines from Penticton into southern Okanagan and the Similkkameen, and also to connect the latter district with the coast by a number of branch lines. This will make Penticton an important distributing point for the southern districts and greatly improve the transportation facilities in the southeastern section of the province.

NOTES FROM BERLIN

(Special to The Monitor.)

BERLIN—In a few days the trial proper of the British spies, Captain Trench and Lieutenant Brandon, who were arrested at Borkum, will commence. It is said that the trial will be of short duration, as there is no lack of evidence that the two officers intended to make use of the information they had gained by offering it to their government. The outside penalty for the offense is 15 years hard labor, but those able to judge do not think it likely that the Englishmen will, if convicted, receive half of that sentence. Their frank avowal of their object, instead of attempting to wriggle out of the matter, or at least better their position by the use of subterfuge, has caused them to rise in the esteem of every one concerned. It is not impossible that only a very light sentence may be pronounced. It is stated that the Englishmen have expressed regret to their counsel that the report of their ill-treatment by the prison warders has been circulated; this was entirely unfounded, as they have met with all consideration at the hands of the authorities.

The Reichstag has now reopened, the first day being devoted to petitions and the usual preliminaries; the following day business began in earnest with the question of the unprecedented meat prices and how these were to be met in the interests of the people. The Social Democrats brought their threatened interpellation couched in resolute terms, demanding the opening of the frontiers to foreign meat and cattle and a modification of the quarantine regulations. After a heated debate the Ministers Delbrueck and von Schoelemer, the latter making his maiden speech in clear, distinct tones, replied on behalf of the government, holding out little or no hope of improvement, or rather disclaiming the power to alter existing conditions.

The Kaiser's criticism of the rolling of the Cunard liner Mauretania, and his praise of the new invention of anti-rolling tanks, will cause the fitting of many German vessels with the tanks. Already several of the largest liners have been subjected to examination as to the practicability of adding the invention to them, and the Hamburg-America line has given orders for tanks to be fitted to the 60,000 ton liner lately commissioned for them for the New York service. The Kaiser observed to the Technical Shipbuilding Association at Kiel that it was high time something was done to stop the rolling of ships, some of his own relatives having told him that, when traveling by the Mauretania, they were compelled to hold fast to anything they could get at, while on deck in bad weather, to prevent being rolled off into the water. The new tanks are in the shape of a U; they extend from port to starboard, right through the hold, and the water with which they are filled rises and falls as the vessel rolls, thus neutralizing her motion. Two liners of the Hamburg-America line have already tested the tanks, and proved their great value in rough weather; they are the Corcovado and the Ypiranga.

BRITISH RAILWAY WILL ELECTRIFY ITS LINE TO BRIGHTON

(Special to The Monitor.)

LONDON—The London, Brighton & South Coast Railway Company is contemplating some very considerable alterations and improvements. Reference has already been made to the fact that the electrification of a portion of their line has been an undoubted success, and it now appears that the idea is to be developed, and that the whole of the line between London and Brighton will be electrified. In addition to this, Brighton is shortly to become a port of call for steamers to Dieppe, added to which a new service will be opened to Boulogne and Ostend.

A large number of people whose daily work is in London live in Brighton, and special trains are provided to enable them to get to town in ample time. At the present moment there is an ample service of 36 trains in 18 working hours, and, according to a statement made by William Forbes, the general manager, last year was the biggest year on record as regards the number of persons carried between London and Brighton.

With regard to the development of Brighton as a port, it is claimed that the distance between Boulogne and Brighton being less than between Dieppe and Brighton, the latter port will soon become a favorite starting point for visitors journeying to the continent. The extension of the electrification of the railway will also do much to increase the population of Brighton, for it is said that when once the system is in working order it will be possible to run trains from London to Brighton every 20 minutes, the journey being accomplished in three quarters of an hour.

VALUABLE ARRAS TAPESTRY IS SOLD BY LONDON HOUSE

(Special Correspondence of The Monitor.)

LONDON—A valuable and interesting piece of Arras tapestry was sold by Messrs. Puttick & Simpson's firm for the sum of £6600, Captain Lindsay purchasing the same on behalf of an English gentleman. It is said that this admirably preserved and beautiful piece of work will decorate the walls of some quiet house in the country.

The panel represents King David, surrounded by a group of eight ladies in sumptuous Tudor dresses. These figures are symbolic of different mental attributes. The King himself holds a scroll upon which are inscribed the words, "Gird thyself with thy sword upon thy thigh, O, thou most mighty." In this portion of the panel Charity is represented as covering a multitude of sins, Envy gives up her gauntlet in submission to Love, and Avarice gives up the purse she holds in her hand. Love, with uplifted arm, points to the betrayal of the Master. On the left are seen five men dressed in the costume of the fifteenth century.

On the extreme right of the panel is a knight in armor wearing a crown, surrounded by seven virtues. Charity and Humility are, however, the only two indicated. Charity is here seen presenting the knight, starting out to battle with the powers of darkness, with a banner, while Humility, on bended knee, offers him his helmet with the crown of thorns. Other scenes from the Gospel are also depicted. The tapestry measures 13 feet 4 inches by 13 feet 9 inches, and is supposed to be the gift of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, to Richard III.

LAND SET ASIDE FOR PLAYGROUND IN FILIPINO CITY

(Special to The Monitor.)

MANILA, P. I.—The playground system promises to become fairly established in Manila, three of these recreation grounds having been provided for by recent action of the municipal board. The board voted to set aside a space in one corner of the Cuartel Meisic as a playground for the children of the Meisic district school. Cuartel Meisic is one of the old Spanish cuartels or military barracks which are scattered about the city, some of them, like that of Meisic, having spacious grounds. Outside school hours this playground will be used as a recreation field for the people of the entire district.

The municipal board has likewise set aside land for a public recreation field and also land for a park.

PORTUGAL TO ASK DUTIES IN GOLD

LISBON—The ministry of finance will issue a decree on Dec. 15 calling for the payment of one third of all customs duties in gold.

The Duke of Oporto publishes the announcement that he intends to pay all of his debts in Portugal. It is believed that King Victor Emmanuel of Italy is advancing the necessary funds to the duke.

The newspapers say that Dom Miguel of Braganza, pretender to the throne of Portugal, has summoned Joao Almeida and other partizans to Austria to confer with him on plans for a Miguelist propaganda in Portugal.

NAVAL EXPENSES NEAR END, GERMAN FINANCES IMPROVE

BERLIN—Secretary Wermuth of the imperial treasury, explaining in the Reichstag the financial position of the empire, showed that one year hence Germany, for the first time in many years, will be able to balance her expenditures with her income.

The government has borrowed on an average of nearly $72,000,000 annually since 1900. The extraordinary expenditures under the naval law are approaching an end and the reduction in these by some $6,000,000 will begin in the budget for 1912. The extraordinary expenses for new construction will disappear, the secretary said, in 1917.

The improved financial position brought about by the new taxes was indicated by the reduction in treasury bills from $159,000,000 in May, 1909, to $40,000,000 at the present time.

The secretary said he was convinced that the time was not far distant when the finances of the country would be on a sound basis.

GERMAN RADICAL ELECTED.

KOENIGSBERG, Germany—Dr. Wagner, Radical, was elected to the Reichstag yesterday on the second ballot for the Labiau-Wehlau district of East Prussia, receiving 9761 votes against 7140 polled for the conservative candidate, Herr Burchardt. The seat had been Conservative for 26 years. The Radicals owe their victory to the Socialists.

KING MAY VISIT HOLLAND.

THE HAGUE—It was announced in the States General today that a visit from the King and Queen of England is expected shortly.

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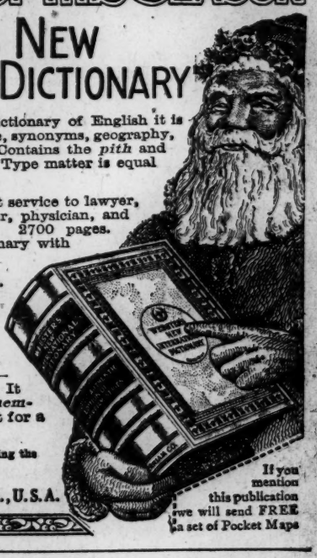

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THE HOME FORUM

Naming the Streets

A RECENT proposal in a certain city to change the names of streets to numbers so that they might be more readily found, not unnaturally raised a hue and cry among the citizens. In any community that has the dignity of a generation back of it there are associations with the street names which should not be destroyed. The plan of numbering the streets is merely utilitarian and if utility of the sort is really of vast importance it could be got at some other way—perhaps by extra sign posts as at country roads that point a mile further on to Compton Corners, or the like. But to give the streets numbered or lettered names as is done in Washington, for example, is to destroy half the atmosphere of the town. Washington, of course, is an exception to all rules, anyway. Fancy Commonwealth avenue in Boston being anything else! or Beacon street with its memories of the old beacon atop of the hill which is now illuminated by the State House dome. And Marlboro street and Newbury, with their reminders of Old England; Columbus avenue, with the Lincoln statue at its foot; Tremont street, with the three hills of Boston memorialized in the word—who would change these for Fifth avenue or Broadway? Washington street lies next, running past Franklin and Summer and Winter streets and School and Milk and Water streets and State and Bromfield and Boylston—the very story of old Boston clings round these names. St. Botolph, for whom Boston of old was named, and Atlantic avenue and Hancock and Mt. Vernon streets—all these names have quality.

When the Back Bay was reclaimed from the salt marshes and streets were laid out that later became the ultra-fashionable ones of the city, there was chance for a little system in the names. From the public garden south the streets that cross at right angles to Beacon and Boylston are named alphabetically as follows: Arlington, Berkeley, Clarendon, Dartmouth, Exeter, Fairfield, Gloucester and Hereford. Then comes Massachusetts avenue, the long highway which makes Cambridge and Boston one, crossing the Charles over Harvard bridge, while Bay State road has a stately sound, too.

We are cribbed, cabined and confined enough as it is, living in layers in the city flats; let us not feel ourselves further reduced to the status of carpet tacks or needles in a haystack through identifying our home by numbers or the featureless letters of the alphabet.

Quills in the Supreme Court

After many years of using the modern pen, the supreme court has gravitated back to the old-fashioned quill. The quill pen in the supreme court was too fine a tradition to be dispensed with, yet not available for everyday use. Last year Attorney-General Wickersham appeared in court one day, and found when he went to sign a paper that his fountain pen was missing from his vest-pocket. So he took up the old quill and dashed off his name in manner worthy of the best traditions. In the old days the quill pen was worn down in the course of eight hours, and in the larger offices an usher was employed to go from desk to desk with his pen-knife, mending and sharpening the quills. The word pen-knife originated from this practise.—New Haven Journal-Courier.

A Man's Pay

The question of votes for women was under discussion. Mrs. Jones was for it, adding: "And then the mill girls will get a man's pay."

"Pooh," said Mrs. MacIntosh loftily; "I get a man's pay every Saturday night now."

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A RIVER VIEW

ALONG THE MISSISSIPPI AT GLEN PARK, MO.

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LOVING OUR BROTHER

THERE are two rules which Christian teaching demands shall be obeyed. The first is that we uphold strongly the old-fashioned maxim, "Mind your own business," and second that we emphasize the idea of man's duty toward his brother, which involves the essential community of real interests. If we consider the matter thoughtfully we will soon decide that the habit of interfering in the affairs of others, which is the cause of so much discord, is due, not to a desire to be helpful, but to the domineering, self-willed instinct of the human mind, which, with its accustomed arrogance, presumes to dictate the thus and so for every one who comes under its notice. Jesus rebuked this meddlesome thought in his words to Peter when this disciple showed an undue curiosity as to John's future, "What is that to thee? Follow thou me." When we think how very little real knowledge one person can have of another, of the influences, tendencies, habits which have combined to make up his human mentality, we should cease criticizing and condemning, and should hesitate trying to make over our friends according to our ideas. How monotonous this world would be if all the people in it were exactly alike. All about us there are trees, flowers, rocks and foliage, all beautiful, all harmonious, but all different. Mrs. Eddy tells us on page 513 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the text-book of Christian Science, that "Spirit diversifies, classifies, and individualizes all thoughts, which are as eternal as the Mind conceiving them." As we grow in the knowledge of this Mind which made us, and the spiritual universe of thoughts begins to replace the material universe of things, whatever is disagreeable, faulty, or imperfect in our own or our brother's mentality will drop off. We will see him as God made him and reverence the Mind which forms such perfect creation.

We should not try to separate the tares from the wheat in our brother's character lest in our zeal to uproot his faults we bruise some tender plant of virtue, struggling toward the light. We have the assurance that the tares will be gathered up and burned, but it is to angel harvesters and not to frail mortals that the work has been entrusted. Our part is to know constantly that God never made evil, that it is unreal and powerless, and then to trust patiently to the silent potent forces of Truth to destroy all sense of error in God's way.

What then do we owe our brother? It is to love him always. There are times when our cup of happiness is full, and we feel kindly toward all the world; there are other times when some drop of bitterness gets in and we think that we care for no one. This shows that the human affections are variable and do not depend on the lovableness of the other person. The love that is the reflection of God's love must, like His love, be unchanging and impartial. This clear-eyed, far-seeing love does not gloss over the faults of others, but separates them from the individual thereby protecting him from harsh criticism or condemnation. It shows infinite tenderness and compassion. As one of the ancient writers has said, "There is no measure or rule in the dispensation of the gifts of heaven as in those of the gifts of earth. The Spirit is poured out liberally without limits or barriers. It flows without stop; it overflows without stint." Thus it is with the love that springs from the infinite, divine source of love.

Be our brother's need financial, God is still "a very present help in trouble." Output and income are component parts of one idea, and no divine idea can be rendered fragmentary or unproductive. All honest labor, because it is honest, is absolutely assured of recompense. And this thought, faithfully held to in spite of darkness and seeming failure, has been proved true many times by the students of Christian Science. No student, however, would presume to outline the ways, or means, through which his recompense shall come. He simply does his work, and with childlike trust leaves results to God. Furthermore, when God created man, He created everything necessary for the complete expression of man. No smallest need of any child could escape the tender, providing care of an all-knowing Father. Each individual holds within himself the God-given ability to achieve prosperity. And there is ample field for the prosperity of every one in the wide universe of good. There can be no overcrowding, no limiting of effort, no grasping of the much by the few, when this fact is scientifically understood. "There is always room at the top," not because so few are there, but because it is an infinite top, and is where we all belong. But as mortals we must do our part, we must work with patience and sincerity. One of the prime difficulties in the way is the inherent laziness of all mortals. We may call this by some other name, but in the last analysis we shall find it as a rule to be plain, unadulterated indolence. And its efficient remedy is the realization that "it is the Spirit that quickeneth; the flesh profiteth nothing."

God is indeed a never-failing supply. Principle of every true idea, home of every thought, infinite Mind, physician to the sick, parent to the bereaved, counsellor to the tried, support to the weak, bread to the hungry. To know God is to know all there is to be known. To love God is to rise to heights of bliss undreamed of by the mortal sense. Mrs. Eddy says: "The foundation of mortal discord is a false sense of man's origin. To begin rightly is to end rightly" (Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures, p. 262). And through Christian Science she teaches how to begin with God and thus assure success that cannot be reversed.

WEARING THE PETTICOATS

THE central figure round which the tale revolves is John, and yet John revolves too. No; this is not a story of revolution, nor yet the revolt of a husband, but the meek yoke-bearing of marital affection. We borrow the mere facts from the Youths Companion.

Mary was making a dress for the first time in her life. An easy thing to do, she says; one just cuts out the cloth according to the pattern and then sews the pieces together. But something was wrong with the skirt, and would John let her try it on him?

So John tries it on. He promenades the room and turns slowly about at wifely command. He mounts a chair and swishes the petticoat about to make it look natural, as Mary says. But it still has a ghastly abnormal look which Mary never knew anything sartorial to wear before. A shoe on a shoe tree looks far more to the point, so to speak; this gown evidently appeared to have been hung on a sawhorse.

"I can't get the hang of it," murmured Mary, no doubt, while John looked his astonishment at the lingual lapse—if his Mary was by way of being a purist in speech. "I mean," she probably explained, "I don't know how it ought to hang or why it doesn't." Two large pocket-like holes on either side were especially distracting.

We suspect that John was about to advise her to "Hang it all," when a friendly, neighboring tap came at the door. We can fancy the sheepish husband, caught unawares, capering away the last of his dignity in a defiant pas seul before the lady's helpless laughter. It was she who had loaned the pattern.

"But, Mary, my dear, you have got the patterns mixed. These pieces are the lengths for the long coat, and those holes are the arm holes!"

John laughed so much that Mary's feelings were hurt; and probably he had to give her the money to buy her tailored suit outright. So she was not forced to go about in an unwomanly garb with two capacious pockets on either side, man fashion.

But who shall say that no man bears the marital yoke patiently—even to the very yoke of his wife's new tailored skirt?

Lilacs in America

There is a tradition that the lilac was first brought to America by a Dr. John Durand, a Huguenot, who came to America in 1690, from La Rochelle, France. With others of his faith, he settled first in New Rochelle, New York, named after his beloved home in France. Afterward he removed with his family to Derby, Conn. Even in that time of perilous and uncertain traveling, room was found for such small shrubs and plants as they had managed to bring, and some lilac bushes were among them.

It is not only the country or suburban dweller who may enjoy the pleasures of "lilac-tide," for in the public parks in almost every city of the Union are growing quantities of these bushes. In Central park, New York, for many a year, May 15 has seen the lilacs in bloom—or at least showing tips of pale lavender amid the tender and incomparable green, which is the color of its foliage in early spring. While the bluebird is the sweetest minstrel of those first days, when "winter lingers in the lap of spring," the lilac is torchbearer to summer, as she waits for spring to glide away, before flinging from her apron her treasures—summer roses, summer songs, and summer showers.—From "Flower Fables and Fancies," N. Hudson Moore.

Drive thy business, let not that drive thee.—Franklin.

Thankfulness

For each fair butterfly and hummingbird
That through my garden flits, and ev'ry rose
Therein that grows or by the wayside blows,
I thank Thee, Lord! To gratitude I'm stirred
That respite and repose have been conferred
On others too, that surcease from life's woes
They find in contemplating forms like those;
That peace is mine, Thy will to mine preferred.

The beauty of the Lord I now divine
In these and know myself a child of Thine;
To all Thou hast I grateful claim my right,
To all things beautiful, to joy untold;
But more than all I thank Thee that tonight
The everlasting arms around me fold.

—Laura Spilman McAfee.

BEAUTIFYING WINDOWS

MIMI in "La Boheme" sings that her little room is high up among the roofs and looks out at the sky where she can see the sun returning with the spring. She sits at her table alone all day, making lilies and roses. She says regretfully, "But the flowers I make have no fragrance."

The following account of a lovely philanthropy in Paris reminds one anew of Mimi and her sisters. Today's Magazine says:

An interesting movement has been started in Paris by a group of poets the aim of which is to beautify the rooms and windows of working girls. How the movement started is told by one of the poets:

"Eugene Figeriere, one of our poets, was walking leisurely in a quarter of the city where are found the last traces of the middle ages, and while in a labyrinth of crooked and sordid streets he was impressed by the melancholy air of the neighborhood. He reflected that the poor women there were shut up all day in airless lodgings, plying the needle or pumping the pedals of a sewing machine, and were utterly without pleasant distractions. He reflected that the bare walls were covered with discolored papers and that the buildings were all the more lugubrious from being set with hundreds of dingy windows.

"Suddenly, on turning a corner, the poet beheld in a sixth-floor window a little garden of geraniums, tulips and roses. Thus contrasted, it was truly a garden of the Hesperides. Just as an inspiration comes to a poet the great idea leaped into Figeriere's mind and he undertook its realization immediately. He worked alone for months distributing seeds and giving instructions and then began to arouse interest of other poets and philanthropists. Pretty songsters were purchased for a few cents in the bird markets and distributed. People saw the dingy facades transformed into the hanging gardens of a modern Babylon."

Gifts are being received from different sources and already 1500 windows have been beautified. A working-man donated several dozen jardinieres and sculptors and artists have given engravings, drawings, sketches and statuettes.

GIFTS

IF you had a gift for digging ditches you ought reverently to use it. Perhaps to you alone was given the true inwardness of the way of doing it. "Hands off," you should say to your zealous friends, who, noting your consummate skill in the humble thing, might think you had better employ it in digging Panama canals. But that may not be for you. To some one else that gift is given. Let not another hand snatch the gift as it passes from God to you. Let not another disturb the beautiful serenity that comes to you in using your gift, as to the eyes of God alone. Your eyes were made clear to see the way of it, it made harmony within you as you labored with it.

The gifts are so many—God has one for each, and when we find ours, so unmistakably marked with our name, we are happy. He is your friend who leaves you to your gift, who looks over from his work-bench, and smiles to you busy as he is. Then are we all fellow workers.

Blessed am I if I see thy genius, dear friend, if I was allowed but to behold that flash from God to thee. Reverently would I give my blessing to thee, and go to my work softly, lest any word of mine disturb thee. That is the largest liberty thou canst give, that I can give—never to invade the field where thou diggest, never to climb into thy pulpit, never grasp thy hand to guide it. As thou workest, so workest thou to God.—Margaret T. Campbell.

Nothing New Under the Sun

IT has been said that there were originally only three jokes in the world—some say seven—and from these has sprung modern humor. Thus the Manchester Union cites an exchange and goes on: People long ago learned to expect nothing new under the sun and to agree with Pliny the elder, who said:

"In comparing various authors with one another, I have discovered that some of the gravest and latest writers have transcribed, word for word, from former works, without making acknowledgments."

Some of these transcriptions make interesting comparisons.

Longfellow wrote:

"Art is long and time is fleeting."

Goethe put the sentiment into German thus:

Ach, Gott! die Kunst ist lang,
Und kurz ist unser Leben,

which Bayard Taylor translated almost literally.

Chaucer had noted the brevity of mortal days and found "the craft so long to lerne," but Hippocrates, long before him, had uttered the same thought.

Pope said:

Know thyself, presume not God to scan;
The proper study of mankind is man.

But Chaucer had said: "Full wise is he that can himselven knowe." Cervantes put it, "Make it thy business to know thyself, which is the most difficult thing in the world." Diogenes Laertius said that Tales was the originator of the saying, Plutarch gives it to Plato, and it is found also in slightly variant form on the tongue of Pythagoras, Chilo, Cleobolus, Bias, Socrates.

"No man is a hero to his own valet," is attributed to Mme. de Sevigne. Marshal Catinat said that "no man is a hero to his valet de chambre," Montaigne observed that "few men have been admired by their own domestics." And Plutarch says that Antigonus replied modestly to a eulogium, "My servant is not aware of this."

"To err is human, to forgive divine!" wrote Pope. Plutarch had put it, "for to err in opinion, though it be not the part of wise men, is at least human."

Tertullian in the second century wrote that "he who flees will fight again." Goldsmith puts it:

"For he who fights and runs away
May live to fight another day."

"To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace," is recognized as belonging to George Washington. Horace had said: "In peace, as a wise man, he should make suitable preparation for war." While Publius Syrus put it: "We should provide in peace what we need in war."

Lisbon and Ulysses

Lisbon sometimes claims to have been founded by Ulysses in the course of his wanderings. But there is no doubt that Ulyssippo is only a fanciful version of Olisipo, the most ancient name of what was probably at first a Phoenician city. When the Romans absorbed and municipalized Olisipo it became Felicitas Julia, but in the hands of the Moslems it slipped back to Lashbuna. Byron's line in "Childe Harold": "What beauties does Lisboa first unfold!" gives us the Portuguese spelling of the name today.—London Standard.

A Tribute to Women

Time was when the rule read: If you want a thing done, do it yourself. The contemporary amendment is: If you want a thing done ask your stenographer to see to it.

That is a great tribute to the efficiency and devotion of office working women.—"Life."

Cordova Leather

Specimens of the leathers of Cordova, occasionally found among the hoards of antiquarians, bear witness to the rare art of ancient Spain. Cordova gave its name to the first shoes made wholly of leather, and from Cordova came the goffered, painted and gilded hangings or tapestries of the twelfth century, seen in the Alhambra and in ancient palaces.

The leathers of Cordova were first boiled to a condition of soft pliability and then worked in a dozen different ways. "Boiled leather" is mentioned in a song 120,000 verses long, written about the year 1190. Having boiled their calfskin or sheepskin, the ancient artisans teased its surface with a sharp tool like an engraver's stylus, and, having given it the look of soft-piled velvet, they stamped or painted it and used it in different ornamental ways. Then, as now, leather-workers preferred a medium quality of calfskin or sheepskin, not too fine or too thick to be supple.

Modern imitators of the antique product tan their leather with tannic acid and sumac. The tannic acid so used is extracted from the bark of certain species of oak. Leather tanned with acid takes all color dyes; but sumac gives a reddish rose and sumac-dyed skin is refractory to color dyes. As iron spots leather, the tools used by leather decorators are of polished brass or steel.—Harper's Weekly.

A company is known by the men it keeps.—Wall Street Journal.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, December 10, 1910.

The Business Situation

MANY people find it difficult to dissociate stock market movements from the business conditions of the country. Indeed, they are closely allied in some ways. But it is well to bear in mind that the tape does not always "tell the tale." At least stock quotations are not always an accurate barometer of commercial affairs. At the present time, for example, the business conditions of the country are fairly satisfactory while for nearly a year stock market prices have been steadily declining. Consequently, the pessimism heard in certain eastern financial circles just now should not be taken too seriously. It is true that there has been a slackening of activity in iron and steel. The cotton goods market is not what it should be, and here and there in other quarters there has been a slowing down due in some degree to general business recession and in part to the taking of inventories. However, measured by last year's comparatively good business, the total volume of trade for the current twelve months will make an excellent showing.

It is the future that worries most. For more than a year fears have been expressed that there would be a slowing down or something worse. Many large interests have been doing a hand-to-mouth business, moving along cautiously and slowly lest something direful should happen to upset things. In the face of this trepidation business has prospered and expanded. Crops have been unprecedentedly large, notwithstanding the predictions of failure or partial destruction. Many of the large corporations have had record-breaking earnings this year despite the gloomy forebodings entertained.

As far as security values are concerned, while it is cold comfort for those holding stocks and bonds, the decline in prices is a natural and orderly consequence of conditions that recently prevailed and that continue to a certain extent. Prices of commodities have been notoriously high, producing an abnormally high cost of living. There has been a steady decline in these values for some time past, and it naturally follows that there should be an accompanying decline in quotations in the stock markets. But liquidation of commodities and securities should not alarm any one. On the contrary, it is a most hopeful indication of future commercial stability and expansion. Business is not running along at its former high tension, nor are business or individual extravagances so flagrant as before; but the slackening in the industrial pace and the practise of economy apparent now in public and private life are bound to work for the betterment of all.

Democrat for Supreme Bench

DOUBTLESS extreme pressure from the Republican side in favor of aspirants of that political belief will be brought to bear on President Taft in connection with the supreme court appointments which he is called upon to make in order to fill vacancies on that bench. It is said, however, and on what appears to be good authority, that Mr. Taft has practically decided to name at least one Democrat. Aside from whatever personal complexion the matter may assume, it can be taken for granted that should the President send to the Senate the name of a worthy Democrat the act will meet with approval among the rank and file of his party. That the moral effect of such a display of liberalism upon the Democratic and independent sentiment of the nation would be good is something that goes without saying.

There is good reason why, under the circumstances, it would be not only politic but fair that one of the vacancies should be filled by a distinguished Democratic lawyer. During recent years, because of the ascendency of the Republican party in national politics, the highest tribunal in the land has been at times almost wholly composed of Republican appointees. A party which has been only barely in the minority in the past, and which is probably in the majority today, should not be denied representation in the supreme court.

In constructing his cabinet President Taft courageously went outside of his party for material, and for this he received the merited applause of liberal and generous-minded people of all shades of political opinion. He will have the warm approval of the people if he be equally broad-minded in filling the supreme court vacancies.

SIXTY CENTS an hour is to be the union wage for stone-masons after July 1. It seems like high compensation, but it must be remembered that stone-masons cannot get steady employment.

Penny Postage and Parcels Post

IN VIEW of the strength of the parcels post movement and of the probability that a law authorizing the establishment of the service on all rural routes will be enacted at this session of Congress, the introduction by Representative Sheppard of Texas of a bill providing for a flat rate of letter postage equal to 1 cent an ounce seems inopportune, and by many will be regretted. The disappearing deficit in the postoffice department is contributing as much as any other single cause toward preparing official and public thought for the introduction of the parcels post system. A little more and the department will not only be on a self-sustaining basis but producing a surplus. While there is no doubt that the parcels post service will eventually be highly profitable to the government, its most ardent friends do not go so far as to claim that it will pay expenses at the beginning.

A reduction in the regular letter rate of postage can hardly fail to create a great deficit in the postoffice receipts. This deficit will have to be met by appropriation. Some years from now it will disappear as the present deficit, mainly due to previous reductions in letter postage, is disappearing; but so long as the deficit is large—so long as it eats into the national revenues in a conspicuous way, and to an extent that may compel retrenchment in other quarters—it will be next to impossible to obtain favorable consideration for a proposal like the parcels post, which for a time, at least, is likely to prove an additional burden.

Foes of the parcels post system could hardly hit upon a better plan for bringing about its indefinite postponement than that of concentrating their strength in support of the bill introduced by Representative Sheppard, or some similar measure. Friends cannot do better than to concentrate their strength in an effort to insist upon one step forward at a time. One-cent postage seems bound to come. But it is not the most urgent of the popular demands for improved postal facilities. The parcels post just at this time has precedence, and its advocates should be watchful lest it lose ground through the raising of a cry that may be more alluring than sincere.

SEVENTY members of the House of the Rhode Island Legislature have never been in that body before. Here is raw material which it will pay Rhode Island to work into a fine finished product.

American Grand Opera

WHILE Americans have become accustomed to grand opera on an elaborate scale, the premiere of "The Girl of the Golden West," to take place this evening at the Metropolitan opera house, New York, marks a milestone in the history of the art as it pertains to the western hemisphere. In determining that his latest work should first be performed in the United States, Giacomo Puccini paid a distinct compliment to the discriminating tastes of the opera-goers of this country, and to the playwright whose story of the days of '49 furnished him with his lyric theme. The searchlight of criticism has yet to make clear how well the play of David Belasco and the Italian composer's score blend artistically. Of course, the genius of Puccini has already found full demonstration before American audiences through his "Butterfly," "La Boheme" and "Tosca." But between "The Girl of the Golden West" and any one of the three operas mentioned there is as great a difference in subject matter as the scenes in which they are laid are distinct from the Golden state bordering on the Pacific.

It was during a former visit to this country that Puccini became convinced, after witnessing Blanche Bates' characterization of Minnie in "The Girl of the Golden West," that America, also, was a land for opera making. Previously, it is true, he had found in "Madame Butterfly" another unique type worthy of being treated musically. But, while Americans also play conspicuous parts in the story written by John Luther Long and dramatized by Belasco, "Madame Butterfly" did not receive its premiere here. Nor could the Japanese heroine appeal as forcefully to the American public, it would seem, as where the men and women of the early days in California are concerned.

As the curtain rises on "The Girl of the Golden West," Belasco and Puccini will both be present. Signor Toscanini is to conduct. It is said that for months librettist and composer and performers have collaborated with an earnestness seldom noted in connection with the initial production of an opera. Minnie is to be sung by Emmy Destinn. In Johnson, it is believed, Caruso may win new laurels because of the contrast it will offer to his former parts. Jack Rance is to be interpreted by Pasquale Amato. Puccini has dedicated the score to Queen Alexandra, and the opera will be heard at Covent Garden in June. Before the American season closes "The Girl of the Golden West" is to be sung also in Boston.

Although this is the first time that a famous Italian composer has chosen America as the place for a first performance of grand opera, American subjects have before this been employed for this purpose. In January, 1906, the Pittsburg orchestra, under the leadership of Emil Paur, rendered the Indian opera of "Poia," the joint production of Arthur Nevin and Walter McClintock, the former composing the music. Mr. McClintock's knowledge of the Blackfeet Indians gave the groundwork for a libretto true to nature, while Mr. Nevin wove around the legends of the Indian tribe so musical a setting that it induced the Berlin opera house to accept the opera for presentation. The first performance took place in Berlin during the spring of this year.

Apart from the interest which foreign masters take in the United States, it comes directly home to music lovers in America that thirty operas by American composers have been submitted in a competition, for which the prize committee consists of Alfred Hertz, Walter Damrosch, George W. Chadwick and Charles M. Loeffler. The selection of a winner is likely to enhance the general interest in American opera by American composers.

Tolls for Panama Canal

THE introduction by Senator William P. Frye, chairman of the committee on commerce, of a bill providing that tolls on American vessels passing through the Panama canal shall be paid by the government shifts attention temporarily away from the matter of fortifying that great waterway and to the business side of the question. As a forerunner of general toll legislation it offers, seemingly, one method of giving what virtually constitutes free passage to American vessels and making foreign-owned craft pay most of the costs of the canal project. Whether such a plan would work out successfully, no one can say absolutely; but in the possible absence of a subsidy law there could be no strong objections to any steps taken with the idea of favoring American shipping to even a small extent.

Can the United States government afford to do what the Frye measure would have it do? Without doubt it can, although the investment as a whole may have to be classified eventually as unremunerative. On the other hand, advantages derived from the canal will be enjoyed by all America, and the cost of the project is looked upon as a secondary consideration. But if the United States government decides to pay the tolls on American vessels, even in the hope of avoiding a treaty regulation against discrimination as between nations in the matter of such charges, these must not be raised high enough to defeat their own purpose. As the sage London Times remarked not long ago: "The question of whether or not the Panama canal will pay interest on its capital is not germane to this inquiry. Probably it will not; its revenue will possibly not be a great deal more than the cost of its maintenance. But that will not affect the sources and destinations of the traffic which will pass through its locks. Its toll must be based upon a scale such as to invite the use of its facilities, or otherwise it will not be used."

Yet the dividends on the British government's original $20,000,000 investment in the Suez canal, amounting to more than $6,000,000 annually, have reached more than $65,000,000. It is a doleful prophet, indeed, who could not foresee a heavy income from the Panama canal after examining these figures. Possibly that income will be large enough in time to do more than justify free passage for American vessels and a minimum charge for foreign craft.

Disposal of City Waste

IF OTHER cities can afford to maintain garbage or refuse disposal plants, and at least one of them pays for itself, must Boston abandon hope of such a municipal establishment because it might cost $900,000 or so? With all deference to the judgment of the superintendent of streets, and consideration for the backers of the "proposed Boston Disposal Company," it is the earnest belief of many unprejudiced people that this project ought not to be dropped until all the facts collated by Mr. Rourke during his researches in the West are made public. Leaving for a moment the indefinite attitude of the New England Sanitary Product Company in neglecting to bid against the "proposed" company, the public, then, may turn to Superintendent Rourke as its legitimate source of enlightenment.

What Mr. Rourke might explain more fully is the exact reason why he strongly favored the idea of a municipal plant prior to his trip of investigation and changed that view after inspecting the establishments at Columbus and Cleveland, O., and Milwaukee, Wis., in company with such experts as the superintendent of the proposed Boston Disposal Company and a representative of the company that built the Milwaukee plant. Both these gentlemen, it is understood, asked permission to go on the trip and paid their own way.

The incinerators at Cleveland and Milwaukee are not yet paying investments, it is claimed, but the former is promising. Columbus, however, owns the most modern garbage reducing plant in the country, one which pays from the income on its by-products the interest on the original $180,000 investment, exclusive of the site. The income also covers depreciation of the plant and cost of operation, except collection of garbage. Ashes and similar refuse are collected and disposed of by licensed scavengers, while the city collects the garbage at a cost of $1.50 a ton, averaging seventy tons a day. So much success has attended the project that the city now considers taking over the collection of all refuse.

The city of Boston has been paying the New England Sanitary Product Company $52,400 a year for disposing of garbage collected and delivered by the city at the Spectacle island plant and more than $5000 a year to the City Refuse Utilization Company for disposing of refuse collected and delivered at its Atlantic avenue plant. If Columbus, with 180,000 people, finds its municipal plant profitable, why cannot Boston effect economies in the same way? A first cost of even $1,000,000 would not be prohibitive if thereby the matter could be economically arranged for a long period. Columbus may yet find that a plant capable of reducing garbage and disposing of ashes and other refuse simultaneously will be less desirable than a plain incinerator. But in this connection we recall that the second special commission appointed by Mayor George A. Hibbard recommended the installation of incinerators as the best plan for Boston, on the ground that they would obviate the necessity of separating garbage from other kinds of refuse, and mean less work and expense.

The claim has been advanced that charter restrictions preventing the city from engaging in work along commercial lines would stand in the way of a municipal plant, of which the expense was to be offset by the sale of its by-products and surplus steam. If this is true, it may be advisable to seek relief through special legislation. It seems difficult to attain satisfactory economies in disposing of waste so long as the work is done by private contractors. A municipal plant might solve a problem that is larger, but not essentially more exacting, than the one already partially solved by some smaller cities.

THE Carnegie steel works are now going to save millions a year by capturing steel dust that has heretofore been escaping—a saving that will partake of the nature of the earned penny.

Working Through College

Now that opportunities to earn money while attending college are eagerly sought, the matter of finding places for applicants is being systematized; and experience teaches that the question is to some extent one of putting the right man in the right position. The youth who is skilled in some line of work for which there is demand in the college town has no difficulty in securing employment. Stenography brings the man possessing a working knowledge of it an income sufficient to more than offset his tuition and living expenses, and to leave a margin for recreation. The man who is qualified to do tutoring may look forward to remuneration that will increase as he advances to the upper classes. It is no secret that some upper classmen in universities like Harvard, Yale and Cornell gain abundant rewards in that fashion.

Yet plenty of work exists in most college towns for those who have less definite acquirements. The unskilled man whose saving grace is activity no longer feels called upon to sacrifice pride in order to serve in humble capacities while meeting his expenses. Reports from Yale give the total amount of money earned there during "term time" last year as $190,449. A similar estimate makes the sum $136,849 for Harvard University. At Yale 182 students earned $27,520 by tutoring, and 135 others as waiters earned $18,463. Still others cared for houses and the grounds around them, thus paying for their lodging.

These statistics point to the possibility that earning tuition expenses may in time become the more common way of securing college training. The Yale bureau of appointments since the opening of the college year has placed ninety-three of the 230 applicants; and at Harvard positions were found for 211 students, 313 applications being received. It is not too much to believe that as the college bureau of appointments extends its operations boys who plan to work while putting the finishing touches on their education may take steps to learn some specialties that will enhance the value of their services after they enter college. Such preparation would lay a firmer foundation of self-reliance for the purposeful work to follow.

THERE appears to be great unanimity with regard to the advisability of abandoning navy yards, providing the home navy yard is not included in the list.

NOTWITHSTANDING the length of the President's message, there is now a demand for the publication of the pension list in full.

AND to think that Greater Boston might more than half rank with Greater Berlin!